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VICTORIA, B. C., SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1908

THIRTY-SIX PAGES

Satsuma and Cloisonne

These are the two lines
which have made the Japan-
ese Artists famous among
connoisseurs.

The minute detail of the
rare hand painted Satsuma
and the wonderful shades of
coloring obtained in the
inlaid enamel of the Cloi-
sonne make them very de-
sirable as ornaments in any
home.

You should have at least
one piece of each.

We have imported these
goods direct and made the
prices right.

Challoner and Mitchell

Diamond Merchants and Jewelers
1017 Government Street,
Victoria, B. C.

Challoner and Mitchell

Diamond Merchants and Jewelers
1017 Government Street,
Victoria, B. C.

Rings

There is no more popular
article of jewelry made
than the finger ring, and
for this reason we make
them a specialty.

We believe there cannot
be found on the continent of
America in a city the size
of Victoria another stock as
full and complete as ours.
We are able to offer the
lowest possible price, be-
cause we buy loose stones
direct from the Amsterdam
cutters, cutting out all in-
termediate profits. We buy
for "spot cash," saving cash
discounts, and we mount the
stones into rings in our own
factory on the premises,
saving all manufacturers'
profits.

Prices in solid gold from
\$1.00 to \$1,200.00.

EMPEROR DEAD DOWAGER DYING

Real Ruler of Chinese Empire
Soon to Follow Kuang
Hsu to Grave

DEATH CHAIR AWAITS HER

Chinese People Paying Little
Attention to Passing of
Royalties

Peking, Nov. 14.—Official announce-
ment was made today of the death of
Emperor Kuang Hsu. The emperor
had been ill for a long time, and dur-
ing recent audiences with foreign re-
presentatives he was unable to sit up
on the throne, or even in an erect
position.

At the moment of the death of the
emperor the Dowager Empress' own
death chamber chair was waiting in
the courtyard. She too had been in a
serious condition, and word that
was brought to her earlier in the day
that the Emperor was dying caused her
to collapse. This has prevented her
from assuming the relationship of
grandmother to the successor to the
throne, according to the Chinese sys-
tem, would enormously augment her
authority.

There is little indication of emotion
among the people over the events
which have been transpiring. The
death of the Dowager Empress within
a very short time had but little effect
upon the Chinese, who are pursuing
the even tenor of their ways without
signs of mourning.

Kuang Hsu's later life was a pitia-
ble spectacle to his attendants. His
feebleness had rendered him a mere
puppet, and he had suffered long from
ill-health, which was combined with
fear and despair. Lately he showed
marked signs of mental disturbance,
and even went so far last August as to
declare himself mad.

French Author Dead.
Paris, Nov. 14.—The death is an-
nounced of Achille Luchaire, the
French historian and member of the
Academy. He was born in 1846.

Duma's Officers.
St. Petersburg, Nov. 14.—Nicolai
Homjakoff, was today re-elected
president of the Duma by 316 votes
to 34. Vice Presidents Volkonsky
and Meyerdorff and Secretary Sazonoff
also were re-elected.

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- 15—Amor DeCosmos, a political
sketch, by D. W. Higgins.
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Mr. Fraser's Timber Limits

Ottawa, Nov. 14.—The action of W.
J. Conroy of Aylmer, against A. W.
Fraser, K. C., of Ottawa, to recover an
interest or its equivalent in certain
limits, has been settled out of court.
The case arose out of the purchase of
a timber limit from the government for
\$1,650, which Mr. Fraser admitted he
sold for \$100,000.

The Deadly Auto

New Haven, Conn., Nov. 14.—Rev. R.
G. Brinley Morgan, one of the most
noted Episcopal clergymen in Con-
necticut, and rector of Christ Church, was
struck by an automobile this afternoon
and probably fatally hurt. He has been
taken to a private hospital. It is un-
derstood that his skull has been frac-
tured.

Made County Court Judge.

Ottawa, Nov. 14.—Duncan Finlay-
son, late member of parliament for
Richmond, N.S., has been appointed
county court judge for Cape Breton
district in place of D. D. McKenzie,
who retired from the bench to become
the Liberal candidate in Cape Breton
north and Victoria in the recent elec-
tions.

Manitoba Telephone Rates.

Winnipeg, Man., Nov. 14.—An im-
portant statement was made by Hon.
Robert Rogers at a meeting yesterday
in Winnipegosis, held in connection
with the provincial by-election in Gil-
bert Plains, to take place on Tuesday,
that the first year's operations of gov-
ernment phones ending on December
31st would show a profit of two hun-
dred thousand dollars and that the new
year's gift to the people would be a
reduction in the rates. Since the gov-
ernment took over the system no re-
duction has been made in the Bell
rates.

GREATER ACTIVITY IN MINING REGION

Slocan Mines Increasing Pro-
duction—Other Districts
Report Well

Nelson, Nov. 14.—While the principal
feature of the mining in the Boundary
is the hurrying forward of develop-
ment work upon the Phoenix Amal-
gamated, belonging to the Consolidated
company, and in which the owners ex-
pect confidently to have a mine equal-
ling the Granby in point of capacity,
and while in Rossland there is steady
prosecution of work upon the older
properties and a good deal of leasing
going forward in some of the lesser
mines, in the Slocan the activity is
still more marked. Sandon is again
resuming something of her old aspect
with the prosperity derived from the
working of the Whitewater and other
mines. On Slocan lake, the Vanco-
uver, while not shipping to any extent,
is steadily developing. The site for the
new mill there has been graded and
preparations made for its erection in
the spring. On Kootenay river, a
power line has been brought into the
Queen Victoria mine, where over one
hundred miners are employed. On
the Granite, nearly opposite, the mill
has recently been running on some
very good ore.

The alterations to the Blue Bell mill
have been completed, and the mine is
now in a position to maintain a large
output. A new mill is being projected
to work with the Mother Lode and
Kootenay Belle, and a larger mill is
being planned for the Nugget, while at
the Queen in the early spring a cy-
cane mill will be put in. Meanwhile
a two-mile flume has just been com-
pleted, insuring the present plant
against any lack of water. A power
line 25 miles long is being surveyed
to connect the Sheep Creek properties
with the main line of the West Koot-
enay Power company.

The past week's production of ore
was as follows: Boundary, 34,866
tons; Rossland, 5,599 tons; east of
Columbia river, 2,642 tons. This
makes a total of 43,107 tons for the
week and of 1,601,151 tons for the cur-
rent year to date.

GRAND DUKE ALEXIS

Death of Czar's Uncle Whose Admin-
istration of Naval Affairs Was
Severely Censured

Paris, Nov. 14.—Grand Duke Alexis
of Russia, an uncle of Emperor Nicho-
las, died in the city today of pneu-
monia. The grand duke has lived in
Paris almost continuously since his
retirement from the position of Rus-
sian minister of marine.

Grand Duke Alexis was born in 1850.
He resigned the supreme control of the
marine department in June of 1905, fol-
lowing the savage criticism of his ad-
ministration in the navy, and especial-
ly in the construction of ships. Charges
of mismanagement against the marine
department had been current for years,
and after the war with Japan they in-
creased tenfold. Grand Duke Alexis
was several times the subject of public
demonstrations, notably at the French
theatre in St. Petersburg, the latter
part of 1904.

The Grand Duke was a younger son
of Emperor Alexander III. He visited
America and made an extensive tour
in 1872, and was given a warm recep-
tion.

Sheriff Ilor Dead

Sandwich, Ont., Nov. 14.—Sheriff
Ilor of Essex county, is dead. He was
66 years old and widely known.

Collapse of Fernie Building

Fernie, Nov. 14.—About 10.30 o'clock
yesterday morning, the lower floor of
the new concrete building of P. Car-
rosella's liquor store, collapsed, and
carried everything to the cellar with
it, making a terrible mess. This is a
new building just constructed, but
it appears that too much weight was
on it, without sufficient support below.
Mr. Carrosella's daughter, who works
in the store, was carried below with
the debris, and some time was occu-
pied in releasing her. She escaped
with a few scratches.

JAPAN QUERIED RE MANCHURIA

Secretary Root Wishes to Know
Why Door is Kept Practi-
cally Closed

TALKS WITH AMBASSADOR

Complaints Made By American
Merchants About Trade
Restrictions

Washington, Nov. 14.—Exchanges
have been in progress between the
American and the Japanese govern-
ments for some months, looking to a
more definite statement touching the
latter's attitude towards Manchuria
than now exists. To other nations hav-
ing considerable interests in Manchuria
Japan has made clear her position in
the Asiatic country with much more
definiteness than she has to the United
States.

Officials are careful to state that no
treaty between the two countries along
these lines is contemplated, simply a
clearer understanding with Japan as to
what her intentions in Manchuria
are.

Japan assented to the American propo-
sitions, made two years ago by Sec-
retary Hay, regarding the territorial
integrity and administrative entity of
China, and has indicated her intention
of withdrawing all her troops in Man-
churia, whose presence dates back to
the Russo-Japanese war. Baron Ta-
kahira, the Japanese ambassador, is
confering with Secretary Root on the
subject, and today was twice at the
State department, presumably in con-
nection with the matter.

American business men have com-
plained grievously that their trade with
Manchuria has not revived since the
war to the extent it should have, and
this, it is believed, is a phase of the
situation which animated the State de-
partment in taking up the question
with the Japanese government. It is
alleged that while nominally the coun-
try is open to all nations, the Japanese
have thrown such restrictions around
the conduct of business operations that
practically only merchants from that
country can successfully and profitably
carry on trade in Manchuria.

The Japanese declare that the country
is open and free to all nations, and
that trade is unrestricted. The con-
ditions are far from satisfactory to the
United States is evident from the ac-
tion of Secretary Root.

MAIL AT CUMBERLAND BURNED BY FIREBUG

Blaze Started in Postoffice De-
stroys Letters—Town's
Narrow Escape

Cumberland, Nov. 14.—A fire of
mysterious origin, and which would
probably have resulted in a serious
conflagration in the business section
of Cumberland had it not been discov-
ered in the nick of time, occurred this
morning at the postoffice.

When Postmaster Nunn arrived at
the postoffice at 6 o'clock this morning
to make up the out-going mail, which
leaves Cumberland at 7 o'clock, he
found the outer door of the office on
fire. He quickly extinguished the blaze
and effected an entrance to the office.
An examination of the interior was
made, when it was discovered that all
the mail matter posted between the
hours of 8 o'clock last night and 6
o'clock this morning had been burned.
The mail leaving here Saturdays is
unusually heavy, many letters being
sent to Vancouver and Victoria busi-
ness firms with the week-end orders
for goods, and it is believed between
two and three hundred letters were
destroyed.

No clue has been found but the po-
lice are working on the case today. It
is thought the fire was started by
some one dropping lighted matches into
the letter box.

Children Burned

Lloydminster, Alta., Nov. 14.—Two
children, aged five and eight years, of
Joseph Hanchell, a farmer fifteen
miles northwest of here, were burned
yesterday in the destruction of their
home.

Boy Fatally Shot

Peterboro, Ont., Nov. 14.—Informa-
tion has been received from the town-
ship of Harvey of a fatal gun accident.
A ten-year-old lad named Rolan Ay-
atte, with a companion of the same
age, was yesterday returning from
school, the latter carrying a loaded
shotgun. By some means the piece
was discharged, the contents entering
Ayatte's chest.

Fertilizer Combine.

New York, Nov. 14.—It is reported
that the biggest deal in the history of
the fertilizer trade is being arranged
and it is expected that an official
announcement will be made shortly
by the banking houses which are
working out the details. The new
company, which will be capitalized at
\$75,000,000, will take over the fertil-
izer business of the Armour and
Swift packing companies. The Ar-
mour company has two large plants
in Baltimore, while Swift's works are
located in Wilmington, Del., and At-
lanta, Ga. It is understood that as
soon as the promoters corral the
larger independent fertilizer manu-
facturers they will enter into negotia-
tions with the small concerns, either
to buy them outright or induce them
to join the new combination on mutu-
ally satisfactory terms.

The German Ambassador

Cairo, Egypt, Nov. 14.—Count Von
Bernstorff, who has been appointed
German ambassador at Washington, is
preparing to leave here for Berlin,
where he will receive the instructions
of the foreign office and have an audi-
ence with Emperor William. He will
leave Berlin for Washington between
December 1st and 15th. He has been
given a dinner by the Khedive of
Egypt, and has been entertained in like
manner by the American and the Aus-
tro-Hungarian consul-generals here.

International Copyright

Berlin, Nov. 14.—The International
Copyright Congress held its last ses-
sion in this city today. The new con-
stitution adopted contains 30 articles,
and covers such matters as the fol-
lowing: Conformity of the rights of
translation with the rights of the ori-
ginal; the inclusion of political articles
in newspapers in copyright protection;
the abolition of the reservation regard-
ing musical and artistic works, on mer-
cantile instruments, such as photo-
grapher cinematograph, except where
the manufacturers already have ob-
tained rights.

Deadly Dynamite.

Campbellton, N.B., Nov. 14.—By an
explosion of dynamite on the Atlantic
and Lake Superior railway at Port
Daniel, Que., last night, four men were
killed and three seriously injured. The
names of the victims were not learned.
Three crews are working on the new
tunnel at Port Daniel, and just as the
night crew were coming to work a
blast was set off. The man in
charge had taken the dynamite from a
box and made the charge ready, af-
ter which he threw the box on the
ground, supposing it to be empty. An
explosion followed, blowing four men
who were near to atoms. Three men
were injured by flying rocks. They
will recover.

GOMEZ IS ELECTED PRESIDENT OF CUBA

The Incomplete Returns Very
Strongly Indicate Success
for General

Havana, Nov. 14.—At the close of an
election which was conducted with
great enthusiasm and complete ab-
sence of disorder, it appears practi-
cally certain tonight that General Jose
Miguel Gomez and Alfredo Zayas have
been chosen president and vice-presi-
dent respectively of the new Cuban
republic, with strong Liberal majori-
ties in the senate and house.

It is improbable that the result will
be officially established tonight, but
sufficient returns have already been
received to indicate that the Liberals
have won a victory which has been
hard fought.

At 9:30 p.m. incomplete official re-
turns from the precincts of Havana
indicated that the city was over-
whelmingly Liberal. Few returns had
been received at that hour from the
provinces but estimates give the island
to General Gomez by 25,000 to 30,000.
The Conservative leaders generally
admit the defeat of their party.

Tonight the streets were thronged
with rejoicing Liberal crowds. One
party, composed mostly of negroes,
while passing the cafe of the Hotel
Inglaterra, which is a traditional Con-
servative resort, clashed with a group
of Conservatives on the sidewalk.
Knives and pistols were drawn and
several shots were fired, some of them
breaking the windows of the cafe and
causing a panic among those seated
within.

Lieutenant McReynold, of the marine
corps, ran out of the cafe and inter-
posed himself between the combatants.
He made a speech in Spanish, and
succeeded in inducing them to stop
fighting. The shooting, however, at-
tracted a great crowd, and the situa-
tion eventually became threatening.
Major Foltz, supervisor of the police,
summoned his reserves and cleared
the square. Two men are reported in-
jured, but no arrests were made.

Governor Magoon said: "I cannot
express too highly my appreciation of
the enthusiasm and perfect regard for
order with which the Cuban people
have conducted this most important
contest. I am absolutely certain that
they will loyally abide by the result,
establishing to my complete satisfac-
tion their fitness to be entrusted with
the government of the republic."

Throughout the island, according to
the reports, an extraordinary heavy
vote was cast, vastly in excess of that
cast in the August election, where
182,000 failed to vote in a total regis-
tration of 450,000. This was especially
so in Havana city, where the vote to-
day probably will reach sixty-six per
cent of the registration, against 49
per cent in August. The city proba-
bly will give the Liberals a very
strong majority.

Outbreak of Diphtheria

St. John, N. B., Nov. 14.—Over
seventy cases of diphtheria have de-
veloped near Caraquet, N. B. Thirty-
five deaths are recorded, twenty pa-
tients will die and twenty have improv-
ed through antitoxine treatment. The
people are hiding the disease.

Chilliwack Wire Dispute

New Westminster, Nov. 14.—There
is trouble again at Chilliwack be-
tween the British Columbia Telephone
company and the Vancouver Power com-
pany owing to a question of rights in
stringing wires on certain streets. In
consequence the installation of the
lighting system in the new city by the
latter company is being further delay-
ed. The courts will probably be ap-
pealed to again.

Blame for Train Wreck

New Orleans, La., Nov. 14.—As a re-
sult of the coroner's inquest today into
the wreck last Wednesday at Little
Woods, twelve miles from New Or-
leans, in which eight persons lost their
lives and twenty-three more were in-
jured, the jury tonight brought in a
verdict placing the blame upon En-
gineer Blackburn and Conductor A. B.
Keyes, of the Great Northern express.
It was the express train which tele-
scoped four coaches of the New Orleans
& Northwestern local train from Hat-
tiesburg.

DIES IN PRISON BY HIS OWN HAND

Morris Haas, Who Shot Mr.
Heney, Shoots Himself
Dead in Cells

HIS VICTIM RESTING WELL

San Francisco People Deeply
Stirred By Tragic Oc-
currences.

San Francisco, Nov. 14.—Morris
Haas, who shot Francis J. Heney yes-
terday, committed suicide at the county
jail by shooting himself through the
head. One report says that the pistol
with which he shot himself was con-
cealed in a shoe, where he hid it be-
fore shooting Mr. Heney. Another
report says the pistol was secretly
passed to him by a friend since his
incarceration.

Calmed by the assurance that As-
sistant District Attorney Francis J.
Heney, who was shot yesterday in
Judge Lawlor's courtroom while the
performance of his duty, is to recover
from his wound, unless some unfor-
seen condition develops, public opin-
ion was turned today toward the for-
mulation of concrete expression of a
determination to continue with the
trial of those indicted on charges of
municipal corruption, in the prosecu-
tion of which Mr. Heney has been the
dominant character.

Several leading attorneys of the city
have volunteered to take up Mr.
Heney's work as a matter of public
duty, and carry it to a conclusion.
The trial of Abraham Ruef, which
was interrupted by yesterday's drama-
tic shooting, will be resumed on Mon-
day, it having been decided that the
events in the courtroom did not pre-
judice the rights of the defendant, the
jury not being present.

The case was some indication today
that the defense would ask for a
change of venue, basing their plea on
the inflamed condition of the public
mind, but it is thought that such a re-
quest would not be considered by
Judge Lawlor.

At conferences today between Judge
Lawlor, Chief of Police Biggs and
Sheriff Hagerty, preliminary steps
were taken to secure the court from
further disorder or violence, and to
safeguard the rights of the defendant,
Ruef. The vicinity of the courtroom
will be patrolled and a large force of
police will be held in readiness. The
plans further provide that in the
event of disorder the defendant will
be quickly and quietly taken from the
courtroom.

It is intimated that Judge Lawlor
will exercise his prerogative and con-
fine Ruef in the county jail.

Mr. Heney and his family were the
recipients of many messages of sym-
pathy and cheer during the day. The
messages came from all sections of the
United States, and some from Europe.
One telegram that brought a smile
from the pained face of the prosecu-
tor was a message from President
Roosevelt to Mrs. Heney.

Mr. Heney's Condition

The five surgeons attending Francis
J. Heney, after their consultation to-
night, stated that Mr. Heney was rest-
ing easily, and that his pulse, tem-
perature and respiration were prac-
tically normal.

The bullet was located in the mus-
cles of the lower maxillary. The bone
was not shattered, and the doctors
say they will perform an operation
to remove the piece of lead tomor-
row.

For Law and Order

A monster mass meeting was held
here tonight, in which a great multi-
tude participated. The meeting was
presided over by Mayor Taylor and
speeches were made by a number of
leading citizens counselling modera-
tion and the observance of legal
methods and asked that full support
be given the prosecution in its con-
duct of the graft cases.

From the President

Washington, Nov. 14.—President
Roosevelt upon learning of the at-
tempt made upon the life of Francis J.
Heney, sent telegrams to Mrs. Heney
and Rudolph Spreckels, expressing
his horror and detestation of the deed.
To Mrs. Heney he wired: "Am inex-
pressibly shocked at the news of the
attempted assassination of Mr. Heney
and am greatly relieved at the news
this morning that he is doing well and
will probably recover. I hope you will
accept my deepest sympathy. Like
every good American, I hold your hus-
band in peculiar regard for the abso-
lutely fearless way in which he has at-
tacked and exposed corruption with-
out any regard to the political or so-
cial prominence of the offender, or to
the dangerous character of the work.
Your husband has taken his life in his
hands in doing this great task for our
people, and he is entitled of the citi-
zenry and of the government to the
heartiest support of all good citizens.
The infamous character of the man
who has assaulted him should add not
only to the horror and detestation felt
for the deed, but to the determination
of all decent citizens to stamp out the
power of all men of this kind."

B. C. HINDUS

Colonel Swayne, Governor of British
Honduras, to Visit This Pro-
vince Shortly

Ottawa, Nov. 14.—Colonel Swayne,
governor of British Honduras, is com-
ing from England to British Columbia
to investigate the case of the Hindu
whom it is proposed to transport from
Canada's Pacific Coast Province to
Honduras.

J. B. Harkin, private secretary of the
Minister of the Interior, who went
south to Honduras with the Hindu
delegates, is expected back next week.
Governor Swayne's object is to en-
quire into the suitability of the Hindus
in British Columbia for the work re-
quired of them in Honduras.

Ross' is Headquarters for Xmas Fruits

Come in and try the qualities and learn prices. Both will please.
Each sale helps to make our reputation. Here are some—

Fine Fig and Date Values

EXTRA FANCY SMYRNA FIGS, per lb.	25c
SMYRNA FIGS, very fine, 10-lb. box, \$1.50; 5-lb. box, 75c; 2-lb. box	25c
SMYRNA COOKING FIGS, exceptionally good, 3 lbs.	25c
CALIFORNIA TABLE FIGS, 3 packets	25c
PULLED FIGS, per basket	15c
PULLED FIGS, per bottle	35c
STUFFED FIGS, per bottle	50c
STUFFED DATES AND FIGS, per bottle	\$1.00
STUFFED DATES, per bottle	50c
NEW DATES, per package	10c

DIXIE H. ROSS & COMPANY

Up-to-date Grocers
Tels. 52, 1052 and 1590. 1317 Government St.

FELT SLIPPERS

You need them now.

- Men's Felt Slippers, \$1.75, \$1.50 and\$1.25
Women's Felt Juliet Slippers, fur tops, red, black and
brown, \$1.50 and\$1.25
Boys' Black Felt Slippers, leather soles\$1.00
Girls' Felt Juliet Slippers, fur tops, black, red and blue,
\$1.00 and75c



Your Xmas Turkey

expects to be well cooked. It will be and at little expense and less trouble if you purchase a good

Gas Range

Why not visit our show-rooms and select one of our fine Gas Cookers for a Christmas Gift for your wife?

VICTORIA GAS COMPANY, Ltd.
Corner Fort and Langley Streets

For Xmas Puddings and Xmas Pies

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COLWOOD MAN FACES TERRIBLE ACCUSATION

Mrs. Taylor Charges Husband With Infanticide—Evidence in Police Court

A terrible story was unfolded in the police court yesterday, a story almost incredible in its details, and yet told with every appearance of truth. The affair arose out of a trouble between a man and a woman, which resulted in Mrs. Arred Taylor, of Colwood, laying an information against her husband charging him with having threatened to take the lives of their two children and herself. She swore that unless he were confined she believed that her days were numbered.

The prosecution was conducted by Solicitor-General Huxley, of the Provincial police, and by way of showing the court that Mrs. Taylor was justified in fearing the worst, and that the threats made were not mere idle ones, he made the witness tell the story of her relations with her husband, a story which, if true, stamps the man as guilty of infanticide under peculiarly revolting circumstances.

After hearing the evidence of the woman and that of Benjamin A. Eaves, a young man who lodges with the family, Magistrate Jay adjourned the case until Tuesday, remarking that the facts in evidence indicated the commission of a very serious crime, and that the appropriate authorities should have an opportunity to look into the affair. Under the circumstances he refused the prisoner's request for bail, and advised him to get legal assistance.

Mrs. Taylor was the first witness, and it transpired that for years she had been led to believe that her husband was her stepfather. She had always called him father and lived with him on the ranch as his daughter. Eventually she learned that her mother had never been married to the man. In reply to Mr. Huxley's questions she said:

Threatens Her Life

"I am living on my husband's ranch at Colwood with my two children. We were married December 24, 1900, at St. Matthew's Episcopal church at Wellington, B. C. My father died in Wales when I was about ten years of age, but my mother is still alive and lives in San Francisco. Last Monday night my husband threatened to kill my children and myself. I had given him no provocation for the threat."

At this point Taylor remarked that if the matter were going to be threshed out, he would like the witnesses to be excluded. This was done, and Mrs. Taylor resumed her evidence. "The only reason he gave me," she continued, "was that I had left the house for a short time. It occurred between 11 and 12 o'clock at night. I had gone to bed, when I heard a noise in the yard. I opened the window and looked out, when I saw him and Mr. Eaves, wrestling in the yard. I heard him say:

"Let go this gun, Ben—your. Let go."

Mr. Eaves was trying to get a rifle away from him. Then he said: 'I will finish the whole lot of you.' "I jumped out of the window in my nightdress and ran round the house and hid underneath the house. I heard Mr. Taylor come in and run through the house. Then he came to the back door and shouted, 'Where is she; where is she?' Mr. Eaves said he did not know, and then I came out from under the house and said:

"Alf, why are you so mean to me? I have not done anything wrong."

Hears Second Scuffle

"After a while I heard another noise outside and I looked out and saw them scuffling over a horse and buggy. Mr. Taylor was trying to turn the buggy round, and Mr. Eaves was trying to get into it, but my husband would not let him. Finally he drove off alone, but returned in about three-quarters of an hour quite drunk. He fell on the floor and was very sick. I called Mr. Eaves, and together we picked him up, partially undressed him and laid him on the bed. After a while he began to shout again."

"Give me a gun. Give me a gun. I am going to shoot the whole lot. I am going to kill all the outfit."

"I watched him till 4 a. m., when Mr. Eaves persuaded me to go to bed. Since then he won't let me out of his sight. On Wednesday I left the house while he had gone for the mail, and on his return he took the buggy, found me and brought me back. I was afraid to stay with him, so I sent word to Detective Palmer, whom I knew. He let Mr. Huxley know and as a result he was arrested."

"In the house there was a rifle, a shotgun and two revolvers, but I asked Mr. Eaves to hide them. I have heard him threaten to kill people several times, and he used to plan how he would do it. He had some business trouble with H. C. Levy and Joseph Seyward, the millman, and he was going to kill them. He said his plan was to get them to call at the ranch, kill them, put the bodies among some logs and then set fire to the whole thing."

In response to further questions from Mr. Huxley, the witness admitted that she had given birth to a child ten years ago last August. She was then about 20. She said:

Charges Infanticide

"We were living on a ranch at Goldstream then, and I always thought that he was my mother's husband. We were living alone. When the child was born there was nobody there except him. Directly it was born the child cried. He then took it away. He took a pillow from the bed, put the child into it, took it into the kitchen and killed it. He put his foot on the child's head, and then burnt the body in the stove. He told me about it a few minutes afterwards. I said:

"What have you done with the child?"

"He told me what he had done, and then made me go down on my knees by the bed and swear never to tell anyone. He said:

"I'll follow you all over the world and tear your heart out, if you tell any one."

"I was very ill, and don't remember exactly, but it was either that day or the next when I heard a shot fired outside. He came in and told me that he had shot a cow, as he did not want people coming around the house looking for their cow. Afterwards someone came down to see about who had shot the cow, which had been hit in the hindquarters. It was someone by the name of Burnett. Mr. Taylor went away with them."

After describing some of the symptoms and incidents of her illness, Mrs. Taylor continued:

Vain Attempt to Escape

"He stayed on the ranch for a little while after that, but in the spring he went east, leaving me there on the ranch. While he was away a man named Peter Warnsley wanted me to marry him. I consented, thinking it would be a good chance to get away from him. But Warnsley wrote Mr. Taylor, as my stepfather, for his permission and Mr. Taylor came back at once. It was night when he returned, and he immediately asked me if I had married Warnsley. I said I had not. To which he replied:

"If you had I would have burned you both in your beds."

"If you had I would have burned you both in your beds," he said, and then he sent for Warnsley and forced him to give up a letter I had written him. "He remained on the ranch for a while, and then went to Wellington to work. I stayed on the ranch. One day a neighbor, a Mrs. Woodruff, came and stayed over night with me, and was a widow with three children. After a while she told me she was in love with Taylor. I told her something of my life with him, and we both began to cry. Then I said to her:

"If you two love each other, help me to get away from this place."

"She said she would, and helped me pack my trunk and write a letter to Mr. Taylor, in which I told him what I had learned. I left the letter on the stand, and came to Victoria. Mrs. Woodruff helped me to get my trunk to the station. I came in on the 6 o'clock train and met a lady friend with whom I spent the night at her request. Her name was Mrs. Lee. I also wired to Frisco to my sister to meet me, and bought my ticket and checked my trunk."

Taylor Finds Out

"In the meantime Taylor had come back to the ranch that same day, and found that I had gone. He walked to town that night, found out where I was staying and came to the house during the night. He opened the bedroom window, and took my purse off my bureau table while I was asleep. It contained all the money I had, my steamer ticket and my trunk check. Early in the morning he came and asked to see me. Mrs. Lee came in at 7 in the morning and said that my father wanted to see me in the kitchen. I went to the kitchen to see him, and when I came in he drew a pistol from his pocket, and held it to my head. "So, you are going to leave me, are you?" said he. "Then you will die first."

"He asked me not to go, but to take time and think it over. He sold my steamer ticket and had my trunk sent up to Mrs. Lee's. I went to work at Hastie's Fair on Government street, but could not stand the work, so after a month I went to a house on Rockland avenue as parlormaid. I left three months after because the lady went up country, and Mr. Taylor would not let me go with her. Then I went to another lady on Pemberton road as nurse to the children. The soon afterwards Mr. Taylor persuaded me to marry him. "Mrs. Taylor said that Taylor had met her mother in Australia and that about six years afterwards they came to Victoria. At that time she and her sister were in England, but after her mother came to Victoria and went to live on the Goldstream ranch, she and her sister came out to this province. About six months after that the two separated, her sister going to San Francisco with the mother and she remaining on the ranch. It was not long after that she lost the sight of an eye. Describing the occurrence yesterday she said:

The Loss of an Eye

"I was helping Mr. Taylor who was trying to take out the king pin of a wagon. This was in 1894, when I was 15 or 16. By mistake he struck the hammer I was holding instead of the pin, and a steel splinter entered my eye. He took me to Victoria to my eye doctor, and then we went to a local hotel. The next morning I went to St. Joseph's hospital, where Dr. Fraser removed my eye, and since then I have worn a glass eye. I then went back to the ranch."

Benjamin A. Eaves, who works at the Silica Brick Works at Colwood, and, with his brother, boards at the Taylors, was called to testify as to the scene on Monday night. His evidence did not materially differ from the others. It appears that he, with Mr. and Mrs. Taylor and the two children, had spent the afternoon of Thanksgiving day on the water. They got back between 9 and 10 p.m. It was dark in the house and he was helping Mrs. Taylor to bring in the children while her husband put up the house.

"She asked me to get the matches which were in the pantry, which is no larger than a cupboard. I could not find them, and she came in and got them. Just then Taylor came into the house and wanted to know what we were doing in the pantry."

Mr. Eaves went on to say that he had insisted on an explanation and the incident ended for the moment in Taylor admitting he had made a mistake, and asking him to have a drink. Accordingly the two got into the buggy again and went to the Colwood hotel. The witness said he was a married man with two children and did not want to be accused of anything wrong. On their return Mrs. Taylor was no longer in her bedroom where Taylor remarked to be witness:

"My God, Ben. She's gone. We must find her."

The two looked for her, the witness going down the railroad track for a way. On his return he found Taylor with a rifle in his hand. He said that he was going to drive about looking for her. Taylor put the rifle in the buggy, and went to untie the horse, the witness seizing the opportunity to take the weapon and put it in the express wagon standing close by. They drove past the Colwood hotel, where Taylor had several drinks and became very drunk, and returned without finding her. On coming back, Eaves went into the house and called:

"Are you here Mrs. Taylor?"

"Yes, what is the matter," was the reply.

"Without answering her," said Mr. Eaves, "I went back to Mr. Taylor and said it is all right, she is in her room. He immediately drove round to the back, went straight to the express wagon, just as if he knew where I had hidden the gun, and took out the rifle. I saw the rifle, and asked him what he was going to do."

"I will shoot her and the children," he said.

"I fought with him until I was able to shoot the gun in the air. And when no report came I tried to get the magazine open, and hurt my hand doing so. I found that the gun was not loaded, and gave up struggling with him."

In addition to the evidence given by Mrs. Taylor, Mr. Eaves said that after taking his wife back to her room, Taylor was much upset. He apologized again for his suspicious and wept. He then said he was going, and Eaves thought that he was not in a fit state of mind to go alone and wanted to go with him. This Taylor would not permit, and eventually he went off alone returning drunk as Mrs. Taylor had described. The witness, however, did not attach any importance to the threats made by the accused when he came back the last time, as he said that the man was too drunk by then to be responsible for what he was saying.

At this point, remarking that the evidence pointed to a very serious crime having been committed, Magistrate Jay adjourned the case until Tuesday, in the meantime refusing bail.

As will be gathered from Mrs. Taylor's story, Alfred Taylor is an old resident of Victoria and vicinity and is quite well known. He has a nice place at Colwood, and is noted for considerable mechanical ingenuity. He has a stump pulling machine, and his patent fire alarm, known as "Taylor's Fire Alarm," is patented nearly all over the world, and is in use in many places.

The evidence adduced yesterday in the police court came as a great surprise to all who knew the defendant, and next Tuesday he will be represented by counsel. It is uncertain what steps will be taken as to yesterday's revelations, but the evidence will be laid before the attorney general's department, and it is thought likely by Mr. Huxley that a charge of murder will be brought.

CHINESE COOK TRIED TO KILL SHIPMATES

Exciting Incident of the Voyage of the German Steamer Wanguard From Australia

The Chinese cook of the German steamer Wanguard under charter to Jensen & Ostrander, which sailed at Comox a few days ago, ran amuck during the voyage north from Newcastle, whence the freighter came in ballast, and tried to murder four of the Chinese crew. The attempted killing took place on October 16. The Wanguard was peacefully plowing her path through the South Pacific. The Chinese who were not on watch were engaged in an exciting fan game in the quarters of the quartermasters in the after part of the vessel. Ah Kum had been a heavy loser, and when his last money went by the board he whipped out his revolver and shot at Ah Chung, a quartermaster. The bullet struck him in the leg, inflicting a painful but not serious wound, although until yesterday the victim was not able to work. Ning Chow, the carpenter, was present, and in attempting to disarm Ah Kum he was also shot, the bullet entering his thigh. Capt. Bruhn succeeded in extracting the lead, but in the case of the other victims he was unable to do so, and the wounds healed slowly.

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ONCE TRIED ALWAYS USED

up with the bullets still in the flesh. By this time word reached the third officer, who was on watch on the bridge. Calling Capt. Bruhn, the third mate rushed aft to quell the uprising. He went into the room, where he found a gesticulating crowd of Chinese, some of them under the table and chairs. Ah Kum, with a smoking revolver in his hand, was in a dark corner, threatening more vengeance.

The infuriated cook saw the mate approaching and he aimed for his body but the bullet missed the officer and struck Ah Ling, another quartermaster, in the hip. Sun Lam, also a quartermaster, rushed at the cook to take the revolver away, but he was met by a bullet which punctured his leg and he went down.

Seeing that it was imprudent to risk more lives by trying to capture the man, the third officer returned to the bridge, where the officers discussed the affair. Capt. Bruhn attended to the wounded.

An hour later a dark figure went forward in the shadows of the house; creeping up the steps he gained the bridge, where the third mate saw the would-be murderer with the revolver in his hand. The weapon was loaded, but before he could shoot the gun was

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wrested from him, and Ah Kum was clapped into irons.

The disgraced cook does not deny that he intended to kill the officers and that that was his mission to the bridge. He expresses no sorrow for what he did. Asked why he wanted to murder his countrymen, he replied: "They took my money, and it was only fair that I should take their lives."

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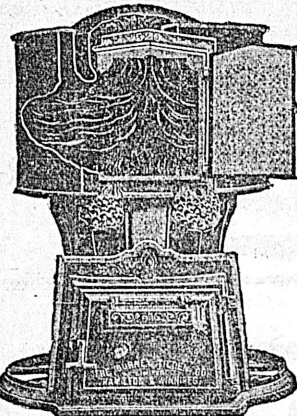
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PIGGERIES CONDEMNED BY SAANICH COUNCIL

Legal Action to Be Taken to Abate Nuisances Within Municipality

After repeated warnings and remonstrances given to the Chinese proprietors of piggeries within the limits of the municipality of South Saanich, the patience of the municipal council has at last become exhausted and now that evidence has been obtained against several of the Celestials showing that they have been making a practice of slaughtering pigs within the limits of the municipality contrary to the law legal action will be at once taken.

For several months the council has been making a determined effort to put an end to the slaughtering of cattle for the market. Action was taken against a local firm of butchers who had erected a slaughter house and the case is now pending in the courts an injunction having been obtained to stop the practice, but the Chinese owners of piggeries have continued to slaughter. Many complaints have been made by residents in the neighborhood, especially the Carey Road, at the nuisance created by the noise and stench from these piggeries but it was only after considerable trouble that evidence that slaughtering was being done has at length been secured. To further strengthen its hands the council, at yesterday's fortnightly meeting, decided to ask municipal health officer, Dr. Nelson, to inspect the quarters of all the Chinese residents of the district where the porcine tribe is harbored with a view of ascertaining the sanitary condition of such. That such places are most unsanitary is the claim made by many of the residents of the district who are pressing the council to take instant action and abate the nuisance. The Chinese owners of the piggeries claim that they are merely breeding pigs and are not slaughtering though the fact remains that during the past summer large numbers of pigs have been brought into the municipality which afterwards disappeared in mysterious manner and it is alleged that the animals are slaughtered during the night and carted into the city and disposed of. Many of these animals are brought from Oak Bay municipality where slaughtering has been effectually prevented, the Chinese men evidently believing that the Saanich council will make no effort to stop the practice within its own limits.

In discussing the question Councillor Pointer urged that the council should go slowly and find out just where it stands before taking expensive legal proceedings but his caution found little favor with the other councillors who felt that whatever the expense the nuisance complained of should be immediately abated, and claimed that the ratepayers of the municipality would not grudge the expense even if it cost \$1,000.

Friction with Constable.
Within the past few months trouble has arisen between the council and the municipal constable. Hardly a meeting passes but the question of the alleged dereliction of duty on the part of that officer is discussed and at yesterday's meeting the subject again came up for discussion following a complaint from A. G. Snelling, secretary of the Victoria Creamery company, that of late persons, unknown, have entered the former premises of the company on the Carey road and smashed all the windows and in fact smashed the article smashable. Mr. Snelling stated in his communication that complaints have been made time and again to the constable but that evidently no attention had been paid to them by that officer.

Councillor Nicholson declared that it was strange the constable could not bring home the guilt to the proper parties. Not only in this particular instance but also in other cases of infractions of the laws, no arrests had been made though complaints by the dozen from residents of the district have been made. He suggested that in the case of the creamery company's complaint the matter be taken out of the hands of the constable and a special constable appointed who would doubtless show more energy than the regular official had done. After lengthy discussion this suggestion was acted upon. Constable Russell, who was present at the meeting, declared that he had done his best to locate offenders but owing to the great extent of the municipality it was impossible to do so. He was very often when complaints were made and he endeavored to investigate he had to travel such distances that by the time he arrived on the spot the offenders had disappeared. In the case of the piggeries he had done his best, and he had now secured sufficient evidence, he thought, to warrant proceedings being taken.

Complaints of Road Tax.
A complaint was registered by Val. H. Wetmore against what he considered the unwarranted action of the council in collecting the \$2 road tax when he already pays taxes on property leased by him. The members of the council were somewhat doubtful whether in such cases the municipality had the right to also collect the road tax, but it was felt that the taxpayer should not be called upon to pay the road tax and all those ratepayers who have done so will have their \$2 refunded, Councillor Dunn declaring that to collect the tax in such cases would simply be "petty larceny by the municipality."

Expenditure on Road Work.
The road superintendent reported the following expenditures on road work during the month of October: Ward one, \$228.15; ward three, \$66.15; ward four, \$49.10; ward five, \$64.60; ward six, \$56.25. Expenditures upon the trunk roads were as follows: Saanich road, from the city boundary to the Royal Oak, \$289.20; East Saanich road, from the Royal Oak to the boundary of ward six, \$215.40; East Saanich road, graveling, \$194.55; and West Saanich road, graveling, \$59.65. The necessary improvements to the Gordon Head road to cost about \$150 will be effected, Councillor Scott arranging for the work to be done. Repairs to the Burnside road near the Burnside House where a low portion of the road needs graveling, will be done and the water lying on the low portion of that road between the bridge and Tillicum road will be drained into the neighboring stream.

Councillor Mannix urged that the sum of \$100 should be appropriated for the improvement of Blenkinsop road. It was pointed out that the funds for road maintenance, other than the appropriations already made, are lacking but it was finally decided that \$50 be

expended on this work. The lack of funds was shown by the treasurer who stated that the appropriations made for road work yet to be done called for the expenditure of about \$2,000, while the council has at its disposal, allowing for future receipts only about \$1,400.

Improves His Premises

Responding to the demands of business and confident of the progress which Victoria will make in the immediate future, W. H. Wilkerson, the Government street jeweller, has effected improvements in his fine store which have rendered it one of the finest of the kind in the province. The staircase, which formerly occupied the rear of the store, has been moved, materially lengthening it, while instead of the showcases which formerly occupied the space in the centre of the floor room, have been done away with, and mahogany wall cases substituted for them. These are lined with mirrors. The ceiling and walls of the building have been repainted, the former cream, the latter blue. Seats have been provided for the convenience of ladies, while a telephone has been conveniently placed for the accommodation of patrons. New Tunston lamps, shedding rich warm light, have also been placed in service. Mr. Wilkerson states that in the last few weeks his business has almost doubled, and he is confident that better times have set in.

BROAD QUESTION FOR COUNCIL TO CONSIDER

Complaint Against Laundry May Lead to Interesting Results

After the city sanitary inspector has endeavored for the past two months to come to some arrangement with the owner of the premises at the corner of Fort street and Quadra street, at present occupied as a Chinese laundry, which premises have been complained of by William Neal, an adjoining resident, on the grounds of its being a nuisance and detrimental to his enjoyment of life, the city council has decided to hold an inquiry as to the merits of the complaint made by Mr. Neal. The latter in his first communication to the council stated that the steam from the laundry owing to the lack of a proper shaft, was poured forth straight into his windows while the smell was most obnoxious. He also pointed out that the building did not conform with the regulations of the recent Washington bylaw introduced by Ald. Gleason, which came into effect on June 1 last, in that it was not forty feet from the street line.

The sanitary inspector was instructed to investigate the matter and either arrange that by Nov. 1 the tenancy of the Chinese should be terminated by the owner of the premises, Dr. Morrison, or condemn the premises as unfit for the purpose of a laundry. It appears that the sanitary inspector has been unable to come to any amicable arrangements with the owner. Nov. 1 has passed but still the place is conducted as a laundry, and Mr. Neal has again asked the council to take some action.

Does Not Conform With Bylaw

The sanitary inspector has reported that so far as the question of the sanitary condition of the premises is concerned no particular fault can be found but that the building does not conform with the Washhouse bylaw is a certainty and that it will be impossible to make it meet the provisions of that measure as owing to its location the washing room cannot be moved back the required forty feet and in several other particulars it falls short of the provisions.

Mr. Neal calls upon the council to make the owner conform with the bylaw or else close the premises for its present business while the owner, Dr. Morrison, points to the large number of washhouses throughout the city which equally violate the bylaw, but against which no steps have been taken and he asks why he should be proceeded against when owners of other premises are equally in the wrong.

Under the Municipal Clauses act the council must hold an inquiry into matters of this kind before condemnation proceedings can be undertaken against the premises complained of. This proceeding will be taken at tomorrow night's council meeting when the sanitary inspector and the other parties interested will attend and give evidence under oath. Owing to the somewhat drastic provisions of the Washhouse bylaw the city has hitherto deemed it wise to merely insist that certain improvements should be made in the existing washhouses to make them sanitary. But to insist that the bylaw should be complied with in every particular would mean that practically every laundry and washhouse, with but one or two possible exceptions, would have had to cease business. Should the present enquiry show that the premises complained of by Mr. Neal are not a nuisance and not a menace to the public health or a detriment to surrounding values, no action will be taken, but to be placed upon the fact that the Washhouse bylaw has not been complied with and to adopt this stand will mean that a broad question will have to be dealt with by the council.

Y. M. C. A. Orchestra

A meeting of local musicians was held in the Y. M. C. A. rooms last evening for the purpose of forming an efficient orchestra for service in connection with Y. M. C. A. assemblies, eight excellent players being accepted, with Mr. Will G. Plowright as leader. They will meet for practice next Saturday evening, when in all probability several other members will be enrolled. In the first instance, this orchestra will be employed with no view of materially strengthening the musical portion of the service at the men's evening meetings in the New Grand theatre, while they will afterwards appear regularly at the men's afternoon meetings in the Y. M. C. A. auditorium.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

The following regimental orders have been issued by Lt.-Col. J. A. Hall, commanding the Fifth Regiment, C. G. A.:

Enlistments.—The following men having been duly attested are taken on the strength of the regiment, and will assume the regimental number opposite their names: No. 19, Gunn. C. J. Morris, 11.11.08; No. 202, Gunn. Hugh L. Gauder, 6.11.08; No. 304, Gunn. R. G. Humphreys, 11.11.08; No. 22, Gunn. Peter Henson, 11.11.08.

Postings.—The following man, having been duly passed by the ad-

Everything Ready-to-Wear for Ladies and Children

Campbell

1010 GOVERNMENT STREET

"THE STORE THAT SERVES YOU BEST"

SALE OF DRESSING GOWNS

MARVELLOUS VALUES

MONDAY starts our sale of "comfy" dressing gowns. Truly marvellous values are being given—no lady should neglect this opportunity.

DRESSING GOWNS in heavy cotton eiderdown; pale blue, navy blue, cardinal, gray, pink, and black, etc., in Paisley and very pretty art designs with large sailor collars; regular price \$2.75. Dressing Gown Sale Price\$1.75

DRESSING GOWNS in finest heavy cotton eiderdown, all shades, very handsome art designs, galloon trimming, kimono collars, wool girdles; regular price \$3.25. Dressing Gown Sale Price\$2.25



CAMPBELL'S Dinner Coats and Opera Cloaks are: "Tres chic et le dernier cri."

The Ladies' Store **Angus Campbell & Co. LIMITED.** 1010 Government Street

Adjutant is posted to No. 1 company: 149, Gunn. J. H. Harris; No. 107, Gunn. E. W. Tribe.
3. Royal School of Artillery—The following men have been struck off the roll of the Royal School of Artillery, having failed to attend satisfactorily: No. 7, Sergt. C. Berkeley; No. 22, Sergt. F. W. L. Harrop; No. 19, Gunn. C. J. Morris, 11.11.08.
4. Armouries—The annual inspection of armouries by the Acting District Staff Adjutant will take place on Monday, the 15th inst., at noon.
Company officers will see that all company books, equipment ledgers, etc., entered up-to-date are handed in to the orderly-room sergeant at the drill hall not later than Friday evening, the 20th inst. The Quartermaster will also hand in his ledgers at the same time.
W. RIDGWAY-WILSON, Major, Adjutant Fifth Reg. C.G.A.

The British Columbia Refining Company, Ltd.

Incorporated under the laws of the Province of British Columbia.

Head Offices: 428 Richards Street, Vancouver, B. C.

The Company is now offering for public subscription 50,000 8 per cent. cumulative preferred stock of \$1.00 each and 50,000 ordinary shares of \$1.00 each

payable 10 per cent on application, 15 per cent on allotment, and the balance in eight calls of not more than 10 per cent at intervals of not less than a month.

The 8 per cent. cumulative preferred shares will receive an annual dividend of 8 per cent., commencing June, 1909, payable out of the net profits of the company before any dividends are paid on the ordinary shares.

OBJECTS OF THE COMPANY

The company has been formed for the purpose of refining crude oil and manufacturing asphaltum, lubricating oils of all kinds, distillates and greases.

No industry offers such a sound and profitable investment. With a certain supply of crude oil and a ready market for the output of 6,000 barrels monthly, it is estimated that a dividend of over 60 per cent per annum will be paid to the shareholders.

ESTIMATED PROFITS

The estimated cost of operation per barrel of crude oil (42 U. S. gallons) is as follows:
Cost of crude oil at tidewater, Vancouver \$1.45
Cost of refining and manufacture50

Per barrel \$2.01
The estimated value of the products of a barrel of crude oil, in bulk at refinery, is as follows:

45 per cent. Asphalt at \$17.50 per ton, 2,000 lbs. \$1.225
15 per cent. Skid Oil at 9 cents per gallon567
5 per cent. Gas Distillate at \$2 per barrel10
10 per cent. Neutral Oil at 15c per gallon03
20 per cent. Pale Red Oil at 18c per gallon 1.512

\$4.034

Giving a profit of \$12.144 per month, or \$145,728 per annum, which, after deducting \$8,000 per annum for the dividend on the Preferred Shares and allowing \$30,000 per annum for depreciation, etc., leaves a balance of \$107,728 (or over 60 per cent. per annum) for distribution on the ordinary shares.

From An Investment Viewpoint Oil Stock Cannot Be Equalled

DIRECTORS

ROBERT KELLY, ESQ. (President Kelly, Douglas & Co., Ltd.), President.
HUGH McLEAN, ESQ. (of McLean Bros., Contractors), Vice-President.
COL. T. H. TRACY, M. C. Soc. C. E., P. L. S., D. L. S., etc. (formerly City Engineer of Vancouver).
MAJOR DUFF STUART (Vice-President of Clarke & Stuart, Ltd.).
A. M. TYSON, ESQ. (Merchant of Vancouver).
FRED. L. KING (President of the Keystone Oil Co., Ltd.), Managing Director.

For further information, prospectuses and application forms, apply to the Victoria agents:

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THE PERRY HOTEL



Madison St. & Boren Ave. SEATTLE
Absolutely Fire-Proof
European Plan
United Wireless Station

The Highest Grade—Every Modern Convenience
Centrally located and commanding a view of the Olympics, Cascade Mountains, Mt. Rainier and Puget Sound. Auto-Bus meets trains and boats.
J. S. McTERNAN, Manager

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"Mother'silk" quickly cures Sea and Train sickness. Guaranteed perfectly harmless to the most delicate. Money refunded if not satisfactory.
For sale at Drug Stores and first-class Steamers, or Mothersilk Remedy Co., Ltd., 226 State Street, Detroit. For sale and recommended in Victoria by W. S. Terry, W. Gardner, J. R. Robertson, B. C. Drug Store, Ltd.

The Colonist.

The Colonist Printing and Publishing Company, Limited, Liability.
27 Broad St., Victoria, B.C.

J. S. H. Matson, Managing Director.

The Daily Colonist

Delivered by carrier at 85 cents per month, or 75 cents if paid in advance; mailed postpaid to any part of Canada except the city or suburban districts which are covered by our carriers, or the United Kingdom at the following rates:

One year... ..\$5.00
Six months... ..2.50
Three months... ..1.25

London Office, 90-92 Fleet Street.

Sunday, November 15, 1908

LOOKING FORWARD

The determination of the Board of Trade to appoint committees, charged with the duty of investigating all matters, which have a bearing upon the future of Victoria and Vancouver Island, will commend itself to the great body of the citizens. This work, to be successful, must be undertaken with singleness of purpose, and that purpose must be the public welfare. It also must be shared in by all those who are able to contribute from their knowledge and experience to a demonstration of the policies which ought to be adopted in that regard. While it is essential that some one shall take the initiative in a matter of that kind, we are very sure that those who have done so in the present instance, have no desire to court publicity. There is such a thing as a sense of public duty which compels action along such lines although some of the consequences resulting therefrom may be exceedingly distasteful. Most men would prefer to move along in the even tenor of their ways, but feel obliged to direct public attention to matters which seem to have a bearing upon the welfare of the community in which they live. Let it be distinctly understood by those who may embark in such work, that there can be no direct benefit from it. Of indirect advantage there may be a great deal, but of immediate reward for the time and labor spent in the advocacy of a policy of public advancement there never was and there never will be any prospect, except of such reward as comes from a consciousness of having discharged a duty. If the Board of Trade committees succeed in collating valuable and useful information, some one will take advantage of it, but it will not be those who have been instrumental in getting it together. We make this observation because one hears a suggestion of possible "graft" in connection with every effort put forward in the public interest.

We hope that when the Board of Trade committees get to work there will be general and hearty co-operation with them. Only by that means can their labors be beneficial. No one man knows all that is worth knowing about Vancouver Island, or all that there is to be said about the advantages which the city of Victoria enjoys. Therefore there should be a readiness on the part of every one to impart their knowledge. We do not know as yet of whom the committees will consist or what their plan of action may be, but we bespeak for them the sympathetic assistance of the public. We may add that often the results of such investigations as are proposed are very different from what the promoters of the investigations anticipate, but they are always sure to be valuable, if the inquiry is conducted faithfully and thoroughly.

THE REPORTER.

Every one admits that the law is a learned profession. If you have any doubt about the case you have only to attend court a few times to hear one long-robed gentleman on the floor inform another long-robed gentleman on the bench that his learned brother has not the faintest conception of the principles, etc., etc. Of course medicine is a learned profession. It is true that there be wicked people who intimate that a good deal of the learning is guess-work, and lots of things pass for wisdom in this world when they are only lucky. Theology is a learned profession, more learned in things that other people have thought than all the others combined. And so we might go on, but we venture to say that if any one should describe the noble art of reporting for a daily newspaper as a learned profession there would be many shoulders shrugged and many eyebrows elevated. And yet—well let us pursue the scientific method and form our conclusions from ascertained facts.

Every morning, or nearly every morning, a newspaper is delivered at your door. You take it into the house without the slightest hesitation, for you know that it will not contain anything that your family ought not to see. Who is responsible for this primary fact? The Editor, perhaps you will say; but bless your heart the paper is nearly as new to him, so far as the work of the reporters is concerned, as it is to you. Of course, it is such a paper as he thinks ought to be printed, for if it was not the necessary changes would be made in the staff, but do not suppose that his more or less eagle eye scans every item or story. An editor can do many things no doubt, some of them well possibly, some of them ill certainly, but he cannot be around town all day talking to people and sit up all night reading local copy. He would die in a week if he undertook this, which might not be a bad thing in itself, but is objectionable to him on

general principles. The City Editor and the Reporters are the men to whom the credit is due. A story has to be got and a reporter goes out to get it. He may have several other things to look after at the same time. He gets back to the office, sits down and writes the story, discriminating between what can properly be told and what ought to be withheld, and expressing it in English which, if not exactly Addisonian, is at least intelligible and grammatical. He may have never heard of the subject matter until it was assigned to him and yet he is supposed to produce a readable, accurate and discriminating account of it as quickly as he can pound upon the keys of a typewriter. He has no time for contemplation; he has only a meagre opportunity to consult with any one in authority. He must score off his own bat, and as he does it many times a day so that you do not hesitate to place his work where it can be read by any member of your family, do you not think that he thereby establishes a claim to be learned in his particular line? No one works with such pressure as he; no one has to deal with more difficult matters; no one has to decide more promptly what he shall tell and what he shall leave untold.

Between the reporter and the public there stands the City Editor, the autocrat of your breakfast table news. He wields the blue pencil without fear, favor or affection, gain, reward or hope thereof. What he dislikes he kills; what he likes he lets appear in print. From his decision there cannot in the very necessity of things be any appeal. He may consult the editor-in-chief at times, but as a rule he must act on his unaided judgment and with such speed that the linotypes may be kept busy as the night hours slip by. What has been said of the reporter is true of him, only usually a little more so. You go to your lawyer and pour your story into his ear, knowing that he has been sworn not to betray your confidence; but you tell your story to the reporter who is bound only by the ethics of his profession and though by writing a single line he might blast your reputation, he does not write it. The physician calls and diagnoses your case for a time, gives you some medicine and says he will call the next day when your symptoms have developed. The reporter diagnoses your story on the instant. The parson writes two sermons a week on the great things that pertain to the future life; the reporter writes twenty on the little things that pertain to this life. If the lawyer makes a mistake the court may set him right; if the physician blunders the undertaker hides his mistake away. If the parson is wrong in his theology, we cannot tell what will happen because there is nothing in this world that can convict him of error. But the reporter's work is spread before all the world. It goes on record to be seen of all men, and what is quite as important, of all women, and he makes mighty few mistakes.

The profession that enables a man to do these things may not be called a learned one; but the science of human life in the manifestations of its daily activity is a subject of investigation which calls for knowledge, skill, honesty of purpose, industry and good faith. The profession of news-gathering may not be the noblest of them all, but as it touches the life of all men daily, it is certainly a profession of the greatest importance, and as on the whole its work is for the betterment of the community, it can certainly be called honorable.

MUSIC IN VICTORIA.

Mr. Albany Ritchie a violinist of exceptional talent, was not favored with a large audience at the Victoria theatre last night. Signor Gogorza, one of the greatest singers on the concert stage, was greeted a few weeks ago with less than half a house. The reputation of both these artists is established and yet people did not go to hear them in the number that might reasonably have been expected. What is the reason of this? In common with every city and town on the American continent, Victoria prides itself upon being "musical," but we regret to say that, in common with many other cities and towns, it does not show this quality by patronizing the best artists as they deserve or as the best interests of the citizens themselves appear to demand. Is musical taste degenerating, not only here but elsewhere? There is some reason to think so. One is that the fees asked by the great artists for their services is so great that comparatively few people can afford to pay the admission price that must be charged for their entertainments, and the other is that the musical comedy seems to have fascinated the public, which demands plenty of movement, plenty of color, plenty of light, with a minimum of clothes. The public thinks what it needs is to be amused. It has managed to persuade itself that it is a much overworked creature and that it would die if some one did not frolic before its gaze dressed in short skirts or an impossible Irishman did not smite an equally impossible German with a pair of slap sticks. Mme. Nordica will be here in about three weeks. We do not know what are the prospects of a full house to hear her, but the theatre ought to be filled to its capacity. If it is not, we fear Victoria will fail to live up to her claim to be musical.

The Colonist does not assume the right to dictate to any one what sort of entertainment they shall choose. As the old saying is "they pay their money and they take their choice." But we do venture to say that the por-

son who can only afford one kind, and the amusing chooses the latter, makes a great mistake. In selecting an entertainment as in anything else, most people want to get their money's worth. Now it is true, and any one can prove the truth of it by trial if he is at all a competent judge of music and at all able to appreciate it, that the singing or playing of a great artist remains a joy to the mind long after the artist leaves the stage. Thirty years ago the writer of this article heard Campanini in Faust. The great tenor was then at the height of his fame. His marvelous voice had a pathos in it, which went to the heart and remained there, and the memory of that night is fresh today as ever. We have heard men speak of hearing Jennie Lind and speak with rapture, although more than half a lifetime had passed since they listened to her sing. Ask any one, who ever heard Madame Gerster sing, if the memory of that voice of silver is not worth a hundred times what it cost to hear her. Every little while we read in some English paper a reference to that delightful concert queen, Antonette Sterling, and these show that although she long since ceased to sing songs in this world, the sound of her voice yet lingers in the chambers of a thousand memories. Depend upon it that you get your money's worth when you hear a great artist.

A large number of federal employees at Ottawa are discovering that the Liberal government is taking seriously the scandal charges preferred by the Opposition during the recent campaign.

We are very glad to learn that Ald. Henderson will seek re-election at the next municipal contest. He has rendered the city excellent service and ought to be, and we are sure will be, permitted to "finish his work."

The people of the United States are deficient in the sense of humor. At a time when the whole world has come to look upon the \$29,000,000 fine imposed upon the Standard Oil Company as a joke, they persist in treating the matter seriously.

If the laws at present upon the statute books are inadequate to meet the case of a publication which has brought disgrace upon Calgary, they ought to be amended so as to provide for the prompt suppression of all such indecent prints which are given public circulation.

Victor Grayson, British Socialist M. P., who was recently expelled from the House of Commons for unruly conduct, is coming to Canada. We have read some of Mr. Grayson's recent speeches to the unemployed of London and have no hesitation in saying that he is a political firebrand of the most dangerous character.

We are very glad that Mr. Templeman has decided to disregard the advice of his newspaper, namely that the way to win Victoria is "to hit it and to hit it hard." The reputation might have been more prompt, but better late than never. The Colonist will be glad to co-operate with him in anything that he may propose that will be to the benefit of Victoria.

The rather amazing statement is made that properties in Montreal which are exempted from paying property taxes will this year foot up a total exemption of over \$63,000,000. The exemptions have risen in less than ten years' time by fully \$25,000,000. The properties exempted are churches, parsonages, properties belonging to the government and civic properties.

Ex-Alderman Goodacre mentioned to the Colonist yesterday an interesting fact tending to demonstrate that Victoria is growing very rapidly. This was that the number of residences in the city is being increased at the rate of one every day—basing this calculation on the fact that for the last twelve months there have been over three hundred and sixty building permits issued.

A special London cable reads: "E. A. Clouston's baronetcy is a subject of much favorable comment in commercial banking circles where he is looked upon as a man with a most attractive personality and with a record of remarkable fearlessness and conservatism. It is, in fact, regarded as one of the most interesting birthday honors from the city's point of view." It may be added that the bestowal of this honor is regarded with equal favor in the Dominion.

Mr. Templeman, in a card to the electors, says, "Such influence as I possess will be exerted as strenuously as ever, so far as the limitations of my position will permit, on behalf of the city which occupies the first place in my affections." This is very good, but why did he spoil it by adding the hope that he "may be able to accomplish in the city some of the things which my supporters and myself so earnestly desire?" Why limit his efforts to the things desired by his supporters and himself?

The streets committee of the City Council seems to have made what appears to be a very generous offer to those property holders on Government street whose consent is needed in order to proceed with the straightening of the southern section of that thoroughfare. We trust that the project may be undertaken as a result of the present negotiations. It is of vital importance that the leading street of the city should present the best possible appearance.

Seeing ourselves as others see us is occasionally a profitable experience. We therefore direct attention to the following, which is a Canadian Associated Press cable, dated London, November 9: "Colonel Seely, defending free trade at Bradford, said the Englishman at home was not honest as the Englishman in Canada, but yet there was the curse of graft, boodle and tariff mongering of the Canadian Parliament, corrupting their public life, from which England was free."

The British Columbia fruit exhibit has captured first prizes at those points where it has thus far been shown in England. If this sort of thing keeps on, other competitors at the fairs in the Old Country will simply hand over the medals to this province as soon as they are made, with the observation "taken as read." But, seriously, British Columbia as a fruit producer is living up to its reputation in excellent fashion, isn't it? It is impossible to calculate the extent of the advertisement that the country will receive from these achievements in the British Isles.

In an interview at Montreal the other day, Baron Frederic Von Essier, a general of the German army, who was on his way to New Brunswick on a shooting expedition, referring to Anglo-German affairs said, Germany had many plans for the invasion of England. Questioned as to his belief of the success of such a movement he scowled and said: "I am firmly convinced that we would succeed if we invaded England. One great sea victory would land half a million men. There is no land force to drive us out. I do not say it would end the British empire, but I think Germany would add to her colonies." The Baron omits to say what would be the fate of Germany if it failed in accomplishing this "one great sea victory."

Two thousand employees of the Intercolonial railway resident in Montreal have asked the Minister of Railways for leave to enter civic politics, according to a press dispatch of yesterday. It seems only reasonable to permit government employees in any branch of the public service the liberty to participate to any extent they may choose in the matter of the management of the public affairs of the place in which they may live and rear their families, especially in a community in which they form a large part of the population. Of course, if any occasion should arise where a municipal election was conducted on federal party lines, it is understandable that governmental employees taking part in the contest would engender some ill-feeling, but we cannot believe that any such contingency is ever likely to occur.

Eugene Debs, the leader of the Socialists in the United States, claims not to be disappointed in the showing made in the presidential elections, but as he expected a million votes and only got half that number, he is apparently, able to extract comfort from a situation which would afford little to most men in his position. However, he is quoted as saying: "I attribute the votes falling short of the expected mark to the fact that an unusually large vote was cast for the Socialist candidate in 1904. Then there were a great many disgruntled Democrats, who were chagrined because Parker was nominated, and they voted with the Socialists. This year they went back to the Democratic party and voted for Mr. Bryan. I count that we have made a gain in the actual Socialist vote."

San Francisco seems to be living up to its reputation as a city steeped in corruption. The shooting down of Francis Heney, a leading figure in the prosecution of the notorious Abe Ruef, in a crowded courtroom, by a venere-man, is the climax of a series of shameful events arising out of revelations of a perfect carnival of crime in respect to the municipal life of the city. The people of the metropolis of California are to be pitied. They seem unable to drive from power the parasites which have been fattening at their expense and wrecking the reputation of the city for honesty and decency. The methods of the famous vigilance committee of the days of the gold rush seem to be about the only remedy which can be suggested. That such a situation should prevail in one of the most important cities of the United States is of ominous portent.

Henniker Heaton has found a powerful advocate of his proposals for cheaper cable messages, in the London Times. A special cable reads: "The Times thinks the present government, with its views as to the improvement of imperial communications, should have no hesitation in calling an imperial conference to consider Henniker Heaton's proposals for cheapening cable rates in their inter-imperial aspect, adding that it could count on national support. The Times publishes a whole page of letters elicited by Heaton from representative men in favor of penny word cables. The writers include: Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, Lord Curzon, Sir Joseph Ward, Lord Spencer, Grenfell, Lord Tennyson, Lord Escher, Lord Nelson, Lord Kintore, Lord Weardale, the postmaster-general of Egypt, several lord mayors and a large number of M.P.'s, including Col. Seely."

Squire—Haven't had a job since Easter, haven't you? What are you? Trump—'I'm an 'ot cross bun maker.—Punch.

"Are you in pain, my little man?" asked the kind old gentleman. "No," answered the boy, "the pain's in me."

PRICE TAGS YOU CAN READ

IT requires no code book to read the prices on OUR price tags. Nothing confusing in private hieroglyphics—just plain English figures. Fair play figures and fair play prices—one price to all—the Weiler square deal.

You are safe in dealing with this shop, safe from a sliding scale price, safe from inferior goods, sure of satisfaction.

These price tags shown here today are attached to merchandise of first quality, and the price represents a fair pricing for such merchandise.

WEILER BROS.
VICTORIA-B.C.

Oak Table

A new arrival this and a very acceptable addition to Den, Library, or Parlor. It is finished in Early English Oak. Very neat design. Well made. Price—

\$8.50

WEILER BROS.
VICTORIA-B.C.

Fender

A fender style that is new and a finish just as new. This fender comes in the new Flemish finish—something nice. Width is 48 in. Price only—

\$12.50

WEILER BROS.
VICTORIA-B.C.

China Tea Set

A pretty pink rose pattern on china of splendid quality makes this 40-piece Tea Set excellent value at this price. 40 pieces for only—

\$8.50

WEILER BROS.
VICTORIA-B.C.

Hall Rack

An Early English Hall Rack style and a design we think you'll like. Has large bevel mirror of best quality. Something you'll need for Winter wraps and rubbers. Price—

\$16.00

WEILER BROS.
VICTORIA-B.C.

Mohair Rug

A genuine Liskurl Mohair Rug. We have several colorings and many sizes. Hard wearing—pure Mohair pile. This one is 2 ft. 6 in. x 5 ft. 4 in. Price is—

\$7.50

WEILER BROS.
VICTORIA-B.C.

Battenberg Centrepiece

A dainty late addition to our many offerings. This is but one of many similar offerings. Fine work. Round style, 36 in. in diameter. Price—

\$5.00

WEILER BROS.
VICTORIA-B.C.

Dinner Service

A neat decoration on semi-porcelain. A ware that resembles china yet stands much more hard usage. Green floral decoration, 97 pieces for—

\$12.00

WEILER BROS.
VICTORIA-B.C.

Chiffoniere

A golden oak chiffoniere style of much merit. Has 4 drawers, cupboard and large bevel mirror. A superior piece of furniture and rightly priced at—

\$35.00

WEILER BROS.
VICTORIA-B.C.

Ladies' Desk

A splendid desk style in golden finished oak. Very conveniently arranged for the storage of writing materials, etc. Workmanship is the best. Price—

\$10.00

NOW FOR CHRISTMAS GIFT BUYING

Here is November half gone and Christmas looming up in the very near future. Means gift-choosing very soon. Some far-seeing people are even now "putting away" gifts. They realize that the choice is better now than it can possibly be close to Xmas time, and shopping now is easier than when stores are crowded.

The new arrivals in the China Store give it the Holiday air. New shipments have been arriving and still further goodness is expected soon. Means that you should often visit this "Home of useful gifts." From now until Christmas is past almost daily additions to the stock will be the rule. So visit us often.

The Second floor has much to offer those feminine folk who wish to send gifts made by their own hand. We have here Silks, Satens, Chintzes, Cushion Covers, etc. Fascinating gifts may be made from these—gifts that'll delight the recipient. You are welcome to visit us often.

WEILER BROS.
VICTORIA-B.C.

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NOTE AND COMMENT

The question is often asked, according to the Toronto Mail and Empire, how did it come that Toronto is the home of that distinguished publicist and man of letters, Mr. Goldwin Smith. Rev. Professor Clark, an Oxford man of high attainment, who has made Toronto his home for the last twenty-five years, wrote to Mr. Smith, suggesting that the reasons for the latter coming to Canada be given to the public. To this Mr. Smith replied. The letters are here given:

"Dear Dr. Goldwin Smith,
"Some time ago you were good enough to answer my question (not an unpertinent one, I hope) relating to your resignation of the Regius Professorship of History at Oxford. You spoke on the subject with such frankness and absence of reserve that I am encouraged to write and suggest that you should allow me to make known to the public generally what you then told me.
"If you are of the same mind and will kindly give me the substance of your communication I will see that it is made public, as I am quite certain it would be of much interest to many besides your large circle of friends and acquaintances.
"Believe me, with sincere respect and regards,
"Yours,
"William Clark."

"53 Beverley Street,
"Oct. 31, 1908."

"The Grange,
"Nov. 3, 1908."
"Dear Professor Clark,—I willingly accede to your kind suggestion that the truth about the turning-point in my history should be known. Domestic duty, nothing else, it was that called me away from Oxford and my Oxford Chair of History. That duty performed, I readily accepted the invitation of Ezra Cornell to take part in the foundation of Cornell University, which had been in the United States at the time of the Civil War, and formed many acquaintances there. Cornell University, having been successfully opened, I joined my relatives in Canada, where I should still be in touch with Cornell.

Again thanking you for your friendly consideration,
"I am, yours very truly,
"Goldwin Smith."

That Great Britain's unemployed problem has assumed a grave phase is shown by the announcement that King Edward is himself taking a very active part in the movement, looking to the relief of the situation. His Majesty has sat with his advisers for more than a month late into the night studying the situation, and is thoroughly advised as to what is going on. In this connection, a London correspondent cables:

"The plan of providing work for the unemployed, has met all sorts of criticism. It is thought dangerous in the extreme for the government to participate public improvements and then put these improvements in the hands of the unemployed who, it is pointed out must of necessity be the poorest class of workmen in their various lines. Again, it is pointed out that it is necessary under such a scheme, men will have to fit into work which they are not familiar. The repaving of the streets, the preparation for building purposes of such places as Plumstead marshes, the draining of Hackney marshes and other work in London and hereabouts, and the local government boards of every city are considered how in a similar manner they can best cope with the proposition.

The report of a suppressed interview which was to have been published in the Century Magazine has added more fuel to the flames of irritation in Germany against the "irresponsible ruler." The American interview is said to have been along lines showing the personal side of the Kaiser. According to the reports, parts of 150,000 copies of the magazine which contain the articles were destroyed. A New York dispatch reads:

Fearing an internal upheaval with possibilities of war, the German government has brought sufficient pressure to bear through its embassy at Washington to cause the withdrawal of an authorized interview with Kaiser William by an American newspaperman in the December number of the Century Magazine. The complete issue of the magazine containing the article was all ready for binding, when William Bayard Hale, the author, was approached by representatives of both governments and moved to request the Century people permission to withdraw the article. The Century company, although it meant a loss of many thousands of dollars, was convinced also of the dangerous nature of the article in view of the trouble caused by the Kaiser by the publication in another interview recently and agreed to the withdrawal of the interview. It is understood the German government may make good the loss entailed by having to destroy practically the whole edition and print a new one. But the Century company's acquiescence is said by those having full knowledge of the affair to have been due to its recognition of the grave events that might follow the publication of the article and a desire not to be the means of creating an international disturbance. The Kaiser himself is said to have been the first to recognize the danger of withdrawing from publication his frank statements and expressions of opinion as said to be embodied in the article.

No Abandoned Farms.

Inquiries regarding farm ownership and abandoned farms in South Carolina, conducted by the State Department of Agriculture, reveal the existence of little or no abandoned land. It is further made to appear that a marked tendency toward ownership of small holdings, and a still more decided tendency away from tenant farming to ownership cultivation. As the negro has been the great farm tenant of that and other southern states, negro farm ownership must be increasing. The Augusta Herald says that the same situation obtains in Georgia—that agricultural prosperity has been pronounced for some years back, and that, anyhow, where lands can be made to produce crops the entire year there is not much chance of developing any abandoned farm problem. We may suppose from that southern manufacturing growth has not proceeded so far as to establish any very severe drain upon labor devoted to agriculture.

In the colliery township of Walkden, near Manchester, there is not only a female sexton, but also a female "knocker-up." She rises at 2 o'clock each morning to commence her rounds awakening clients.

FORTY YEARS AGO

The British Colonist, Monday, Nov. 16, 1868.

Masonic Funeral.—Yesterday the earth closed over the mortal remains of Mr. Paul Medana, a kind-hearted husband and father, a consistent Free Mason, and a worthy and respected resident of Victoria. Mr. Medana died of aneurism on Saturday evening. His death, though not unexpected for many months, was extremely sudden. The funeral took place under the auspices of the Masonic Order of this colony. The brethren met at Masonic hall at 2 o'clock p.m., and after the usual preliminary exercises had been gone through with, under the direction of grand master E. R., a procession was formed under the able direction of Bro. Lunley Franklin, grand director of ceremonies, and proceeded by the volunteer band. In the line we observed Bro. I. W. Powell, provincial grand master, R. S., and officers; the officers of district grand lodge, E. R., Victoria Lodge, 421, E. R., Vancouver Lodge, 421, R. S.; British Columbia Lodge, 1090, together with members of other lodges and citizens. The regalia worn by the officers and members of the grand lodges were very handsome and attracted universal admiration. The body was borne from James Bay to the cemetery where the burial service of the order was read over the grave by Bro. Burnaby, and the solemn and impressive rites performed, after which the brethren returned to the hall and were dismissed. The funeral was one of the most numerous attended we have observed here, the deceased being known to all classes as an amiable, upright and generous-hearted citizen.

ABOUT PEOPLE

Six members of the French Chamber of Deputies have introduced a bill to abrogate clause 213 of the Civil Code, which is equivalent to the promise to obey of the English marriage service. It stipulates that "the husband owes protection to his wife, the wife obedience to her husband." The sponsors of the measure consider this formula an antiquated survival and an injustice to women.

Lord Northbourne, presenting the prizes at Sir Roger Manwold's Grammar School, Sandwich, said that if they wanted to go straight to a boy's heart give him a sovereign. He would give a sovereign each to the captain of the cricket and football teams to give to the best boy in each team. The sovereign taught two very useful lessons. On one side the figure of the King taught loyalty, on the other St. George engaged in deadly warfare with the dragon of evil, also had its important lesson.

The Rev. Paul Wyatt, chaplain of the Chapel Royal, Savoy, for a quarter of a century, has resigned. In announcing this he referred to the changes he had known during his chaplaincy. "The greatest," he said, "have been the loss of our population, the sweeping away of picturesque buildings and the blotting out of old landmarks. Instead we have a few blocks of business houses, warehouses, palaces for use as offices. Full of interest and hope as such a fact is, it is yet not without its regret for us. The 'old-world' aspect of the precinct has been passing—has perhaps already gone. As almost the last remaining link with the older traditions, it is well that I should go too."

In a Benedictine convent at Ryde a Princess of Bourbon has just taken the veil. Henceforth Princess Adelaide will be known simply as Sister Mary-Benedict. She is the daughter of Robert de Bourbon, Duc de Parma, who died suddenly in November last. The Duke was a son of Louise of France, sister of the Count of Chambord, and consequently a descendant in three lines from Louis XV., through Philippe V., Elizabeth of France (daughter of Louis XV.), and through the Duc de Berry. Princess Adelaide is an intrepid horsewoman, and possessed of a cheerful and lively disposition, which made her a leading spirit in all the amusements of the Court, and her determination to forsake the world for the cloister came as a surprise to all who knew her.

The announcement that the famous Mendelssohn scholarship is now open for competition recalls the fact that the endowment of this valuable musical prize was largely due to the generosity of Jenny Lind, who gave her services at a performance of "Elfrida" on December 15, 1848, which realized over £1,000 for the fund. The first scholar—a young fellow named Arthur Sullivan—was elected eight years later. The scholarship is awarded for "a decided talent for music, exhibited in composition," and is open to students of either sex between the ages of sixteen and twenty-two.

It is nearly half a century since Miss Braddon (Mrs. John Maxwell), who has just celebrated her seventy-first birthday, published the first which first brought her fame. The magazine in which "Lady Audley's Secret" appeared has, says the Globe, long since been forgotten—who now remembers its title, "Robin Goodfellow?"—but the novel, which has been dramatised in various shapes, has been read by millions, and is still being sold. Some may say that she is now representative of an old school of writers, but her art lives in her sons, of whom Mr. W. B. Maxwell is one of the ablest allies in literary skill, and method of our latter-day novelists. It is indeed a far cry from "Lady Audley's Secret" of the mother to "The Guerdon Flame" of the son.

The clergyman who has been startling the Church Congress with the prophecy that the end of the world is imminent has, says the Daily Chronicle, had many predecessors. Most of the fulfilment of his prophecy was William Miller, of Massachusetts, and old soldier of the war of 1812, who gave the year 1843 as the appointed time for the coming of the millennium. At least 50,000 people known as Millerites or Adventists, adhered to his doctrine. It is said that on the anticipated day a crowd of them ascended a high hill to witness the great event, and were convinced that it was being executed when they saw a thunderstorm raging below. But it passed off, and down they came again. Yet, there are Adventists still, who believe that he only miscalculated to a certain extent.

Scotland's Fish Catch

Scotland's fish catch in 1907 was 9,078,059 hundredweight, worth \$15,425,525. The industry employed 94,773 men on 10,365 vessels of 141,385 aggregate tonnage, worth \$23,640,504.

BRITISH OPINION

The Morning Post special correspondent in Dublin writes:—A statement with regard to the object of the Imperial Home Rule Association having appeared in London, morning paper I have made inquiries of an official of the Association, and am enabled to state, in continuation of my previous message on the subject, that the immediate purpose of the Association is to reconcile all movements that make for constructive progress in Irish political life, while remaining quite independent of all existing parties. The Association includes tariff reformers, free traders, Nationalists, and Unionists. The purpose is not to divide on existing issues, but rather to create a new issue and unite on it, and that new issue is to reconcile Imperialism with Nationality. The conception is too large to be very quickly grasped by a people who have not studied the possibilities of Imperialism to themselves, but the facts show that no other movement now before Ireland gathers force so quickly. The meeting of the Association held on Friday night in the Gresham Hotel represented every county in Ireland, and people came to it from England, with boycotted landlords and ardent Nationalists side by side trying to put thought and statesmanship in the place of conflict and violence. An idea so new and so far-reaching must require time to settle in the mind of a country so unprepared for it, but the arrangements for a public propaganda are already far advanced. The appeal will be to thought, not to passion, and the purpose demands patience.

The Daily Telegraph says:—It must not be forgotten that the problem of unemployment, so far as relief works are concerned, is to the extent of some 70 or 80 per cent. a problem of the casual laborer, and Mr. Burns did well to point to the success which has been obtained in de-casualizing labor at the docks, where the most deplorable conditions used to prevail. The President of the Local Government Board quoted some very striking figures in support of his main contention, and said that he had come to the conclusion that, with carefully co-ordinated production and regulated output, there never ought to be more than 2 or 3 per cent. of men on the unemployment list. That is a very optimistic conclusion, which does not take into account the great general causes, not confined to one country or even one hemisphere, which are responsible for the violent oscillations from trade prosperity to trade depression. But there is no doubt that Mr. Burns is working on right lines, and that there is room for improvement in the way that Government departments and public authorities gave out their contracts. His speech at West Molesey will intensify interest in today's debate.

The Standard says:—Yesterday's debate in the House of Commons upon the subject of unemployment, inconclusive, because, as the Prime Minister truly observed, it did not include the discussion of fundamental principles. The debate, otherwise futile, served the invaluable purpose of demonstrating the hopeless dilemma into which the Government and their supporters, including the Labor-Socialist wing, are driven. The pretence that the existing distress is purely a transient phase due to financial disturbance in the United States is inconsistent with the Prime Minister's promise to introduce a measure dealing with the whole matter. In the meantime the Government can either define the elements of the problem nor devise any remedy which does not aggravate its urgency.

We think (says the Morning Post) that the Labor party holds the honors of yesterday's debate. The Government has failed, apparently through mere thoughtlessness, to construct any well-planned policy which will strike at the root causes of the distress. It acted wisely in distributing public work so as to fill in a slack season. It has done nothing else that shows any intelligent appreciation of the gravity of the problem. It is for Unionists to press for the necessary central department to be organized and must inevitably be organized badly by distress committees, a national system of labor exchanges, and compulsory training in industry. The time for talk and tinkering has passed, and unless the Government tries to govern it may see events this winter which will open its eyes, and open them too late.

The Morning Post says:—When the trade "boom" was at its height we do not recollect that Labor spokesmen predicted an exceptionally severe reaction or put forward any policy for forestalling it beyond the intermittent and somewhat abstracted statements of Socialist doctrine to which the country has long been accustomed. Only the tariff reformers, notably Mr. Bonar Law, were at the time predicting a period of unexampled distress. Their predictions were received, especially by Liberals, with gibes and taunts about gloom and visions of their country's trouble. But since their forecast has come true it is worth while recalling the grounds on which it was based. Their argument was that under the operation of free trade here and protection abroad employment in this country was becoming year by year more insecure. Foreign manufacturers, having the advantage not only of a protected market at home but also of a free market in this country for their exports, were able to work upon a larger scale, and thus to undersell their British rivals abroad and to compel the United Kingdom to supply their own countries with raw material rather than with fully manufactured goods such as they send here. When free traders attribute the financial misdeeds of the United States to speculation engendered by protection they do not explain why Germany, France, and other protectionist States escaped a similar disaster, or why the cotton industry in this country is now suffering from a similar cause.

When all the "works of public utility" are finished, says the Standard, when all the money is expended, the unemployed problem will remain precisely what it is. It is this difference, that the country, being densely populated, will be less able to deal with it effectively. That is a part of the price we are paying for a Liberal Administration pledged to social reform. We have come to supporting the workers of the country on our knees. The Government would show a honest appreciation of the real situation if they proposed to release all women and children from the work in which they have at half men's wages displaced men, and to collect them in concentration camps, the able-bodied men as could work were set to building roads and the incapable were fed and housed in a place apart. We do not advocate this course. We only say it is the logical issue of the situation largely created by a bastard free trade system, and aggravated by

the present Government. Mr. Birell's "hecatomb of slaughtered babes" would acquire quite a new meaning if that amiable politician were to accompany a district visitor through Hoxton or Rotherhithe. The Government will ask the House of Commons to approve their scheme in the name of humanity. By implication they are also asking the country to condone a neglect of their responsibilities, and to ignore the complete exposure of their essential incompetence.

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Thus the secretary of war, Mr. Haldane, is represented in a cartoon addressing an American workman standing in a British smithy. When the British workman chips in with: "Stop a bit governor. Where do I come in?" "You don't come in," says Mr. Haldane. "You go out."

All the members of the labor party are strongly objecting to any contracts for British war material being sent to other countries if it is possible to execute the orders at home. They contend that the British Government is ratifying contracts which, while effecting a supposed saving, are really inflicting injury on British industrial interests. The fact of the matter is that the momentous question of unemployment is forcing itself on every section of the British public.

It is so serious, so great, that the Union Jack League, which includes many members of the house of commons, both Liberals and Conservatives, recently decided to issue a manifesto setting forth that unemployment would be greatly reduced if the public would insist upon purchasing British-made goods in preference to foreign-made. "The public is not to be urged to boycott foreign goods, but to give preference to home-made articles, so the campaign is being opened with the motto, 'Is there any work done out of the country which cannot be done in it?' " This will be vigorously pursued throughout the United Kingdom, and the cartoon referred to is one of these prepared to help the movement.

The Union Jack League intends to take the people in all parts of the United Kingdom that under the present fiscal system in Great Britain, America has her own market of seventy million customers and free entry into the British markets of forty million customers, and that Great Britain is shut out of the American markets by high tariffs and has not even her own market, for she has to share her forty million customers with any foreign nation which chooses to dump its manufactures on her, while at the same time she cannot by reason of the tariff extend her trade to foreign markets.

Although supposed to be non-political, the Union Jack League is calculated to prove a very powerful adjunct to the Fiscal Reform League.

Propaganda Against Socialism.

The Socialist agitation in Great Britain has, says The Standard of Empire, reached such dimensions that a central organization has been formed on a national scale to fight the movement. The Anti-Socialist Union of Great Britain, as the new association is named intends to send out an army of speakers to do battle with the Socialist agitators in all parts of the kingdom. The defect of the methods employed against Socialism hitherto has been that they were too dispersed, and that the speakers were not expert in the Socialist case. The new union has, therefore, made it a strict rule that no speaker shall go out who is not thoroughly well versed in the facts and arguments bearing on the Socialist case. A school for speakers has been established, at which Anti-Socialists are trained, heckled, and examined. The students—who are all working men, university graduates, clerks, barristers, and practised orators—are taken through a complete course of socialism and have to answer a hundred set questions in viva voce examination before they are passed on the platform. In addition to the school for speakers, the Anti-Socialist Union has established a publication department and an intelligence office. The publication department has secured the services of a brilliant circle of Anti-Socialist writers, who will contribute special articles to the Press, and will compile specific replies to the leading Socialist books and pamphlets. The intelligence department has amassed a store of valuable material—statistics, records, speeches, and other matter—for the use of the speakers and writers of the union.

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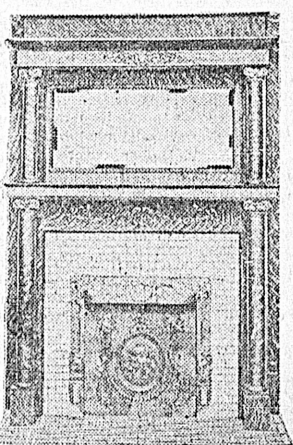
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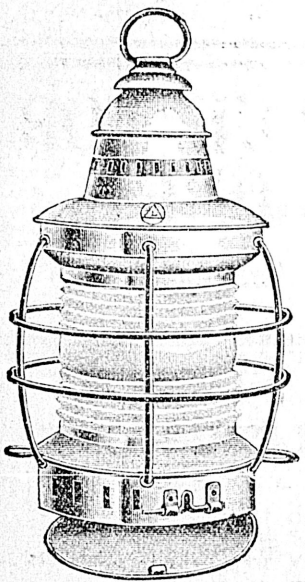
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NEWS OF THE CITY

Men's Meeting in New Grand

The three business men who will address the men's meeting in the New Grand theatre this evening are Messrs. Middleton, Anderson and Frampton.

True Blues to Meet

The regular meeting of the Loyal True Blue lodge will be held on Wednesday, 18th November, in A. O. U. W. hall. All members are urgently requested to be present.

Sale of Work.

The ladies of St. James church intend holding a Christmas sale of work on Tuesday the 15th of December. It is hoped that all members and friends of the congregation will bear the date in mind.

Musicians to Meet.

Victoria Local No. 247 Musicians Mutual Protective Union met this evening at their headquarters on Johnson street at 8.15 o'clock. An interesting session is looked for as several interesting propositions are to be laid before the members.

Cinderella at Government House.

The Lieutenant Governor has signified his intention of allowing the Daughters of Pitt, Provincial Royal Jubilee Hospital to again hold their annual fancy dress cinderella at government house during the Christmas holidays.

Synod Service Tomorrow

In connection with the opening of the first session of the diocesan synod of this diocese, service will be held in Christ Church Cathedral tomorrow evening, when Bishop Perlin will address the clerical and lay members of the synod.

Owls to Meet

Victoria Nest, No. 10, Brotherhood of Owls, intend holding a smoking concert on Thursday next, November 19, in the Eagles Hall, Government street. All brothers and their friends are expected to be present. There will be a programme, cards and refreshments.

Junior Branch, Women's Auxiliary.

As the Arion concert takes place on Tuesday the 8th of December the members of the Junior Branch of the Anglican Women's Auxiliary have decided to postpone their sale of work until Wednesday the 9th. The little girls are working every hour and hope that all their friends will remember the change of date.

Pastor Able to Resume Duties

Rev. Dr. Campbell, who has been recently somewhat unwell, has returned from Salt Spring Island, and will preach both sermons at the First Presbyterian church today. He is subject to this evening will be the nature of the Gospel and the absolute certainty of its eventual extension throughout the whole earth, as well as of the evangelization of the world.

Closes Week of Prayer

Rev. Mr. Tapscott will address the men's meeting in the Y.M.C.A. hall at four o'clock this afternoon, with special reference to the important work which is being accomplished by the Y.M.C.A. associations throughout the world. Their total number considerably exceeds 8,000, and they are undoubtedly in many ways exceedingly useful local institutions. The international Y.M.C.A. week of prayer closes today.

Lecture on Life of Missionary.

Tomorrow night the First Presbyterian club resumes its weekly meetings in the schoolroom of the church at 8 o'clock when a lecture on "Dr. Livingston, missionary, traveler and explorer," will be delivered by Mr. W. Jamieson, who will be assisted by Rev. Dr. Campbell, Mr. A. Fraser, Mr. R. Morrison, and Mr. D. A. Fraser in literary and vocal selections. A most interesting evening is anticipated and a cordial invitation is extended to all who are interested to attend.

Y. W. C. A. Monthly Meeting

The regular monthly meeting of the board of directors of the Y. W. C. A. was held on Friday, Nov. 13th, at 3.30 p. m., the president in the chair and nine members present. The treasurer's report was read and also that of the general secretary, which showed an increase in revenue over the preceding month. There were 33 names on the register for the month. The secretary reported that a good number of members' fees were outstanding. The house committee reported the urgent need of more sheets and the purchasing committee were authorized to purchase what was necessary. Mesdames Ware and Brown were appointed visitors for the month. The shirtwaist and millinery classes are held weekly, and have been well attended. It was decided to hold the At Home and sale of work on Wednesday, Dec. 2nd, and committees of management were appointed. The regular monthly bills were passed and the meeting adjourned.

Arrangements for Oratorio.

The arrangements for the production of Mendelssohn's Oratorio "St. Paul" under the direction of Mr. J. G. Brown, Victoria's veteran conductor, are now nearly completed. The date of the concert has been fixed for Wednesday evening, December 9th. Rehearsals have been held regularly for the past six weeks and the chorus have been put through a severe course of training that is now showing its effect. Between 90 and 100 voices are present every week, out of a list of 120, and from this on Mr. Brown is asking that every member of the chorus who intends to take part in the oratorio will attend all the rehearsals unless prevented by sickness and judging from the enthusiasm that marks all the rehearsals this will be done. Extra rehearsals for the various parts have been arranged and the first of these for the second sopranos takes place Tuesday evening at 7.30 o'clock in the First Presbyterian church schoolroom. The basses at last Wednesday's rehearsal volunteered to stay for half an hour or an hour after the regular rehearsal next Wednesday in order to polish up their part, showing the spirit that prevails. The soloists are all hard at work and every effort is being made to make this oratorio something to be remembered with pleasure by all who may attend the performance. With such zeal and "esprit de corps" exhibited by the rank and file of the chorus and led by such an experienced conductor.

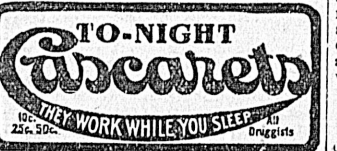
Loaning Lots of Money.—Since the first of this month the B. C. Permanent Loan and Savings Company has granted fifty first mortgage loans amounting to sixty-seven thousand, four hundred and seventy-five dollars.

Notice—B. C. Steam Dye Works, 321 Yates street, opposite A.O.U.W. hall, is open again for business. Will be pleased to hear from all our former customers and also new ones. The same quality of work will be maintained as heretofore. J. C. Renfrew, proprietor.

Ladies' Hosiery Excellence. Pure wool cashmere hose, fast black dye, seamless feet; special price 40c a pair. Robinson's Cash Store, 642 Yates street.

Do you need a Furnace? If so, get the best. The "New Idea" is unequalled. Prices on application. Pacific Sheet Metal Works, 321 View street. Phone 1772.

Another \$10,000 to Reserve.—At yesterday's meeting of the directors of the B. C. Permanent Loan and Savings Company, the sum of ten thousand dollars was transferred to reserve fund, thus bringing this permanent reserve fund up to \$225,000. This is the kind of thing that gives stability to the company.



THE WEATHER

Meteorological office, Victoria, B. C., at 8 p. m., November 14, 1908:

SYNOPSIS.

The barometer remains high over the North Pacific slope and fair weather continues with moderate winds on the coast except a local east gale is reported at Tatosho. The weather remains fair in the Prairie provinces and is becoming milder.

TEMPERATURE.

	Min.	Max.
Victoria	42	47
Vancouver	37	42
New Westminster	34	40
Kamloops	24	38
Barkerville	18	32
Portland, Ore.	26	32
Dawson, Y. T.	12	16
Calgary, Alta.	20	26
Winnipeg, Man.	4	22
San Francisco, Cal.	43	54
San Francisco, Cal.	52	70

FORECASTS.

For 24 hours from 5 a. m. (Pacific Time) Sunday:
Victoria and vicinity: Winds mostly northerly, easterly, generally fair, not much change in temperature.
Lower Mainland: Light or moderate winds, generally fair, not much change in temperature.

SATURDAY.

Highest	47
Lowest	42
Mean	44
Sunshine, 4 hours.	

THE MAILS

Vancouver and the East

Closes—Daily at 11.30 p.m. and 1.30 p.m., except Sunday.

United States via Vancouver
Closes—2.30 p.m., except Tuesday, and 7 p.m. daily.

United Kingdom and Foreign
Closes—11.30 p.m. except Sunday and 1.30 p.m. daily.

United States via Seattle
Closes—Daily at 3 p.m.

United States via Vancouver
Closes—Daily, except Sunday, at 11.30 p.m.

China and Japan
Closes—Nov. 5, 18, 22, 24, 28.
Due—Nov. 2, 7, 8, 16, 23, 28.

Australia and New Zealand
Closes—Nov. 6, 15.
Due—Nov. 18.

Dawson, Athol, White Horse, etc.
Closes—Nov. 3, 7, 12, 15, 18, 25, 26, 30.
Due—Uncertain.

Port Simpson, Prince Rupert, etc.
Closes—Nov. 1, 3, 7, 10, 15, 17, 18, 24, 30.
Due—Nov. 4, 10, 14, 16, 22, 25, 27, 30.

West Coast Ports
Closes—Nov. 1, 10, 20.
Due—Nov. 5, 18, 27.

Alberni
Closes—Via Nanaimo, Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday. By steamer, 1, 10, 20.
Due—Via Nanaimo, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. By steamer, 5, 18, 27.

Has Enlarged Premises

The Standard Stationery Company has enlarged its book and stationery store on Government street, taking in the adjoining offices formerly occupied by the ticket office of the Pacific Coast Steamship Company's local agency.

New Court of Foresters

The district officers of the Ancient Order of Foresters will go to Saanich on Wednesday next, Nov. 18th, to form a new court. From all returns a very prosperous court is in sight. Conveyances will be on hand to take any Foresters out on that night.

I. O. O. F. Social

Columbia Lodge, I. O. O. F., will give the second of the series of winter socials on next Wednesday evening. Progressive five hundred will occupy the first part of the evening, to be followed by dancing. Prizes will be awarded in the five hundred games, and refreshments will be served as usual. All Odd Fellows and their families are invited.

Specialist Opens Office

Dr. Alex. Proudfoot, who was among the medical men who passed the recent examination of the board of examiners and was granted leave to practice in this province, has opened an office in this city. He is a specialist in the treatment of the eye, ear, throat and nose, to which he has given his attention for many years. Dr. Proudfoot, who came to Victoria from Chicago, is a graduate of McGill university, and practised in Montreal before going to Chicago, where he was connected with some of the larger hospitals.

University Women's Club

On Saturday, Nov. 7th, the university graduates in Victoria and the vicinity, organized a club, the aims of which are mainly educational. A constitution was adopted, and the following officers were elected: Mrs. Young, president; Mrs. Watt, vice-president; Miss Cann, recording secretary; Miss Henry, corresponding secretary; Miss Smith, treasurer.

Additional members of executive committee: Mrs. Ryan, Mrs. Hart, Mrs. East. The club has a membership of about twenty, and will meet on the first Saturday of each month in the Alexandra Club.

Male Voice Choir Concert.

The first week in December a grand concert will be given by the Male Voice Choir in the Institute hall, View street. A chorus of 40 voices, under the baton of their well known conductor, Mr. J. M. Morgan, assisted by Mr. Benedict Bantly and other well known artists. After careful training and hard practice, Mr. Morgan has successfully brought about a beautiful blending of the voices. The attack, light and shade of the music will be shown to the best advantage. The selections are by the best composers of male chorus works. The choir are now having two practices each week and those who have been fortunate enough to hear them were surprised and delighted with the way each item was rendered.

TO SEATTLE, 25c

S.S. Whatcom leaves Wharf street dock at 8 p.m. daily.

Blankets

BLANKETS—We have the white wool Blankets, per pair, from \$3.00 to \$8.75.
COMFORTERS—Filled with white Cotton, each, from \$1.50 to \$3.00.
EIDER DOWN COMFORTERS—Extra value at \$5.75.
WHITE QUILTS—Large size, special value at \$1.35.
SHEETING—From, per yard 25c to 50c.
PILLOW COTTON—At, per yard 20c to 25c.

G. A. Richardson & Co.
VICTORIA HOUSE
636 YATES ST.

Jewelry Made Over

The work of repairing and remodelling family jewels, silverware, etc., is a specialty with us. Out of date ornaments can be made fashionable here at a minimum of expense. Such things often make

Appropriate Xmas Gifts

But any remodelling desired should be entrusted to us at once, because our factory will soon be working over time on Christmas orders.
Bring your old rings, brooches, necklets here and experience the pleasurable and economical results.

W. H. Wilkerson
Jeweler
915 Government Street
Telephone 1606

Victoria Convalescent and Nursing Home

A commodious and fully-equipped, modern nursing home for both acute and convalescent cases.

MATRON

Nurse M. E. Madigan
Assisted by
Nurse.....M. W. Hardie
Nurse.....E. G. Saunders
And competent staff of fully certified nurses.

For Tariff and Charges, address
THE MATRON
VICTORIA NURSING HOME
1234 Pandora Street, Victoria, B. C.

GLOBE WERNICKE FIL- ING CABINETS

SECTIONAL BOOK- CASES

SANITARY DESKS

BAXTER & JOHNSON
809 GOVERNMENT ST.
Phone 730

GO TO THE ST. GEORGE'S MASQUERADE BALL

In the A.O.U.W. Hall.

Wednesday, Nov. 18th

Grand March 9 p.m.

The funniest, jolliest and most enjoyable Ball of the season.
If you don't dance, come and watch the fun.

OBITUARY NOTICES

Burt

The funeral of the late Arthur Hayes Burt took place from the family residence, Vancouver street, at 2.15 o'clock yesterday, and at the Reformed Episcopal church at 2.30, where service was conducted by the Rev. T. W. Gladstone, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Reid. Rev. Mr. Gladstone officiated at the graveside. The following hymns were sung, "Rock of Ages" and "Jesus, Lover of My Soul." There was a large attendance of sympathetic friends among whom were several old schoolmates of the deceased. The floral offerings were numerous and handsome. The following acted as pallbearers: W. A. Smith, Hayward, J. E. Huxtable, F. A. Jackson, A. J. Mortimer, D. T. Jones.

Symes.

The death of C. H. Symes occurred in Vancouver on Wednesday. The funeral took place from Armstrong & Edwards' undertaking parlors on Saturday with Rev. Mr. Clinton officiating.

TO SEATTLE, 25c
S.S. Whatcom leaves Wharf street dock at 8 p.m. daily.

Special Six Days' Sale of English coats and dresses for children at the Beehive, Douglas street; these must be cleared. Try their corsets, they are the most comfortable on the market and wear well, \$1.00, \$1.50 and \$2.25; pure llama hose, 60c, 60c and 70c.

Your Old Jewellery

If you have any Jewellery or Silverware you want remodelled or repaired, bring it to us now. In a couple of weeks you will be too busy with Christmas shopping, and we will be working on Christmas orders.

We are now operating two factories. We know we are doing the best and most satisfactory work in the city, and we want you to know it.

A trial will convince you.

REDFERN'S

1009 Government St.

Victoria.

Sashes
Doors and
Woodwork
of
all Kinds

J. A. SAYWARD.

LUMBER

ROCK BAY VICTORIA, B. C.

Rough and
Dressed
Lumber,
Shingles
Laths, Etc.

P.O. Box 298.

T. ELFORD Manager.

Telephone 162

THE SHAWNIGAN LAKE LUMBER CO. Ltd.

MILLS: SHAWNIGAN LAKE

Manufacturers of Rough and Dressed Fir and Cedar Lumber, Lath, Shingles, Mouldings, Etc. of the best quality. Seasoned Kiln-Dried Flooring and Finishing Lumber and Apple Boxes always in stock.

Office and Yards: Government and Discovery Streets, Victoria, B.C.

For Lumber, Sash, Doors and all kinds of Building Material, go to

The Taylor Mill Co.

Limited Liability.

Mill, Office, and yards: 2116 Government St., P.O. Box 628. Telephone 564.

CAMERON LUMBER COMPANY, Ltd.

Lately Called The Taylor-Pattison Mill Co.

Lumber Manufacturers and Dealers

Carry in stock all classes rough and dressed lumber, moldings, gutter, doors, shingles and lath.

Mills and Yard 355 Garbally Road. Phone 864
City Office Corner Fort and Broad Streets. Phone 1279

SUGAR! SUGAR!

20 lbs. for \$1.15

100 lbs. for \$5.50

White granulated, the best grade. Free delivery.

SYLVESTER FEED CO.

709 YATES STREET

Japanese Fancy Goods

Best Store to Get the Oriental Souvenirs

THE MIKADO BAZAAR

1401 Government St., cor. Johnson Street. Victoria Hotel Bldg.

Phone 1433. When you require good XXX No. 1 Shingles get them from

The Ladysmith Lumber Co., Ltd.

YARD, 1924 STORE STREET, SPRATT'S WHARF

Also dimension shingles, plain and fancy butts. Good fir laths always in stock. Prompt delivery made and satisfaction given.

F. S. McIntosh, Salesman.

Christmas Goods are Arriving Daily. Fancy Ribbons, Laces, Hairbrushes, Cushion Squares, Pillow Shams, Centre Pieces, Children's Wool Goods, Bibs and many other novelties, all at our usual low cash prices. Call and see them. Robinson's Cash Store, 642 Yates street.

TO SEATTLE, 25c
S.S. Whatcom leaves Wharf street dock at 8 p.m. daily.

McClary's New Steel Range, "Sask-Alta," has the latest improvements, is the best and handsomest ever built in Canada. Call and inspect it at Clarke & Pearson's, Yates street.

A. O. U. W. Hall.—Auxiliary Anti-Tuberculous Fair, commencing Thursday evening, Nov. 26th, lasting Friday and Saturday.

The cost of living in France has within the past ten years shown a steady progression. Bread and meat, eggs and butter, vegetables and fruit all have gone up in price, and rents go higher every day.

Xmas and New Year Cards with your own name and address. One hundred kinds to choose from. Order now. Victoria Book & Stationery Co., Limited.

Be Sure and Procure a

CLAIM CHECK

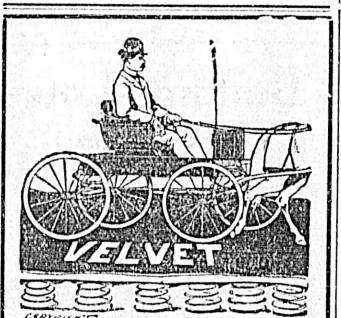
For baggage delivered to

Victoria Transfer Co.

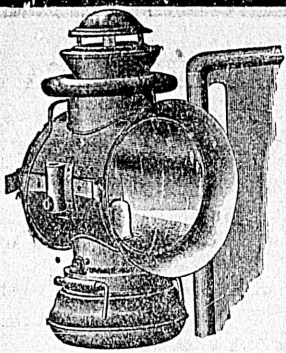
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It saves endless bother when leaving the station or wharf you present our check to the baggage agent and receive your regular railway check in return. Open day and night.

Telephone 129



LADIES



Driving Lamps
Cold Blast Lanterns
Dashboard Lanterns
Railroad Lanterns
For Sale By
THE HICKMAN TYE
HARDWARE CO., LTD.
544-546 Yates St., Victoria, B. C.

DRILLS AND MARCHES WILL BE INTERSPERSED

Announcement of Names of
Many Numbered Amongst
"The Pixies"

"The Pixies" is brimming over with pretty drills and dances, beautifully costumed and given with the snap and go of the best work of professionals. Prominent among these is the military march and drill of the Amazon Troupe, given by the Misses Winona Troup, Vyvyan Bolton, Susette Blackwood, Thornton Fell, Elizabeth Lubbe, Mary Bayliss, Ellen Hickey, Blanch Smith, Phyllis Jay, Brownie Angus and Mary Elliott.

These young ladies will be costumed in natty "wild west" uniform, with flaring sombreros and will give a series of eight military movements on the double quick. Their alignment and rhythm is absolute perfection and they never fail to win several recalls. A Japanese specialty will be given by Mrs. M. E. Corsan, assisted by the Misses Sybil Bagshawe, Lillian Bagshawe, Nora Lugrin, Vivian Blackwood, Gilda Leary, Maude McB. Smith, Constance Fisher, Lillian Holden, Anna McQuade, Lorette Spring and Allen Spring. They will sing "Pinky Panky Poo" and "A Lesson with a

Francis Briggs, David Raymur and Agnes Robertson, drilled under the supervision of Mrs. Geo. Simpson. Everyone of the two hundred young ladies and children who participate is working very hard, all determined to make "The Pixies" the best local affair ever presented in Victoria. It will be given at the Victoria theatre on Friday and Saturday nights, November 20 and 21, with a special matinee on Saturday, under auspices of the Ladies' Guild of the Victoria Seamen's Institute.

SUFFICIENT FUNDS

City Will Be Able to Carry on Necessary Works to Year's End

Making allowance for the ordinary expenditure up to the end of the year, the city will have sufficient funds to devote towards street maintenance and for other necessary purposes. The meeting held last Thursday evening at which the financial position of the city was thoroughly canvassed by the city council, City Comptroller Raymur's statement of the finances was gone into, when it developed that by using those sums which have still been expended of the appropriations made earlier in the year and devoting them to the carrying on of work, the appropriations for which have been used or exceeded, it would be possible to come out about even at the end of the year. As special authority is required in order that this transfer of money appropriated for one purpose may be

MINISTERS BACK FROM MAINLAND VICTORIES

Premier McBride Gives What
He Considers Chief Factors
of Success

"The great victory of the Conservatives in Yale-Cariboo and Kootenay is due in great measure to the determination of the people to stand by the provincial government and Mr. Borden on the question of Asiatic Immigration and Better Terms, and to the indignation which we heard expressed on all sides because of the deferred elections."

So said Premier McBride yesterday when asked by a Colonist reporter for a statement of what in his judgment were the most potent forces for victory in the contests in which Messrs. Martin Burrell and A. C. Goodeve have recently been declared victorious.

The premier returned yesterday from the mainland as did the Hon. Dr. Young, the Hon. R. J. Fulton and G. H. Barnard, K.C., all of whom have been doing yeoman service during the campaign.

Discussing the contest, Mr. McBride said:

"So far as I could see, the fight was

If It's Correct, Christie Has It

Special for the Week

LADIES' VELOUR CALF, BLUCHER CUT BOOTS, dull tops, new shape, just the thing for this weather **\$3.00**
MEN'S WINTER CALF, BLUCHER CUT, LACED BOOTS, heavy soles, for winter wear; strong and neat **\$3.00**

CHRISTIE'S Corner GOVERNMENT AND JOHNSON STREETS

If Christie Has It, It's Correct

CLAY'S METROPOLITAN TEA & COFFEE ROOMS

Afternoon Tea
Parties
supplied on the
shortest notice

CLAY'S
CONFECTIONERY
Tel. 101. 619 Fort Street.

A SNAP

Nice Cottage
Victoria West

Corner lot, close to car,
high location and in first-
class condition.

Price \$2100

\$500 cash, balance on
monthly payments.

HEISTERMAN & CO.
1207 Government Street
Phone 55

WIGS, WIGS and Ladies Masquerade Suits for hire at Mrs. C. Kosche's

Hairdressing Parlors, 1105 Douglas St. Phone 1175

TULIPS

There is nothing to equal a bed or border of Tulips blooming in the Spring. The colors are exquisite and in great variety. Bulbs should be planted in October or November.

JAY & CO., 1107 BROAD STREET.

MRS. CAMPBELL Chiropodist OLD FEET MADE AS GOOD AS NEW

905 Fort St. Phone 1678.

WATER PROOF
MALTHOID
LEATHER PROOF

Wears like the Pyramids

Malthoid Roofing is regarded by large builders as permanent in nature as the pyramids of Egypt. Write for full descriptive matter.

The Paraffine Paint Co.
San Francisco

R. ANGUS
Wharf Street.

"SILVER PLATE THAT WEARS"

Sensible Gifts

in Spoons, Forks, Knives, etc., make pleasing and serviceable gifts. If they bear the trade mark

1847 ROGERS BROS.

they are the best. Money and long experience can produce.

In buying Tea Sets, Dishes, Tureens, etc., ask for the goods of

MERIDEN BRITA CO.

IF YOU
TAKE

THE COLONIST

YOU GET
THE NEWS

Great Sale of Men's and Boy's Clothing at Western Clothing House, 533 Johnson St.

If your Furnace is out of order ring up 1772 and have one of our expert furnace men overhaul it. Pacific Sheet Metal Works, 321 View St.

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DOORS, SASH AND WOOD FINISH OF EVERY VARIETY.
Rough and dressed lumber, lath and shingles; also a large stock of Australian mahogany and Eastern birch flooring.

THE CAPITAL PLANING MILLS

Corner Government and Orchard Streets

SWEDISH MASSAGE

Is excellent in cases of muscular Rheumatism
G. BERGSTROM-BJORNELT,
Vernon Block, Douglas Street.
Phone 1629. Hours 1 to 5 p. m.

THE EXCHANGE

718 FORT STREET
Telephone 1737 Residence A280

FURNITURE

Bought Sold or Exchanged. Made
to Order or Repaired

Special prices in Chests of Drawers,
Lounge, Rattan Chairs, etc.

JOHN T. DEAVILLE Manager

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the reserve placed upon certain lands in the vicinity of Lower Kootenay River, District of Kootenay, notice of which appeared in the British Columbia Gazette of the 14th August, 1894, and bearing date of 13th of August, 1894, is cancelled, for the purpose of disposing of such lands by public auction, and to permit of giving effect to the recommendations contained in the report of Mr. W. F. Teetzel, a commissioner appointed to adjudicate upon the claims of certain squatters upon the said lands, but for no other purpose.

ROBERT A. RENWICK,
Deputy Commissioner of Lands and Works, Lands and Works Department
Victoria, B. C., 6th October, 1908.

HOT WATER BOTTLES

Not a luxury, but a necessity. One should be in every home. Used in time of need it will often

Save a Long Illness

We have a very complete stock of Rubber Goods, Fountain Syringes, Hot Water Bottles, etc.; fully guaranteed; prices popular.

HALL'S

Central Drug Store
N. E. Corner Yates and Douglas,
VICTORIA, B. C.

Building Lots For Sale

Houses Built on the
Installment Plan

D. H. BALE

CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER
Phone 1140.
Cor. Fort and Stadacona Streets.

Lever's Y-Z (Wise Head) Disinfectant Soap
Powder is a boon to any home. It disinfects and cleans at the same time.



The Amazon Guards in "The Pixies," November 20 and 21.

Fan," and will give a new Japanese dance which is now being prepared by Mrs. Corsan. All will be in Japanese costume and makeup. A scarf drill will be given by Ernie Cessford, Ole Balcom, Dorothy Forrester, Jeannette Reilly, Lily Nichols, Edna Gray, Rhoda McGary, Eva Le Blanc, Gladys Fulton, Hilda Simpson, Elsie Sparrows, Zilla Balcom, Mary Sturgess, Phyllis Burrell, Gemma Gray, Violet Moresby, with special dance by Grace Cameron,

used for other purposes, a resolution of the council is necessary, and at tomorrow night's meeting of that body a resolution will be submitted authorizing this procedure.

Fort William's exemption to the C. P. R. expires in 1909, and a new agreement is being negotiated by William Whyte for the railway.

The Bell Telephone Co. will re-enter the field at Fort William.

and well conducted on both sides. Both the Conservatives and the Liberals had their committee and organization work well in hand, while there were plenty of public speakers at the command of the rival candidates.

"For the Liberals there were the Hon. Frank Oliver, the Hon. Wm. Scott, Messrs. Marshall and Clarke, M.P.'s-elect, Ralph Smith, M.P.-elect, and John Oliver, as well as a number of local speakers. In the field, while Mr. Young, Mr. Fulton, Mr. Barnard, Mr. Cowan, Mr. Taylor and myself were working for the Conservatives.

"I held meeting at Kamloops, Salmon Arm, Revelstoke, Nelson, Cranbrook and Fernie which were well attended by enthusiastic audiences. Messrs. Barnard and Cowan were most effective wherever they went, and were splendidly received. It was gratifying to me as a Victorian to find that already Mr. Barnard is looked upon with such favor. Wherever he spoke his reception was most flattering.

"Dr. Young had to give up his engagement to attend the ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the Tranquille Sanatorium and was called over to East Kootenay. There, following the Hon. Frank Oliver, he spoke at Golden, Field and all the principal places in the Windermere district. The meetings were crowded and the results at the polls show for themselves what splendid work he did in that section."

Mr. McBride said that they had been fortunate in having splendid weather on their journey, but he was glad to be home once more. Dr. Young, too, though looking in splendid fettle after such a strenuous campaign, was not sorry to find himself in Victoria once more.

POLITICS IN SOUTH SAANICH WARMING UP

Majority of the Present Council Will Again Be in the Field

The approach of the municipal elections in the municipality of South Saanich is now being heralded by considerable activity on the part of those residents of the municipality with aspirations to serve on next year's council. Already in the various wards likely candidates are being canvassed by the ratepayers and while it is nearly two months until polling day a considerable amount of quiet work is being done in the way of preliminary canvass.

Of the present council, the work of which during the past year has commended itself to the majority of the ratepayers, several will again offer themselves for re-election. Reeve Quick is again in the field and while there is plenty of time yet in which other candidates for the reeveship can announce themselves, the feeling at present appears to be that there is no one who can defeat the present incumbent of the office. Reeve Quick has proved himself to be a worthy occupant of the position of chief municipal officer during the past year and that he should be allowed a second

SEE OUR WINDOWS

COPAS & YOUNG

ANTI-COMBINE GROCERS
633 Fort Street. Prompt Attention. Phone 94.

Our Christmas Sales Are Now Commencing

On account of being overcrowded with stock we intend to sell at lower prices than ever.

**Diamond Rings Earrings
Lockets Brooches, etc.**

at prices so low that they cannot fail to draw the attention of the purchaser.

All articles marked in plain figures.

STODDART'S JEWELLERY STORE

YATES STREET 2 DOORS FROM DOUGLAS STREET

term seems to be the general opinion. Should he be opposed at the next election the campaign will prove a strenuous one as there are but very few residents of the municipality who could defeat him.

For councillors it is likely that the majority of the present councillors will again be in the field. Councillor Pointer, in ward two, was elected by acclamation at the last election and has been asked by a number of the electors in his ward to again run. While he has not yet made up his mind as to whether he will do so, it can almost be taken as a certainty that he will again be in the field. Councillor Haldon, in ward six, will also be a candidate and already he has been asked by a large number of his friends to stand for re-election while in wards four and five Councillors Dunn and Mannix are practically certain to run. Councillor Joseph Nicholson, in ward one, is undecided whether he will again run for councillor. He, too, has been urged by his friends to do so, but so far has given no definite answer. Likewise Councillor Scott, in ward three, is being pressed to consent to enter the coming campaign and stand for re-election, but he states that it is yet too early to make any definite announcement.

A flowing oil well was struck just south of Chatham by Blakely & Bissett.

FLETCHER BROS.

Victoria's Leading Music House

Instruments, nine Gerhard Heintzman, and one Mendelssohn.

The cause? It is very simple:

WE OFFER THE GREATEST VALUE
for the least money of any music house in Victoria.

Easy terms arranged to suit customers.

The Exclusive Style Store

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The Sporting World

VICTORY FOR LOCAL ELEVEN

Victoria Hockey Team Defeated Seattle Yesterday at Oak Bay

FIRST GAME OF THE YEAR

Lack of Practice and Training Results in Somewhat Disappointing Exhibition

The first hockey match of the international series was played between Victoria and Seattle at the Oak Bay grounds yesterday afternoon, resulting in a victory for the former by a score of 4 goals to nil. There was no doubt of the outcome from the outset, the local eleven completely out-classing the visitors in every respect. Therefore the comparatively small crowd which gathered to watch the struggle were disappointed, the exhibition being so one-sided that a number, influenced by the sympathy which always is extended the "under dog" devoted their energy and, incidentally helped to keep warm, by cheering Seattle on in their strenuous though futile efforts.

The score indicates the character of the match. Seattle could not stop the rushes of the local forwards when the latter shaped up in proper style and carried combination right into their opponent's territory. It was not often that they were able to hold together for that length of time and consequently only four goals were tallied. But the failure to make an even better showing cannot be attributed to the American eleven's defence for it was weak—weak as water. Had the locals played the game in anything like the proper manner, that is, had they worked together to better advantage, their opponents would not have been able to get in even a few goals. The Seattle forwards and the half-backs were the best divisions, playing hard throughout but displaying a deplorable want of practice and training.

Poor Exhibition

In a word, Victoria was bad but Seattle happened to be worse. Consequently those in attendance were not treated to an exhilarating struggle. When goals were scored a few knew that anything untoward had happened and the game dragged along in a dreary kind of way which failed to hold the interest except of those who were inclined to be outspoken in their criticism and thus followed the play in order that they might the more readily draw attention to weaknesses. When it is remembered, however, that this was the initial contest of the season there is an excuse for both aggregations. And those what watched were inclined on that account to be lenient; the more so, perhaps, as the home team had so decided an advantage that they could not avoid winning.

The bully-off took place shortly after 3 o'clock and, without the slightest hesitancy, the local forwards carried the puck into their opponent's territory. Individually they did well but as a division there was lacking the combination which always counts. So Seattle was able to relieve without much difficulty and the home team's backs, who acquitted themselves splendidly, were able to take a hand in the pastime. They did so and the relief they afforded was effective. Once more Seattle's goal was in danger. A little more give and take in the course of which both defence divisions had something to do and the locals got an opportunity. The forwards carried the puck into the goal mouth but the shot wasn't made before the visitor's defence lined up to resist the attack. The outcome was a scrimmage from the midst of which the energetic Victoria captain, J. Hart, dragged the puck in some unaccountable manner and sent it between the posts.

The Second Goal

It was well on towards half time before the second point was secured.

While Victoria's goal was never in serious danger the backs were able to obtain just enough work to permit them to understand that they were taking more than a spectator's part in the conflict. After what appeared to be an interminable amount of play which was more or less commonplace, brilliant runs, individual or collective being few and far between, the home forwards managed to secure another chance. This time it was Montgomery who did the necessary. He shot beautifully and the second point was tallied in favor of the boys of the Capital.

In the second half the play became somewhat more exciting. Seattle put up a stronger resistance but still were unable to get away in such a manner as to make things appear at all dangerous. Scott, however, Montgomery, who was playing in fine form, was able to make a third opening and like a flash the puck flew from his stick past the opposing custodian.

Seattle Hard Pressed

Victoria was three goals in the lead and the fact seemed to discourage the visitors. Whatever was the reason the fact remains that they were utterly incapable of relieving for more than a few minutes at a time. Again and again the puck was carried back to Seattle's territory and for the most part, there it remained. Repeatedly the home forwards tried to score but just as often the visitors' goal keeper or one of the full-backs would send the puck far in the other direction. The final goal was made by Hart after an impetuous rush.

With four to their credit the pace slackened considerably. The advantage was all in the favor of the local team for the remainder of time, the contest concluding with three lusterous cheers by the victors for Seattle and by the latter stalwarts for the Victoria lads.

The Teams

The respective teams lined up as follows:—
Victoria—Goal, Lort; full-backs, Messrs. Mason and Scott; half-backs, Messrs. Mason, Bateman and Bamford; forwards, Messrs. Ford, Lawson, Hart, Montgomery and Winsby.
Seattle—Goal, Jones; full-backs, Messrs. Coates, Statham; half-backs, Messrs. Cleghorn, Lane and Day; forwards, Messrs. Black (captain), Faton, Ellis, Pope and Fraser.

POINTER AND SETTER FANCIERS TO UNITE

New Club Will Be Formed at a Meeting Called For Next Tuesday

All fanciers interested in the breeding of setters and pointers are requested to attend a meeting to be held in the office of T. P. McConnell, corner Government and Fort streets, upstairs, on Tuesday evening, at 8 o'clock. The object of the meeting is to form a pointer and setter club, with the object of interesting new fanciers in the breeding and keeping of these dogs, to secure and afford prizes at the various dog shows, to hold field trials from time to time and to generally push the species and keep it to the front at all times.

North Ward Team

North Ward team met defeat yesterday at Beacon Hill by the High School boys, play commencing at 2 o'clock. The North Ward boys started off in a rush and Walker scored from a pass off Taylor. Play from now on was very even, neither team having any decided advantage. The High School scored from some pretty combination on the right wing, Pike making the point with a pretty shot.

The High School kicking down in the last half began to relax and soon scored two goals from quick succession. Pike and Tuck doing the trick. The North Ward being behind placed their heaviest men in the forward line. This quick effect, Bryndjelson scored. Play finished with High School strongly defending their goal. For the North Ward Taylor McGregor played hard to vert defeat while for the High School Scott, Brown and Pike was most conspicuous.

How Juniors Stand.

The present standing of the Junior league as appended:—

	P.	W.	L.	P.
High School	2	1	1	2
Beacon Hill	2	1	1	2
North Ward	2	1	1	2

High School play Beacon Hill next Saturday.

In Japan a company is manufacturing a product of volcanic ashes which is a good substitute for cement for many purposes.

CITY RUGBY TEAM WON CLOSE GAME

James Bay Fifteen Beaten By Two Points in an Even Contest

The Victoria and James Bay rugby teams gave an exhibition match at the Beacon Hill grounds yesterday afternoon, the result being a win for the former by the narrow margin of 5 to 3 points. As the score implies had it not been for the fact that Meredith, of the city team, succeeded in converting his try, while Johnson, of the Bays, failed in his attempt, the outcome would have been a draw.

As may be surmised the contest did not give either aggregation any special advantage. Although that is a fact it must, in fairness, be stated that the Victoria fifteen put up a contest which more closely resembled the modern conception of rugby than that adopted by the James Bay club's representatives. The latter played a bull-headed, rush game throughout. In the scrums they used their weight but forgot to heel, while in attack the three-quarters omitted combination and joined the pack in merry runs, attempting to overpower those opposing by numerical superiority. These tactics, at times, appeared to be effective, but they would not do against a team well organized in every division. The city team paid more attention to the recognized rules of the sport. They tried to heel while in the scrum and once or twice the three-quarters gave a pretty exhibition of passing and sprinting. Still they, too, evinced a deplorable need of practice.

There was no scoring in the initial half. In the second period, however, the James Bays got away from the scrum and the pack, by using its weight, was able to rush the ball across the line. Thompson made the try, his running and dodging being really splendid. Johnson failed to convert the kick, although the angle was not especially difficult. It was not long after that the Victoria lads got possession and the three-quarters put up a splendid bit of combination work. It went right across the field and the last man to get it, Commander Bromley, took it beyond the line, touching down. Meredith took the kick and converted.

Among the James Bay players who did particularly well were Messrs. Sweeney, Arbuckle and Loat. The Victoria team's star, undoubtedly, was Nip Gowen at full back. But the three-quarter line was not found wanting at any time and Commander Bromley, who appeared for the first time this season, showed some form that it is likely he will be selected to represent Victoria in the provincial series.

F. Henry acted as referee to the general satisfaction.

HARRIERS' OUTING

Fortnightly Run of Y.M.C.A. Club Held Yesterday—Races Next Month

The Y. M. C. A. Junior harriers held their fortnightly run yesterday afternoon, from the exhibition grounds. The trail was laid by G. Kiddie, L. Beckwith and C. Baker. The pack left about 3 o'clock, and went at a good pace, which was set by Billy Sproule. The whip, F. Ward, kept the pack well together. There was no race called of the ground covered was not good. The members finished fresh, and a few took a run around the track just to show that they were all right. The first race of the season will be held on December 12, and good competition is assured.

EASTERN RUGBY

Hamilton Tigers Defeat Ottawa Team, and Toronto University Wins From Queens

Kington, Ont., Nov. 14.—The Hamilton Tigers defeated the Ottawa rugby team in the inter-provincial football championship game here today by 11 to 6. This game was to decide a tie between these teams.

Toronto, Nov. 14.—Toronto University team defeated Queens' University at rugby today by a score of 2 to 2 in the inter-university championship contest.

Basketball Monday.

The High School basketball team will play a friendly match with the Shamrocks tomorrow evening at the Institute hall. The contest will start at 8 o'clock and is expected to be interesting.

FIRST CLASS SOCCER MATCHES YESTERDAY

Results of Local Championship Football Games—Wests Again Victorious

The three local soccer league matches which were played yesterday afternoon did not develop any close finishes, the victories in each instance being achieved by a distinct margin. Consequently those who went to witness the struggles anticipating grand stand conclusions such as those they were treated to in the games of the previous Saturday and Monday, when Victoria defeated Nanaimo and Vancouver respectively, were disappointed. Still they saw football played as it should be, there being only one case where the beaten eleven appeared to be badly outclassed.

Esquimalt 3, Garrison 0

Unquestionably the game in which the greatest interest centred was that which was played at the Canteen grounds between the Garrison and the Esquimalt aggregations. It resulted in a win for the latter by 3 goals to nil. While it was anticipated that the third eleven, which holds the second place in the running for the championship, would be given a harder fight than occurred, owing to the marked improvement in the Garrison team during the last several weeks, the expectation

LEAGUE STANDING

The present standing of the local championship league is as follows:—

	P.	W.	L.	D.	P.
Victoria West	5	3	0	1	11
Esquimalt	5	4	1	0	8
James Bay	5	3	2	0	6
Cedar Hill	4	1	3	0	2
Garrison	5	1	3	1	2
Regiment	5	0	5	0	0

that the contest would prove worth witnessing proved well founded. Both the Esquimalt and the Garrison teams were attended by a large gathering of adherents and their efforts were followed with much anxiety, goals being being liberally cheered and poor attempts receiving an equal amount of candid criticism.

Even Play

The first half gave no clue to which would carry off the palm. It was so even that the hopes of all players and all spectators were high when the whistle blew. Attacks were made on each goal practically alternately. Sometimes Esquimalt would hold the ball in the Garrison territory longer than was deemed safe and the backs would be called on to relieve by the Tommies who adorned the side lines in tones that admitted of no hesitation. On other occasions the soldiers would press and the anxiety then would lie with the civilians in attendance. The eleven seemed to be most evenly matched in half-backs and forwards, all alike, playing with marked precision and considerable speed.

The Winning Points

It was in the last period that the Garrison chances were knocked into the sea by the Esquimalt forwards, who got busy in earnest. They displayed marked staying qualities, having a reserve fund of speed which the Tommies were unable to check. They came down on the soldiers' defence again and again, and finally, although the resistance was well and pluckily maintained, broke through and scored the first point. Sherriff being the lucky man. The ice, once broken, there was nothing to it. The Garrison, for a few minutes, tried desperately to even matters but their strenuous struggle soon petered out and once more the district eleven commenced to attack. The defence, being shaken by its long holding stand, was comparatively weak and gave way before the rush. Gasper scored. It wasn't long after the kick off before the latter player got another opportunity and took advantage of it. The tally now was 3 to nothing and thus it remained, there being no further scoring.

Bays Strengthened

Many thought that the James Bay fifth regiment game would find the latter so improved as to give their rivals a stubborn contest. But they were unequal to the test. While the militia eleven was stronger than herebefore the J.B.A.A. lads had been taking steps in the same direction and their line-up was altogether too fast for the regiment's representatives. The Bays won out by 5 to nil. Perhaps the most important point in this match, as far as its bearing on the league in general is concerned, is the fact that several men, new to the sport this season, made an appearance. Among them was Schwengers and Todd. Both of the latter played on the forward division and, without a doubt, so improved the team's attack that it is likely to be a factor in the pivotal point of the season. It will form a force to be seriously reckoned with in the struggle for the home trophy. In fact, it is predicted that there are some grand games in store when the James Bay stalwarts as they now stand are called on to meet either Victoria West or Esquimalt.

Bays 5, Regiment 0

As far as their match yesterday with the fifth regiment is concerned the latter hadn't a chance. They were badly beaten in the first half, less than four goals being scored. The visitors figured prominently in getting goals. He tallied two or three. The others were divided among the forwards. Owing to the lead which the Bays established in the initial period matters dragged somewhat in the second, the leading side, doubtless, considering that it was only a few moments before. Both teams were in good condition, but the fierce tackling and heart-breaking line plunges caused each eleven to draw freely on its supply of fresh material. A light snow, which began falling a few minutes before play was called was followed by

W. W. A. Victory

The Victoria West team, leaders of the league, added another to their long list of wins when they met Cedar Hill at Clarke's field. The contest was closer and generally interesting. It was thought that the Hills would fall easy victims to the skill and speed of the cedar hillers from the Victoria district. But they didn't. Victoria West scored three times to a single point made by their opponents. However, the former had to fight, and to fight hard, for every point they tallied. It was no easy matter and the exhibition throughout was exciting, the crowd being kept in a constant state of uncertainty. A half time rest was so little separating the contestants that the match might easily have gone either

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way and during the second period, the players exerted themselves to the utmost. The Victoria West forwards, however, maintained their supremacy, putting up a splendid exhibition of combination and of speed, completely outwitting at times, the determined and steadfast defence established by the Cedar Hill aggregation. The Wests obtained a well earned victory, the Cedar Hills put up a creditable though futile struggle, and the spectators left satisfied at having witnessed a splendid match.

The goals for Victoria West were made by White, Hall and Tait, respectively, while Miller, who played out-right left for Cedar Hill, obtained the only point made for the Hills. The first was made in a rather remarkable manner. White, the West's full-back, kicked from about centre field and the sphere in its flight, being caught by the wind, veered and went into the goal at an angle which made it difficult to stop. The other two goals were legitimate, being obtained from well directed assaults by the forwards. Messrs. Sedger, Bailey, Tait, Prevost and Okell did splendid work, being prominent at all times. Miller, who was among the Cedar Hill forwards, and Rev. Collinson, one of the full-backs, did yeoman service.

ARRANGEMENTS MADE FOR ISLAND LEAGUE

Soccer Delegates Meet at Nanaimo and Draw Up Regulations

Nanaimo, Nov. 14.—A meeting of the Island League was held here this evening. Delegates present were: C. Graham Cruickshank, Nanaimo; John Eno, C. O. Connell, Ladysmith; C. J. Duncan, Victoria, representing Victoria United; Ed. White, Victoria, proxies for Fifth Regiment, Victoria, Intermediates and North Ward Juniors.

Entries were received from Nanaimo, Ladysmith, Victoria United, Esquimalt, and Fifth Regiment. All entries were accepted with the exception of the Fifth Regiment, which was rejected on account of the heavy expense to be incurred for Nanaimo and Ladysmith travelling so often to Victoria.

The constitution was amended to the effect that the age limit was done away with in intermediate teams, which are now made a second division. Any player is legible to play in the second division who has not played more than two games in any senior league, city leagues excepted, in the current year.

Entries for the second division and juniors were left open until November 28.

Ed. White resigned the secretaryship. His resignation was accepted with regret and T. Hill, of Victoria, was elected to succeed him.

A meeting adjourned to meet in Ladysmith, November 29, when the schedule will be drawn up.

SOME HOT CONTESTS OF FOOTBALL FIELDS

Chicago and Cornell Tie—Yale Defeats Prince in Hard Game

Chicago, Nov. 14.—Chicago fought an even battle with Cornell today, the score being six to six at the end of the first game played in the west this season. Chicago was fortunate to tie its opponents in scoring, was the opinion of the most enthusiastic admirers of Stagg's athletes. Outweighed and outplayed on straight football in the first half, Chicago gave an exhibition of speed and involved play in the second that bewildered the Ithacans. A triple pass, five minutes before the close of play, tied the score and sent the Chicago enthusiasts into a frenzy. The game was the final one to be played in Chicago, and at its finish the Chicago players were escorted to the training quarters almost more than a thousand shouting admirers.

Pennsylvania-Michigan.

Ann Arbor, Mich., Nov. 14.—Pennsylvania defeated Michigan for the third successive time this afternoon by a score of 23 to nothing. Yost's men were beaten by their own game. Pennsylvania not only used the forward pass with more accuracy and more effect than did Michigan, but outlasted them at the game. The game was a struggle between the two teams, the giant captain-centre, was taken from the game. This was the first time in four years of play that Schultz ever left the field with the game incomplete.

Yale Defeated Princeton.

Princeton, N. J., Nov. 14.—Princeton today closed an inglorious football season by defeat at the hands of Yale, by the score of 11 to 6. Outplayed in the first half, and with the score of 6 to 0 against them, the Yale eleven came back determined to win in the second half, and simply carried the Princetonians off their feet. Working like a well-oiled piece of machinery in the opening half, the orange and black returned for the second session to show only sporadic flashes of the brilliance displayed earlier in the day. There was lacking that spontaneity of action and purpose which had characterized the play only a few moments before. Both teams were in good condition, but the fierce tackling and heart-breaking line plunges caused each eleven to draw freely on its supply of fresh material. A light snow, which began falling a few minutes before play was called was followed by

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sleet, and finally rain, which rendered the weather conditions almost unbearable. There were about thirty thousand persons at the game.

Harvard and Dartmouth.

Cambridge, Nov. 14.—Harvard's defence overcame the stubborn Dartmouth defence in the last of the second half of their annual football game in the stadium today, and by a splendid demonstration of all forms of attack, the crimson won, 6 to 0. Dartmouth fought fiercely, and during the first half the rival teams appeared evenly matched, but in the second half the superior weight of the crimson team enabled it to pierce the Hanoverians' line for substantial gains.

CENTRAL DEFEATED HIGH SCHOOL TEAM

Close Interscholastic League Soccer Match at Athletic Grounds

A school league soccer match was played between the Central and High School teams yesterday morning at the Royal Athletic grounds. It resulted in a victory for the former by a score of 2 to 1. The contest throughout was close and, without a doubt,

was the best exhibition which the series has yet produced. As a result of the play in the first half the teams were even, both scoring one goal. In the second half the Centrals made the winning point, putting the ball between the posts after a splendid rush. The contest was witnessed by a large number of the supporters of both teams.

SCHOOL LEAGUE

The present standing of the teams competing in the interscholastic soccer league follows:—

	P.	W.	L.	D.	P.
Central	3	2	0	1	5
North Ward	3	2	0	1	5
Collegiate	2	1	1	0	2
High School	3	1	2	0	2
South Ward	3	1	2	0	2
Victoria West	2	0	2	0	0

*Each team must play five games.

(Additional Sports on Page 14)

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AVERAGE CATCH IS LARGER

Catch of Fleet of Eight Schooners Totalled 4,440 Seal-skins and 35 Otters

INDIVIDUAL CATCH BIGGER

Will Be About 15,000 Pelts Offered at the Sales Next Month

With the homecoming of the schooners Umbrina and Dora Seward both reported from the coast the fleet sent from Victoria to Bering Sea will be in port. The sealing fleet, although the smallest on record since the schooners began to go to the northern sea, took a larger average catch this season than for the past decade, although fewer skins were brought to port. Eight vessels took 4,440 seal skins, an average of 555 to the schooner. Above this, 25 sea otter pelts, most valuable of the furs taken at sea, were obtained. There has been some difficulty of late in getting labor to man the sealing schooners. Many hunters, dispirited by the manner in which the Japanese sealers have been allowed to hunt within three miles of the seal rookeries with firearms while they are forced to remain sixty miles distant and use spears upon such animals as have run the hazard from the preserve maintained for the Japanese alone by the strange workings of the international regulations, have turned to other industries, chiefly steam-heating, and the schooner masters find it difficult to secure satisfactory crews in consequence.

The catch of the fleet from Victoria in detail was: Markland, 905 skins; Thomas F. Bayard, 313 seal skins and 28 otter skins; Libbie, 648 skins; Dora Seward, 529 skins; Jessie, 471 seal skins and 7 otter skins; Umbrina, 459 skins; Alice L. Alger, 445 skins and 133 otters; a total of 4,440 seal skins and 35 sea otter skins. The catches have been shipped to the markets in London in expectation of the annual sales next month. About 10,000 seal skins taken by the Japanese sealers have also been shipped to the English market.

Last year although the fleet sent out was much larger the total catch made was 5,235 skins, taken by 14 schooners. The average was 374 skins which was 181 less for each vessel than was taken this season without considering the sea otter skins. Last year 38 were taken, 20 by the schooner Casco and 18 by the Vera.

The schooner Carlotta G. Cox was seized by the revenue cutter Rush for sealing in the North Pacific among some Japanese vessels which were not interfered with and was fined. The schooner Ella G. was lost. In 1906 the catch taken by 17 schooners was 8,357 skins, the average of 527 skins, falling not far below that of this year although the Bering Sea catch was lower. In 1905 the 17 schooners took 10,169 skins, and 21 vessels took 13,506 pelts in 1904, and in 1903 26 vessels took 11,714 skins during the season.

NEW PROPELLER FOR TUG OWEN

Was Formerly the Marion of the Greer Fleet—Tug Annie Has Changed Hands

A new propeller was put on the tug Owen of the Red Stack fleet of the Greer, Courtney, Skene company, at Turpols way yesterday. The Owen was formerly the Marion which was brought from Ketchikan by J. H. Greer to be included in the big fleet of tugboats under his control. Under the new rules of the Canadian government, new vessels listed are not permitted to hold names already on the records. There was another Marion when the Ketchikan tug was changed to British register and recorded here and the name was changed to Owen. The tug is ready to resume service.

The tug Annie has been purchased by Messrs. Price & Best for \$5,000, the deal going through today. The Annie was built a couple of years ago by her owner, D. Simpson, and has been used in the towing business operating from Gore avenue slip. Her new owners intend to keep her in the business, and Engineer Morris will have charge of her engine room.

The tugboat Jessie Mack, Captain McDowell, while trying to get round to False creek in the thick fog on Friday, ran on the beach between Rocky Point and the Granville street bridge. Luckily for the steamer the place where she touched was the only soft spot on the shore, and she was not damaged in any way but as she went on at high tide and the tides

MARINE INTELLIGENCE

Special to the Colonist
Tatoosh, 8 a.m.—Partly cloudy, wind northeast, 34 miles an hour. Out, steamer City of Puebla.

Port Crescent, 8 a.m.—Passed in steamer with yellow stack, at 7.40 a.m.
Tatoosh, noon—Partly cloudy, wind northeast, 36 miles an hour. In, steamer Bankfields, at 8.40 a.m.

Tatoosh, 6 p.m.—Part cloudy, wind northeast, 32 miles an hour. In, two-masted fishing schooner, at 2 p.m.

By Wireless
Cape Lazo, 8 a.m.—Thick fog, calm. Bar. 30.18, temp. 38. Sea smooth.

Point Grey, 8 a.m.—Calm and foggy. Bar. 30.06, temp. 40.
Tatoosh, 8 a.m.—Clear, wind northeast, 35 miles an hour. Bar. 30.17, temp. 45.

Estevan, 8 a.m.—Foggy and calm. Bar. 30.26, temp. 42. Sea smooth.

Pachena, 8 a.m.—Clear, wind southeast, Bar. 30.08, temp. 39. Sea smooth.

Cape Lazo, noon—Clear, with fog to seaward, calm. Bar. 30.17, temp. 41. Sea smooth.

Point Grey, noon—Clear, light northeast breeze. Bar. 30.05, temp. 42.

Tatoosh, noon—Part clear, a northeast wind, 36 miles an hour. Bar. 30.16, temp. 48. In, steamer Bankfields at 8.40 a.m.

Estevan, noon—Clear, with fog on sea, calm. Bar. 30.21, temp. 48. Two-masted schooner to south, bound southeast, probably the Dora Seward.

Pachena, noon—Hazy, southeast breeze. Bar. 30.07, temp. 44. Sea smooth.

Cape Lazo, 6 p.m.—Thick fog, calm. Bar. 30.10, temp. 41. Sea smooth. No shipping.

Point Grey, 6 p.m.—Cloudy, calm, dense fog. Bar. 30.03, temp. 41. In, steamer Governor at 3.45 p.m.

Tatoosh, 6 p.m.—Part cloudy, wind northeast, 32 miles an hour. Bar. 30.09, temp. 47. Passed in, two-masted fishing schooner, at 2 p.m.

Estevan, 6 p.m.—Clear, calm. Bar. 30.15, temp. 46. Sea smooth. Large two-masted schooner, probably Dora Seward, to the south, bound southeast.

Pachena, 6 p.m.—Clear, stiff southeast breeze. Bar. 30, temp. 42. Sea moderate. No shipping.

By Coast Wire
Carmanah, 9 a.m.—Moderate easterly wind, clear, sea smooth. Bar. 30.10.

Cape Beale, 9 a.m.—Light east wind, clear, sea smooth.

Cape Beale, noon—Light wind, southeast, clear, sea smooth.

Clayquot, noon—Clear, and heavy fog, sea smooth. Tees is fog-bound here. Sealing schooner Dora Seward up the coast.

Cape Beale, 6 p.m.—A light southeast wind, cloudy, smooth sea.

ANOTHER STEAMER FOR GRAND TRUNK

Reported That Another Steamer Will Be Built During Winter

It is probable that another stern-wheel steamer will be built at this port during the coming winter for the Grand Trunk Pacific railroad company for service in connection with the steamer Distributor, Capt. Johnson, which has returned to port to be tied up for the winter after a successful season on the Skeena river where she was engaged in carrying stores and supplies to the railway construction camps of the first hundred miles of the road under construction along the northern river. Capt. Johnson, it is reported, will leave for Montreal within the next few days to consult with the officials of the G.T.P. regarding the construction of a new steamer and the contract for the machinery may be let in the east before he returns. The machinery for the Distributor was built by the Polson Iron Works, of Toronto, and put in the hull built by Alex. Watson at this city.

The Distributor carried over 5,000 tons of cargo during the season. She

Strait's wharf. The Hudson's Bay company's steamers Port Simpson and Hazelton were tied up at Port Simpson.

WORK ON PRINCESS ROYAL

Being Hurried at the British Columbia Marine Ways—Will Be Ready for Service Wednesday

The repairs to the C.P.R. steamer Princess Royal are being hurried at the B. C. Marine Railway company's yards at Esquimalt, and it is expected that the new stem will be completed and the steamer ready to enter the water on Tuesday. She will probably resume service on Wednesday. Enquiries are being made at Esquimalt regarding accommodation for the Japanese steamer Fukui Maru, which may be brought here for repairs.

ALGERINE REPAIRED

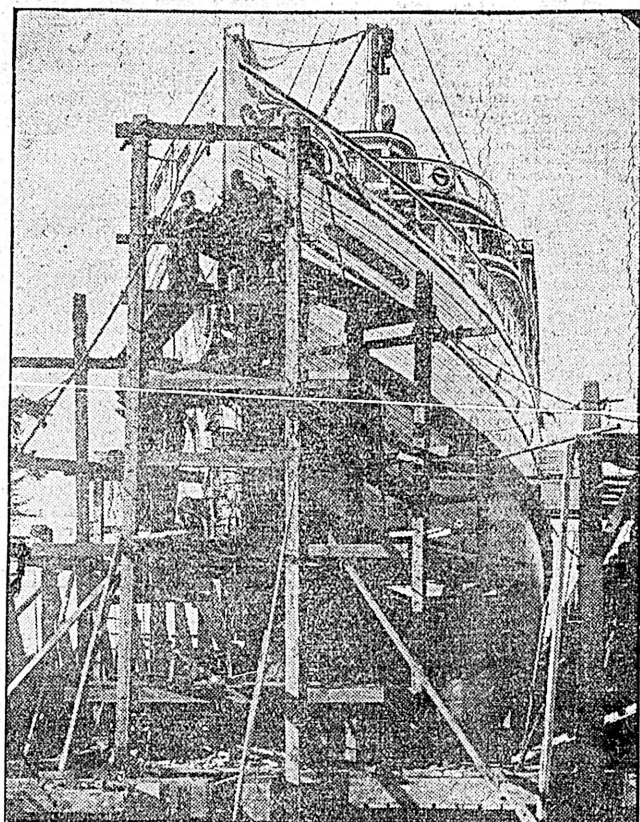
Will Leave Esquimalt Dry Dock Tomorrow—Sails for South America in a Few Days

The sloop of war Algerine, which has been in the dry dock at Esquimalt for some weeks undergoing repairs, is almost ready for sea and will probably leave the dock tomorrow. The Algerine will leave Esquimalt at the end of the week, on Friday or Saturday, for Valparaiso and the ports of South and Central America. It is not known whether she will make the trip to the South Sea Islands. Orders to this effect may be received when the vessel is in southern waters. H.M.S. Shearwater started south a week ago.

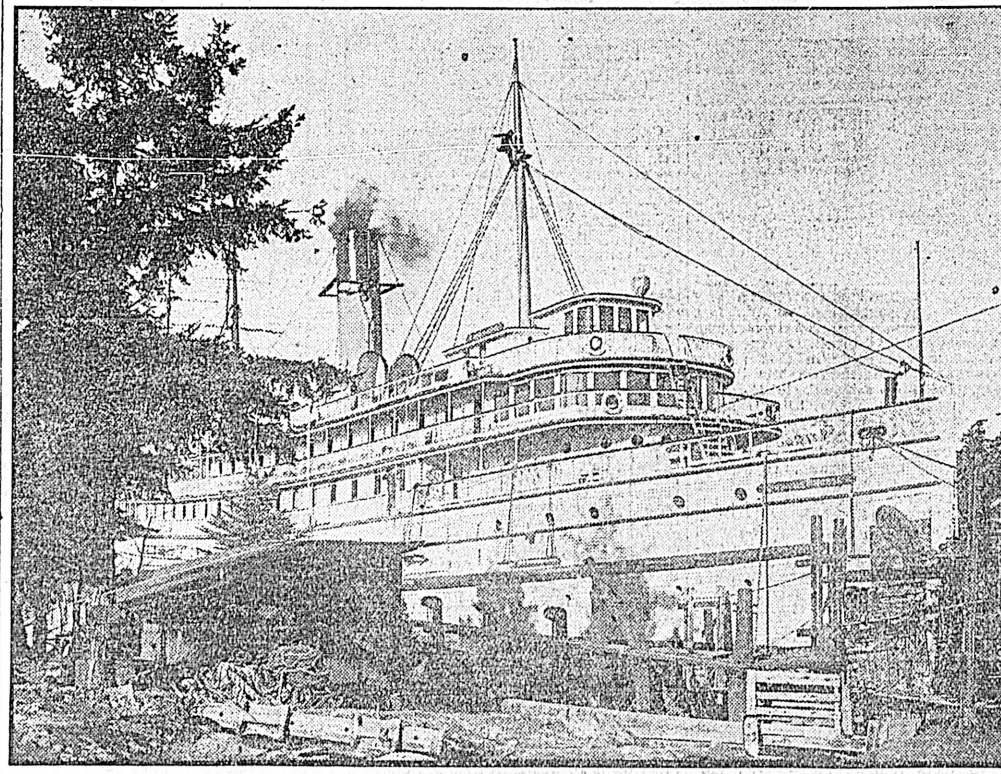
MOVEMENT OF VESSELS

Steamers to Arrive, From the Orient.

Vessel	Due
Shinano Maru	Nov. 12
Glenfarg	Nov. 25



Pr. Princess Royal undergoing repairs at Esquimalt



At Your Residence

We check your baggage, thus relieving you of that tiresome worry when traveling.

OPEN DAY AND NIGHT

Victoria Transfer Co., Ltd.

Phone 129

The United States branch Hydrographic office, at Port Townsend, gives notice to mariners that Captain Thomas Dowdell of the steamer Alameda, reports that on November 3, 1903, he obtained a cast of the lead in twelve fathoms, dark gray sand, about 6 1/2 miles S. E. by E. 3/4 E. magnetic, from the southeast of the Farallon light-house.

A jury rudder made from a keel and anchor enclosed in wooden planking, is one of the latest ingenuities reported. It enabled the Nova Scotia schooner Earl of Aberdeen to be steered for 600 miles without great difficulty. Captain Publicover, her skipper, is a true "Bluenose" mariner, who without doubt could have rigged up a rudder from a palm leaf fan and a pair of old sea-boots, if something better had not been available.

left the Skeena on Monday last and had an uneventful passage south, experiencing good weather throughout. On two occasions boat's crews from the Distributor did good work during the past season. On one occasion early in the season a boat's crew tried to rescue a man who had fallen overboard, but they were unable to recover the man. A plucky rescue was effected by three members of the crew including Ernest Gordon and A. Cox, of Victoria, during October. A laborer bound up river as a deck passenger who was intoxicated fell from the steamer when she was anchored in mid stream near Telegraph Point. The night was dark, and a strong wind was blowing. There was a strong ebb tide, which carried the man quickly down the river. The boat was manned quickly and the drowning man was nearly a mile down stream before they recovered him and brought him back to the steamer.

The Distributor was tied up at

Tango Maru	Nov. 26
Empress of Japan	Nov. 27
Teucer	Nov. 28
From Australia	
Moana	Nov. 18
Makura	Dec. 16
From Mexico	
Georgia	Nov. 16
From Skagway	
Princess May	Nov. 6
From Northern British Columbia Ports	
Camosun	Nov. 18
Vadso	Nov. 19
Venture	Nov. 12
Amur	Nov. 12
From West Coast	
Tees	Nov. 17
Governor	Nov. 11
President	Nov. 16
City of Puebla	Nov. 21
Sailing Vessels	
Haddon, Hall, Liverpool	April 2
(Reached Montevideo in distress, July 9)	
Puritan	Boston

Advertise in THE COLONIST

SS. VADSO

Will sail For Northern B.C. Ports

Calling at Skidegate.

—on—

Thursday, Nov. 19

JOHN BARNESLEY & CO.

Agents

The Canadian-Mexican Pacific Ss. Line

REGULAR MONTHLY SERVICE

From British Columbia to Mexican ports, also taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to United Kingdom ports and the Continent via the Tehuantepec National Railway.

Sailing from Victoria, B. C., the last day of each month.

For freight or passage apply to the offices of the company, 328 Granville street, Vancouver, or 1105 Wharf street, Victoria.

Steamers to Sail, For the Orient.	Date.
Vessel	
Empress of India	Nov. 18
For Australia	
Moana	Dec. 4
For Mexico	
Georgia	Nov. 30
For Skagway	
Princess May	Nov. 19
For Northern British Columbia Ports	
Venture	Nov. 25
Camosun	Nov. 18
Vadso	Nov. 21
Amur	Nov. 15
For West Coast	
Tees	Nov. 20
For San Francisco	
City of Puebla	Nov. 12

Local Steamers, Victoria-Seattle.

S. S. Princess Beatrice. Leave Victoria 10:00 p. m. daily except Monday. Arrive Seattle 7 a. m. daily except Monday.

Leave Seattle 8:30 a. m. daily except Monday. Arrive Victoria 2 p. m. Vancouver-Victoria.

Steamer Charming. Leave Victoria 12:00 midnight daily. Arrive Vancouver 7:30 a. m. daily. Leave Vancouver 1 p. m. daily. Arrive Victoria 7:00 p. m. daily.

Victoria-Seattle, via Port Townsend Whatcom. Leaves Victoria 8 p. m. daily except Thursday. Arrives at 2:30 p. m.

Upper Fraser River. Beaver. Leaves New Westminster 3 a. m. Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

Leaves Chilliwack 9 a. m. Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday. Calling at landings between New Westminster and Chilliwack.

Vancouver-Nanaimo (E. & M. Ry.) Joan. Leaves Nanaimo 7 a. m. Leaves Vancouver 1:30 p. m. daily except Sunday.

Victoria-Nanaimo. S.S. City of Nanaimo. Leave Victoria Tuesday at 7 a. m. Arrive Nanaimo Tuesday at 4 p. m.

Leave Nanaimo Saturday at 2 p. m. Arrive Victoria Saturday at 9 p. m. Leave Nanaimo Wednesday at 7 a. m. Arrive Union Bay and Comox Wednesday at 2 p. m.

Leave Union Bay and Comox Thursday at 7 a. m. Arrive Nanaimo Thursday at 2 p. m.

Leave Nanaimo Friday 7 a. m. Arrive Union Bay and Comox Friday at 2 p. m. Leave Union Bay and Comox Saturday at 7 a. m. Arrive Nanaimo Saturday at 1:30 p. m.

Vancouver-Comox. S.S. Queen City. Leave Vancouver 7 p. m. Sunday. Arrive Nanaimo 11 p. m. Sunday.

Leave Nanaimo 12:30 a. m. Monday. Arrive Union 11 a. m. Monday. Arrive Comox 1 p. m. Monday.

Leave Comox 2 p. m. Monday. Arrive Union 8 p. m. Monday. Leave Union 5 a. m. Tuesday. Arrive Nanaimo 11:30 a. m. Tuesday.

Leave Nanaimo 1 p. m. Tuesday. Arrive Vancouver 4 p. m. Tuesday. Calling when business offers at Beaver Creek, Little Qualicum, Big Qualicum, Denman Island.

Sidney to Gulf Islands. Leaving Sidney Monday, Wednesday, Thursday, Saturday and Sunday on arrival of V. & S. train.

Freight Rates. Puget Sound or B.C.

Port Pirie 30s
Freemantle 37s 6d
River Platte Ports 47s 6d

Japan Ports 32s 6d
Shanghai 32s 6d
Taku 32s 6d

Caliao 40s
Direct to Nitrates Ports 40s to 41s 3d
Valparaiso for orders to discharge there and, or at one other port not north of Pisagua 2s 6d per direct ton.

South Africa ports, Cape Town, Delagoa Bay range 51s 3d
Direct port United Kingdom 52s 6d
Cork for orders to discharge at a safe port United Kingdom or continent, between H. & H. 55s

Grain. For Portland or Puget Sound loading steamers are being paid 23s 9d for the United Kingdom or Continent, and sailers 22s 6d. For Japan ports, Shanghai or Taku, (surs.) \$5.75 to \$4.

The Overdue Market. Ship Toxteth, 254 days from Port Talbot, 50 per cent.

Ship Thorulbank 156 days from Calcutta via Suez, 8 per cent.

Ship Italia, 153 days from Peru for Antwerp, 8 per cent.

Ship Celtic Chief, 140 days from Port Talbot for Talbot, 10 per cent.

Ship Chateaubriand, 123 days from New Caledonia for Hamburg, 8 per cent.

Bark Australia, 111 days from New Caledonia for Falmouth, reinsurance 10 per cent.

Ship Derwent, 118 days from New Caledonia for Falmouth, 10 per cent.

Chinese Junk Whang He, 136 days from Papeete for Galveston, 10 per cent.

British ship Ben Dearg, 139 days from Port Townsend for Delagoa Bay, reinsurance 8 per cent.

Norwegian ship Lanning, 92 days from New Caledonia for Hampton Roads, reinsurance 10 per cent.

Norwegian ship Cortez, 93 days from New Caledonia for Falmouth, reinsurance 10 per cent.

Norwegian bark Dammensen, 102 days from New Caledonia for Channel, reinsurance 10 per cent.

Recent Charters Reported by Hind, Ralph & Co. "J. W. Clise". 40s, Puget Sound to Callao or Molendo.

31s 3d, Puget Sound to Adelaide or Melbourne.

30s, Puget Sound to Sydney.

28s 9d, Puget Sound to Sydney.

"S. N. Castle". Grays Harbor to Manila. Private terms.

"Fearless". Puget Sound to Guaymas. Owners account.

26s 3d, Portland to St. Vincent f. o. U.K. or Mediterranean.



B.C. Coast Service



VICTORIA SEATTLE ROUTE

S.S. Princess Beatrice will leave Victoria at 10 p.m. daily except Sunday. Returning will leave Seattle at 8.30 a.m. daily except Monday, arrive at Victoria 2 p.m. daily except Monday.

VICTORIA-VANCOUVER ROUTE

S.S. Charmer will leave Victoria daily at 11.59 p.m.; returning will leave Vancouver daily at 1 p.m., arriving at Victoria at 7 p.m.

L. D. CHETHAM, City Pass. Agent
1102 Gov't St. Agent all Atlantic Steamship Lines

Great Northern Railway

Are You Going Home To The Old Country for Xmas

?

We Are Agents for All Lines

Name Company—	Steamer	From	Date Sailing
Cunard	LUSITANIA	New York	Nov. 25
White Star	TEUTONIC	New York	Nov. 25
White Star	BALTIC	New York	Nov. 28
American	ST. PAUL	New York	Nov. 28
Atlantic Transport	MINNEAPOLIS	New York	Nov. 28
Cunard	CAMPANIA	New York	Dec. 2
White Star	ADRIATIC	New York	Dec. 2
White Star	CEDRIC	New York	Dec. 5
White Star	MAJESTIC	New York	Dec. 9
Cunard	LUCANIA	New York	Dec. 9
Cunard	LUSITANIA	New York	Dec. 16

Come in and Book Early and Secure Good Room and Berth

GENERAL AGENT
E. R. STEPHEN
75 Government Street, Victoria, B.C.



TO THE KLONDIKE GOLD FIELDS

Steamers from Puget Sound and British Columbia ports connect at Skagway with the daily trains of the White Pass & Yukon Route for White Horse and intermediate points.

After navigation on the Yukon river has closed, this company will operate its Concord Coaches between White Horse and Dawson, carrying passengers and mail.

For further particulars apply to Traffic Department, Vancouver, B. C.



FOR SAN FRANCISCO

Leaves Victoria 7:30 p.m.

S. S. Governor, President, or City of Puebla, November 17, 22, 27; Dec. 2, 7, 12, 17, respectively. Steamer leaves every fifth day thereafter.

FINE EXCURSIONS BY STEAMER TO CALIFORNIA AND MEXICO. ALSO TRIPS ROUND THE SOUND EVERY FIVE DAYS.

FOR SOUTHEASTERN ALASKA. Connecting at Skagway with W. P. & Y. R.

Leaves Seattle at 9 p.m., S.S. City of Seattle or Humboldt, November 17, 23, 28.

Steamers connect at San Francisco with Company's steamers for ports in California, Mexico and Humboldt Bay. For further information obtain folder. Right is reserved to change steamers or sailing dates.

TICKET AND FREIGHT OFFICE
1117 Wharf Street, R. P. Ribbet & Co., Ltd., Agents. C. D. DUNNAN, Gen. Passenger Agent.
112 Market St., San Francisco.



SEATTLE ROUTE

S. S. Whatcom leaves Wharf Street Dock, behind Postoffice, daily, except Thursday, at 8 p. m., calling at Port Townsend.

Returning leaves Seattle at 8:30 a. m. daily, except Thursday, arriving Victoria at 2:30 p. m.

25c EACH WAY 25c



Solid wide Vestibule Trains of Coaches AND SLEEPING CARS BETWEEN CHICAGO, LONDON, HAMILTON, TORONTO, MONTREAL, QUEBEC, PORTLAND, BOSTON, AND THE MARITIME PROVINCES.

Longest Double-track Route under one management in the American Continent.

For Time Tables, etc., address
CEO. W. VAUX,
Assistant Gen'l Passenger and Ticket Agent,
130 ADAMS ST., CHICAGO, ILL.

FORCED SALE
of the
Western Clothing House
533 Johnson St., Op. Queens Hotel
To be continued throughout the week. Our stock is large, and complete, comprising Men's and Boys' Clothing, Waterproof Clothing, Furnishings, Shoes, Trunks, Blankets, Leather Goods, etc.
We have made still greater reductions and are offering Greater Bargains than before. This is an absolutely genuine and bona fide sale. Come and investigate.
REMEMBER BUT A FEW DAYS MORE.

Drunkennes Can Be Cured
THE EVANS GOLD CURE INSTITUTE
For the treatment of alcoholic excess and the drug habit, established 14 years.
A Winnipeg doctor writes:
The Evans Gold Cure Institute, 299 Balmoral Street, Winnipeg:
Gentlemen—Having had occasion to send several cases of alcoholism to you for treatment during the past five years, I take pleasure in testifying to the good results obtained. I have no hesitation in recommending your institution to any who are addicted to the liquor habit.
(Signed) F. S. CHAPMAN, M.D.
Prospectus, testimonials, etc., mailed privately on application. Free consultation at any time.
The Evans Institute of Vancouver has now moved to more commodious quarters at
950 PARK DRIVE
Phone B4020. Grandview Carline.

After a flight of a quarter of a mile on Farnborough common the British army aeroplane constructed by Mr. Cody fell to the ground and was wrecked.

FURNITURE
In changing your place of residence you cannot do better than give us your order to take charge of moving your belongings. We have thoroughly competent men to do the work and absolutely guarantee satisfaction at moderate prices. Call at our office and read some of the unsolicited testimonials that we have to show you regarding charges and our system of removing furniture. Office never closes.
THE VICTORIA TRANSFER CO.
Telephone 129

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL
Hon. Edgar Dewdney will leave for a visit to England in a few days.
Capt. P. Shadforth, of New Westminster, is registered at the Balmoral.
D. A. McDonald, of Sydney, N. S. W., is staying at the Dominion.
Miss Phillips-Wolley, of Pier Island, is staying at the Balmoral.
Mr. and Mrs. Sydney Stephenson, of Chatham, Ont., are at the Empress.
G. Porter went over to Vancouver this morning on a short business trip.
Mr. William Blakemore has returned to town from the mainland.
Mr. W. W. B. McInnes, from Vancouver, is spending a few days in town.
T. R. McEachern left this morning via the C. P. R. on an extended trip to the Old Country.
E. R. McDonald left this morning for his home in Kamloops, after a week's visit here with relatives.
Mrs. J. B. Davis, of Seattle, is visiting her sister, Mrs. T. D. Fawcett, of this city.
Mr. and Mrs. Keith Wilson, from Salt Spring Island, have been spending a few days in town.
Mrs. E. V. Bodwell, who has been on a visit to the east, returned home during last week.
Mrs. W. Hunter, from Nanaimo, is the guest of Miss Burris, Cherrybank, for the week-end.
Mrs. T. E. Fawcett, of 1128 Belcher street, has moved to 1016 Linden avenue. She will receive on Thursday.
Mrs. Fagan, who has been spending a few days in Vancouver, is expected to return home by today's boat.
Mr. and Mrs. John Cochrane, who have spent a most enjoyable holiday in Seattle, have returned to town.
W. P. Marchant returned from the Sound yesterday by the steamer Princess Beatrice.
Chief Engineer Rowell of the cable steamer Restorer, was a passenger from Seattle yesterday by the steamer Princess Beatrice.
H. Ross, of the Vancouver Portland cement company, was a passenger from Seattle yesterday by the steamer Princess Beatrice.
G. S. Holt, of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, left on Thursday last by the Northern Pacific for San Francisco on an inspection trip.
Mrs. F. M. Waterfield and C. McLennan have arrived in town from the Hawaiian Islands, and are stopping at the Empress.
Miss Cordella Grylls gave another most successful chamber concert, and the fifth of the series, in the Empress last evening.

Miss Allison, niece of the Hon. Edgar Dewdney, left for Japan by the Empress of China to spend some months with her sister.
The many friends of Miss Gertrude Hickey will be pleased to hear that she has sufficiently recovered to be removed to her home.
Mrs. John Hope and Miss Phyllis Green have left for England, travelling by the C. P. R., and leaving New York by the steamer Celtic on November 21.
Miss Libbaw, of Spokane, who has been visiting with Miss Rome, Fort street, leaves tonight on the Whatcom on her return to her home.
Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Grant, of Vancouver, who have been spending the past three days in the city, left for home this morning on the Charnier.
Hon. Richard McBride and Lawrence Macrae, private secretary, returned home from the Kootenays yesterday after taking part in the successful campaign in the upper country.
G. H. Barnard, M.P., returned from the upper country where he was taking part in the election campaign, yesterday as a passenger of the steamer Princess Beatrice from Seattle.
The many friends of Mrs. W. Foxall, who has undergone a very critical operation at the Jubilee hospital, will be glad to know that she is gradually recovering.
Mrs. D. Boyce Sprague, from Winnipeg, who intends spending part of the winter in Victoria, is the guest of her mother, Mrs. Simpson-Hayes, at "Kentholm," Yates street.
Mr. J. A. Macdonald, the leader of His Majesty's Loyal Opposition in the local legislature, arrived in town from Rossland last evening, and is staying at the Empress.
Mrs. Kate Simpson Hayes has returned from Winnipeg to her home at Rose Cottage, 1139 Yates street. Her daughter, accompanied her mother to Victoria and will holiday here during several weeks.
Among the passengers on the Charnier this morning for Vancouver were: J. Burns, M. Rowbottom, E. Smythe, J. Davidson, D. W. Glass, D. Hutchinson, J. Lipscombe Mrs. Huddard, Mrs. Greenwood, M. Dowler.
Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Howard, of Vancouver, are spending a few days in Victoria, having arrived from California, where they enjoyed a month's visit. They intend returning home during the week.
Mr. and Mrs. Law gave a charming dinner party to a few friends on Friday evening at the Empress. Among their guests were: Mrs. and Miss Gaudin, Mr. and Mrs. Courtney, Mrs. Magill, Mrs. Burton and several others.
Mrs. J. B. McKilligan spent the beginning of last week in Seattle, where she accompanied her daughter, Miss Jessie McKilligan. Miss McKilligan will remain some weeks in the Sound City devoting her time to her musical studies.
On Thursday evening last the residence of Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Savory, Cook street, was the scene of a very pleasant little social party, which consisted chiefly of the members of two leading city church choirs, and as might naturally be expected, the feature of the evening's entertainment partook largely of music. Refreshments being served, an hour was very pleasantly spent in playing at the many popular little party games usually indulged in on such occasions.
A very quiet but interesting event took place on Thursday last at the Bishop's Palace, when the Rev. Father Cain united in marriage Mr. H. Barker, of London, Eng., and Miss O. P. Arnold, of Cork, Ireland. Mrs. Ahern supported the bride, and Mr. Ahern the groom. Upon the conclusion of the ceremony, the newly-wedded couple adjourned to the home of Mr. and Mrs. Ahern, where a quiet wedding supper was partaken of. After the usual congratulations and good wishes for a long and prosperous life, the happy couple left for their home on Douglas street.
Mrs. McKicking gave a most delightful tea at her residence in Kingston street during last week in honor of Mrs. (Col.) Grant, who is shortly leaving for the east. The tea table decorations were much admired, being most original and dainty. An arch was placed over the tea table entirely covered with smilax, ferns and red berries, with hanging electric lights covered with shades of the same hue. The invited guests were: Mrs. Grant, Mrs. Gordon Hunter, Mrs. E. Crowe Baker, Mrs. Templeman, Mrs. O. M. Jones, Mrs. Hart, Mrs. Powell, Mrs. O'Reilly, Mrs. McCurdy, Mrs. Fred Jones and Mrs. Renwick. The tea tables were presided over by Mrs. McKicking and Mrs. Edgar McKicking.

Capt. Victor Jacobsen and his wife, of Head street, Victoria West, celebrated their crystal wedding last Tuesday evening, and were the recipients of numerous costly presents. The evening was spent in card playing and dancing, and a supper was partaken of at midnight, at which the health of Mr. and Mrs. Jacobsen was drunk with enthusiasm. Among those present were the following: Mr. and Mrs. F. Dillabough, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Kirk, Mr. and Mrs. G. Jacobson, Mr. W. McArthur, Mr. and Mrs. Eyles, Mr. and Mrs. Swarbrick, Miss W. Swarbrick, Mr. and Mrs. T. C. Brookier, Mr. and Mrs. G. Gonnason, Miss S. Gonnason, Mr. and Mrs. A. Matson, Mr. A. Gonnason, Miss M. Gonnason, Mrs. S. Peterson, Mrs. J. Nolan, Miss A. McArthur, Miss E. McArthur, Miss J. Allen, Mrs. D. Davis, Mr. and Mrs. A. Bostock, Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Austin, Mr. J. S. Nolan, Mr. J. Jacobson, Mr. Green, Mr. C. Gilman, Mr. J. Franson, Mr. Ashe, Mr. Marsh and Mr. H. Lind.
The marriage of Miss Muriel Nicholles, second daughter of Major Nicholles, of Montreal street, to Mr. Frank O. White, third son of Mr. Edward White, Gorge road, was celebrated on Wednesday, at St. James church. The service was fully choral, and was taken by the Rev. J. H. S. Sweet. The church was beautifully decorated for the occasion by friends of the bride with ferns and clematis. The bride looked exceedingly pretty in a white lace robe over white silk and a white tulle veil over a wreath of orange blossoms. The bride's bouquet was composed of white roses and ferns. Her bridesmaid was her sister, Miss Emily Nicholles, who was very dainty in a most becoming hand painted muslin in pink and white, with large black Empire hat, and she carried a lovely shower bouquet of pink carnations. The bridegroom was supported by his brother, Mr. Fred White, and the duties of ushers were undertaken by Mr. Jack Nicholles and Mr. C. White. After the ceremony a small reception was held at the residence of the bride's parents and the happy couple left later in the evening for a motoring tour.
The Vancouver Province says: One of the delightful afternoon functions of the week was the large at home given yesterday by Mrs. S. Mainwaring Johnson in honor of her sister, Mrs. C. J. Fagan, of Victoria, who is her house guest. The drawingroom was decorated with pink chrysanthemums, while red was the color carried out in the library, red carnations and red shaded lights making the pretty room look most attractive. The tea room was done in yellow, the table being covered with a handsome cloth on which was a centre of real lace. Beautiful yellow chrysanthemums in tall brass vases and yellow shaded lights were effectively arranged. Mrs. Johnson was looking dainty and pretty in a gown of mauve and white ecru made in empire style, with a yoke of white net. Mrs. Fagan was in a handsome grey silk trimmed with Irish insertion and touches of pink and blue panne velvet. At the tea table were Mrs. C. D. Rand, who was wearing a Dresden silk gown in shades of green and white, and a large green and black satin hat trimmed with black plumes; Mrs. S. J. Thompson, who was in a lotus blue dress, made in jumper style, and a black hat; Mrs. M. P. Roberts, in a stone blue taffeta gown and a black hat, and Mrs. H. C. Jamon who wore a navy blue gown with a lace bodice and a large green hat. The teas were served by Mrs. J. E. Hall, who looked charming in a gown of lotus blue, made in directoire style with a lace yoke of the same shade, and a white hat trimmed with blue, and Mrs. S. Oppenheimer, who was wearing a pale blue liberty satin gown handsomely embroidered, and a black velvet hat with blue plumes. Mrs. Johnson's mother, Mrs. Clute, wore a handsome gown of black beaded grenadine over taffeta with a yoke of rose point lace. A very large number of guests from Westminster met Vancouver friends at this fashionable gathering.

Ready for the Masquerade.
The committee having in hand the arrangements for the annual masquerade ball to be given by the Sons and Daughters of St. George at A.O. U.W. hall have completed its work, and the coming event promises to be one of the most successful of its kind ever held in this city. Prizes will be offered for the best costumed lady or gentleman and also for the best historical, national, original and comic costumes. Refreshments will be provided and served by the ladies of the order and nothing will be left undone to give those in attendance an enjoyable time. Alterations have been made to the hall so that both spectators and dancers will be amply accommodated. The floor will be in the best of condition for dancing and the judging will be done by a capable committee. Tickets, which are now on sale, can be secured of any member of the committee or at the Empire Cigar

VICTORIA THEATRE
Monday, November 16th.
Dustin Farnum
Direction of Liebler & Co., in the
SQUAW MAN
By Edwin Milton Royle
Prices—50c, 75c, \$1.00, \$1.50 and \$2.00.
Box office opens 10 a.m. Friday, Nov. 13.
Mail orders will receive their usual attention.

VICTORIA THEATRE
TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 17.
RICE AND CADDY
In Joe Weber's Big Musical Play
HIP HIP HOORAY
Host of College Boys and Girls in 20 Song Hits.
Lower floor at \$1.00. Prices 25c, 50c, 75c, \$1.00. Box office opens 10 a.m. Saturday, November 14.

VICTORIA THEATRE
Commencing Tuesday, November 24, and the Remainder of the Week, the Management of the
VICTORIA THEATRE
Announces
THE LONDON BIOSCOPE
With the Latest Animated Pictures
ORCHESTRA
ILLUSTRATED SONGS
Change of Programme Twice Weekly. These Pictures Will be Shown Every Night the Theatre Has Not Its Usual Attractions.
PRICE OF ADMISSION 10 CENTS.
Continuous Performance from 7 to 10:30 P. M.

PANTAGES THEATRE
WEEK NOV. 16.
THE GREAT KINS-NEERS.
Equilibrical Jugglers.
HICKMAN-MILLER CO.,
"Twins."
JENKINS AND STOCKMAN,
Musical Comedy.
ALBERT LEONARD,
Descriptive Dancer.
HARRY DE VERRA,
Just to Remind You."
BIORAPH,
"Western Courtship"

store, Douglas street. The various prizes will be exhibited prior to the event at the store of W. T. Williams, Yates street.
Thousand Trees for Empress Grounds
It is understood that one thousand ornamental trees are being brought from nurseries in Seattle for the adornment of the grounds about the Empress Hotel.

VICTORIA THEATRE
THURSDAY, NOV. 19.
C. A. Marshall presents Willard Mack and Maude Leone in the big New York success
"ON PAROLE"
The best Military Drama written in a decade.
A story of the South in 1865.
Prices 25c, 50c, 75c, \$1.00, \$1.50. Box office opens 10 a.m. Tuesday, Nov. 17th.

NEW GRAND
WEEK 16th NOVEMBER.
HARRY LUKINS,
Wonderful Performing Bears.
DOLPE AND SUSIE LEVINO,
"Hypnotizing a Wife."
ADRIANO,
World's Greatest Club Jugglers.
BROWN AND HODGES,
Indian Singing Cartoonists.
MALIA AND BART,
"The Baggage Smashers."
THOS. J. PRICE,
Song Illustrators.
"Sweetheart Days,"
NEW MOVING PICTURES,
"Tale of a Harem," "Bathing,"
OUR OWN ORCHESTRA.

In its Tonal Supremacy the
Gourlay Piano
is as the highest mountain peak.
Sublime in its isolation
BLEASDALE & WHITE
907 Gov't St. Phone 1259.

THE NEW
Victoria Bargain Store
New and Second-Hand Goods.
We have a fine, clean new stock of all kinds of useful articles for the housewives of Victoria. Come in and see us.
VICTORIA WEST
Opposite Fire Hall.

Handsome Silver Cup
As a prize for the most scores of 200 and over for this month at ten pins.
VICTORIA BOWLING PARLORS
1110 Douglas Street

SPECIAL PARCEL DELIVERY

The new parcel delivery inaugurated recently has been hailed by citizens and merchants of Victoria as a most popular and useful public utility.

From the moment of its inception it has been crowned with success and already it is proving of great service to those of the public who have utilized it.

Books of ten cent tickets good for the delivery of parcels within the city limits; and of fifteen cent tickets good for the suburbs may be obtained from the offices of the transfer company. The four special delivery wagons start twice a day on the regular routes hereafter outlined, leaving the transfer stables, covering the centre of the city first, thence proceeding to the suburbs. Merchants by placing the card with the monogram upon it, provided, in their windows may have the wagons call at their places of business. Others desirous of utilizing the service need only phone to the offices of the company when the wagons upon their next trip will call.

We have, for the convenience of our patrons, divided the city into four districts, numbered 1, 2, 3 and 4, and have numbered and lettered the wagons accordingly.

NO. 1 DISTRICT includes James Bay, and Beacon Hill.

NO. 2 DISTRICT comprises Foul, Ross and Oak Bay and Fort Street.

NO. 3 DISTRICT is made up of Rock Bay, Victoria West, Esquimalt and the Gorge.

NO. 4 DISTRICT extends over North Ward, Douglas Street and Jubilee Hospital districts.

We hope in this way to cover the ground thoroughly and by faithful and prompt attention to all orders entrusted to our care to merit wide and deserved patronage.

For instance, a patron living in No. 1 district may desire to send a parcel to some friend living in No. 4. By calling up phone 129, wagon No. 1 would call on patron on its return trip, pick up the parcel, transfer it to No. 4 wagon at our office and on the next outward trip convey it to its destination. Our patrons would thus be saved a great deal of trouble and unpleasantness for a nominal figure, and our business would be helped and increased.

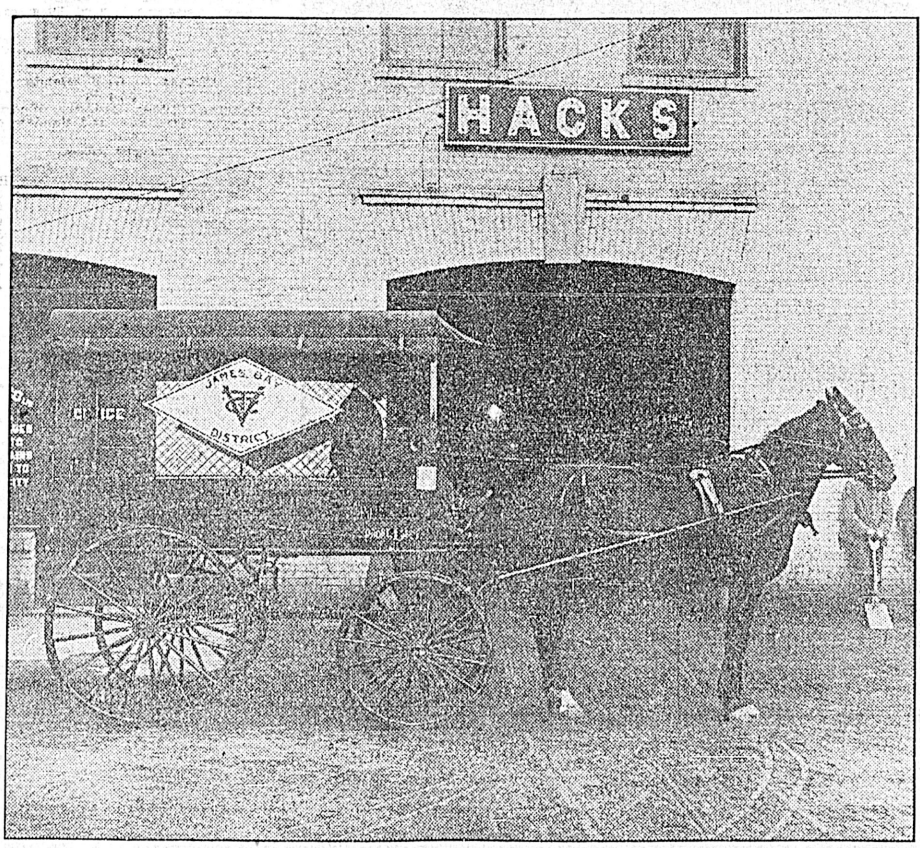
Look for the wagons carrying our diamond shaped monogram with numbers and districts plainly marked upon outside edge.

We employ only intelligent, courteous and responsible drivers.

VICTORIA TRANSFER CO. LIMITED
VICTORIA, B.C.

Phones 129 and 24

Phones 129 and 24



VICTORIA REAL ESTATE

B.C. LAND & INVESTMENT AGENCY

40 Government Street

LIMITED

Victoria, B.C.

TERMS

One third cash
balance in 6,
12 and 18
months at 7 per
cent

Five per cent
off for cash

YATES ESTATE GORGE AND BURNSIDE ROADS

We are placing this beautiful piece of suburban property on the market at greatly reduced prices, and can offer lots of large size at from \$100 per lot up. This subdivision is situate just outside the city limits, has four frontages, is nearly all cleared and a large proportion under cultivation. Two lines of car service are in close proximity, and the Gorge and new City Parks are only a step away. The majority of these lots are so situated as to command an excellent view of the surrounding country, the soil is good, being free from rock, and would prove excellent for fruit growing and gardening in general. Special inducements to those purchasing an acre or more. Maps may be had on application.

FIRE INSURANCE WRITTEN—PHOENIX OF LONDON.

TO LET

TO LET

FURNISHED

524 Hillside Avenue, late Henry street—2-storey
8 rooms, all modern conveniences. Will lease
for 1, 2 or 3 years at.....\$40.00
117 Superior Street—2-storey, 11 rooms, well fur-
nished, suitable for rooming house. Lease for
not less than 6 months, at.....\$70.00

UNFURNISHED

407 Mary Street—4 rooms, bath and pantry,
at.....\$15.00
210 Mary Street—6 rooms, bath and pantry.....\$17.00
Verrinder Avenue—2-storey, 10 rooms, at.....\$40.00
"Rockwood," Gorge Road—12-roomed modern resi-
dence and acreage, handsome suburban home,
at.....\$100.00
Joseph Street, near Gorge—1½ storey, 6 rooms,
at.....\$13.00
2902 Rock Bay Avenue—1½ storey, 7 rooms,
at.....\$25.00

Heywood Avenue, near Dallas Road, 6-roomed mo-
dern dwelling with double lot, excellent location,
at.....\$28.00
1220 Quadra Street, corner Yates—2-storey 6-
roomed dwelling with hot & cold water, bath,
etc., immediate possession, at.....\$25.00
510 Beta Street—1½ storey 7-roomed dwelling, just
put in first class condition, cheap, at.....\$14.00
1408 Stadacona Avenue—6-roomed bungalow with
all modern conveniences, immediate possession,
at.....\$32.50
725 Fort Street—5-roomed modern cottage, will put
in good shape, water extra.....\$25.00

STORES

639 Fort Street—Good store and upstairs, will put
in good condition to suitable tenant. Rent \$105.00
Gordon Street—3-storey building, will rent ground
floor or whole store.

APPLY

P. R. BROWN, LIMITED

1130 BROAD STREET

SOLE AGENTS

Has Been Well Looked After

3.36 Acres of a Good Class of Fruit and Vegetable
Land. Near Beach. Has 125 Apple Trees,
1200 Raspberry plants and nearly 6000
Strawberry plants. Could make
into a fine place

\$7,500 Terms

Pemberton & Son - - - 625 Fort Street

VICTORIA, B. C.

For One Week Only

A Sacrifice to Close a Partnership
Oak Bay Avenue

New Seven-roomed Dwelling, concrete foundation, electric light and bells,
septic tank, stable, corner lot 54 x 140, fine black loam with no rock.

Price \$2950

Terms, \$400 cash and \$25 per month, with 6 per cent. interest.

This property is well built and never been occupied, and is being sold at
several hundred dollars below value.

Established
1858

A. W. BRIDGMAN

Telephone
86

41 GOVERNMENT STREET

Don't Miss This Great Opportunity

PRETTY BUNGALOW

Under construction, near car line in choice residential locality, with six rooms,
enamel bath, sewer, electric light, hot and cold water, and concrete founda-
tion. Price \$2,650. On very easy terms. Why continue to pay rent?

GRANT & LINEHAM

Telephone 664

634 VIEW STREET,

P.O. Box 307

Money to Loan. Fire Insurance Written.

KEEP YOUR MONEY AT WORK

Corner Chambers and Alfred Street

5-room house on fine lot, for quick sale, \$2,450.00.

Cash.....\$950.00

Six months.....350.00

Twelve months.....350.00

Mortgage.....800.00

\$2,450.00

Rented for \$20.00 per month.

Best Double Corner in City for Hotel or Apartment House

Corner Menzies and Quebec Street, 120 x 120 feet,
\$8,500.00. Half cash, balance on mortgage 6 per cent.

BOND & CLARK

Phone 1092

614 Trounce Avenue, Victoria, B. C.

P. O. Box 335

FOR SALE

New House on South Turner Street

Seven rooms and modern in every way. This house is a bargain at our price, being nicely
situated near the Dallas Road and commanding a fine view of the sea.

GRAY, HAMILTON, DONALD & JOHNSTON, LIMITED, 63 YATES ST.

TELEPHONE 663

VICTORIA

WINNIPEG

REGINA

TELEPHONE 633

VICTORIA REAL ESTATE

GORDON HEAD

'Is the earliest fruit growing district in British Columbia and is only 4 miles from the boundary of the city of Victoria, on good roads. These properties are recommended by us as profitable investments.

10 acres with waterfrontage, cottage, barns, 400 large bearing fruit trees, 2 acres small fruits and vines, good water. Price \$7,000

28 acres best fruit land, extensive waterfrontage, 4 acres planted in fruit, mostly bearing; small buildings. An ideal location for a home. Price \$12,500

18 acres, all cultivated and tile drained and having nearly 1,500 feet frontage on Main Road. Price \$7,200

7 acres, hay field slopes to S.W., 500 feet frontage on Tyndall Avenue. Price \$2,800

14 acres, tile drained hay field, good well, few maple trees. Price \$5,600

4 1-5 acres fine fruit land, some trees. Price \$1,200

We issue Home List, a complete catalogue of all the best farms for sale on Vancouver Island.

ESTABLISHED
1890

R. S. DAY & B. BOGGS

TELEPHONE
30

620 FORT STREET, VICTORIA, B. C.

OAK BAY

WILMOT PLACE EXTENSION

I have for immediate sale a few lots in this desirable locality at an extremely low price. These lots are large, being 55x135, and are within one minute from Oak Bay car line. The land is well situated and covered with some fine oak trees. The soil is good, being free from water, etc. Adjoining lots are held at \$600 per lot. In order to effect a quick sale, the owner has placed these lots at the low figure of \$450, and on easy terms, viz: \$125 cash and balance in monthly payments of \$20 per month without interest. I have also some desirable acreage property in the Oak Bay district, close to the sea, on high ground, with fine view of Mount Baker and the Straits. For further particulars, maps, etc., apply to

J. MUSGRAVE

Cor. of Broad and Trounce Ave. Money to Loan on Approved Security

CHEAPER THAN RENT A MONEY MAKING SCHEME

\$100 IN CASH and \$25 per month buys a beautiful new 5-room cottage, concrete foundation, clean, new and well built, sewer and modern bath room. Come in and see. Price \$2,000

\$300 IN CASH and \$25 per month buys a magnificent 8-room residence close to Beacon Hill Park and swan pond and Beacon Hill car line, only 5 minutes' walk from post-office, fine garden, everything modern. Price is \$4,500

\$100 IN CASH and \$25 per month buys a lovely new 6-room bungalow on North Hampshire road, close to the Oak Bay car line, well built and well finished, fine large lot, good basement. A snap at \$2,750

NEW HOUSE, 9 rooms, Fort street, convenient and modern, close to High School, admirably adapted for a first-class residence or rooming house. Your own terms. Price \$5,000

TWO GOOD LOTS, close in, corner Alfred and Camosun. Owner will sell on your own terms at, each \$600

SEVENTEEN ACRES, large house, barns, etc., magnificent view, good spring water and the best and richest piece of land in the vicinity of Victoria, all cleared and fenced, 3 1/4 miles from post-office either by water or by road, 1 1/4 miles from the car, a fine class of people in the neighborhood and a good school. Terms, \$500 cash and balance to suit. Can't be beat for fruit and poultry. Price \$7,000

We Sell the Victoria Fuel Co's Coal—The Best Domestic Coal

McPherson & Fullerton Bros.

618 TROUNCE AVE. TEL. 1377.

Snap Thoughts

No successful man ever turns down a proposition without consideration. We ask your careful inspection of the following:

Two very nice lying lots on one of the best streets in James Bay—50x120 each. The outlook over the Straits is very beautiful, and they are in close proximity to Beacon Hill Park, and only a few minutes from car line. A very fine house built on this valuable block of land would make one of the choicest homes in James Bay. Or if one good house was put on each lot, it would make a splendid speculative proposition, as the locality is a choice one, and the lots are below their value. If taken together, we would accept \$2,300 for the pair. Lots in this locality, not as good, have sold during the last year at from \$1,300 to \$1,500 each.

LATIMER & NEY

629 FORT STREET COR. BROAD

Choice Saanich Farm

12 miles from Victoria city by good wagon road, 1/2 mile from Saanichton Station on Victoria & Sidney Ry., consisting of 28 acres, all good soil, 15 cleared and cultivated, 5 more seeded to pasture this fall, balance second growth easily cleared, living stream of water through property, 2 1/2 acres of 5-year-old fruit trees; bay mare, 2 cow, 6 pigs, 10 ducks, 100 chickens; all farming implements, consisting of buggies, wagons, plows, harrows, cultivators, cream separators, incubators, scales and numerous other tools; 15 tons of oats, hay, corn and roots for stock, etc. Modern 5-room bungalow, woodshed, barn with loft, stabling for 6 head, also loose box stall, root house, piggery, wagon shed, 9 poultry houses with runs, carpenter shop and fruit packing room. This is one of the best small farms in Saanich and at the price a good buy. Only \$7,500 \$4,000 cash, balance on mortgage.

T. P. McCONNELL

Corner Government and Fort St. (Upstairs).

Alpha Street, lots, 40x200 \$315
Hamilton Street, 1 lot, 60x120 \$375
Stanley Street, 1 lot, 50x120 \$375
Wilmer Street, 1 lot, 60x120 \$350
Denman Street, 2 lots, 51x100. Each \$375
Russell Street, 1 lot, 60x120 \$425
Walnut Street, 1 lot, 45x130 \$400
Haughton Street, 1 lot, 60x120 \$450
Chambers Street, 1 lot, 56x120 \$425
Lyall and Nelson Streets, 2 lots, 58x120. Each \$450

David Street, 1 lot, 60x120 \$450
Admiral's Road, 60x120 \$450
Foul Bay Road, 1 lot, 60x120 \$450
Eighth Street, 8 lots, 50x120. Each \$400
Constance Ave., 3 lots, 60x120. Each \$475
Esquimalt Street, Victoria West, 1 lot, 60x130 \$500
Lee Avenue, Victoria West, 1 lot, 60x130 \$500
Head Street, 60x120 \$500
Constance Avenue, 60x120 \$500
Collingwood Avenue, 60x120 \$500

E. A. HARRIS & CO.

INSURANCE

615 FORT STREET

MONEY TO LOAN

"Queen Charlotte"

This new townsite, beautifully situated on Skidegate Inlet, Queen Charlotte Islands, will soon be the home of thousands. It has all the features essential to the upbuilding of a large city.

- (1) It has an unexcelled harbor.
 - (2) It has a level situation.
 - (3) It has plenty of good water and gravity power.
 - (4) It is backed up by a country almost unlimited in its resources.
- Lots now for sale at low prices. Full particulars on application. Ask us for a free copy of the "Queen Charlotte News."

Western Finance Co.

Phone 1062.

LIMITED.

1236 Gov't St. (Upstairs)

Rockland Avenue

6-roomed house, with 2 lots and nice garden. Handy to car line, on Victoria's most fashionable residential street. Price only \$4,750

Fernwood Road

New 7-roomed house, with all modern conveniences. Cement basement. Price (including furniture) \$5,000
Terms, \$2,000 cash, balance 1, 2 and 3 years.

HOWARD POTTS

731 Fort Street

Phone 1192

Fire, Life and Accident Insurance written.

THE GRIFFITH COMPANY

Mahon Building

Room 11.

FOR SALE

Special for a few days only—Two lots in "Seaview," 54 1/2 x 112 each. The pair goes at a sacrifice for \$450
Two fine lots on Queen's avenue, and good buys, each \$700
No. 305—Somebody can get a home at a bargain, near Douglas street car line. Lot 51x125. House 6 rooms, cellar, fruit trees, bath, electric light and on easy terms \$1,600
No. 366—One of the most attractive, well-built, modern bungalows in Victoria. Large lot, stone wall in front. It is more than value, it is a bargain at \$2,900
\$1,200 may remain on mortgage.
We want 2 cheap lots in James Bay District.

FOR RENT

First Class Store on Government street opposite postoffice
Offices in MacGregor Block, cor. View and Broad.

FOR PARTICULARS, APPLY

ARTHUR COLES

Telephone 65

Real Estate, Fire, Life and Marine Insurance.

1205 Broad Street.

P.O. Box 167



The Delicately Rich Flavor

of Suchard's Cocoa has never been equalled by any other brand.

Taste Suchard's—then the best other cocoa you know—and notice how flat the other tastes.

This distinctive Suchard flavor is due partly to the use of the finest cocoa-beans grown, but even more to skill in manufacture. Roasting—blending—grinding—extracting the oil—is carried on by experts, who know just how to bring out to perfection the rich aroma and flavor.

There's pleasure and satisfaction in a fragrant, steaming cup of Suchard's Cocoa.

W. H. MALKIN CO., LTD. - VANCOUVER.

79

TOMMY BURNS WILL ENTER VAUDEVILLE

Champion Heavyweight Has Signed With Pantages for an American Tour

In a letter to a friend in Vancouver Tommy Burns, the world's heavyweight champion, has some interesting things to say of his coming bout with Johnson.

"It may surprise you to know that I have grown since leaving America. I am now scaling at about 210, and expect to climb through the ropes at about 196 pounds. You will see the black man won't have much on me. Johnson has never had a man who could go up to him, and I am sure when he finds some one forcing him he is going to back up. I believe I have the strength and the speed to keep pace with Johnson and to outgame and outlast him at the end. Win or lose I shall make a couple of good fights in America and an extended theatrical appearance. Then will come retirement.

"In my training I am taking a special electrical treatment in order to help me take off fat. I am getting stout, and plainly see the limit of my usefulness in the ring is only a few years. This is a tough thing to say, but I can say without taking a long breath, inasmuch as I have had mine in plenty, and feel well able to weather the future storms of life.

"I intend to open my American theatrical tour in the northwest, possibly in Vancouver, as I will go direct to Vancouver from here. It's probably best that I didn't land at Seattle at New Westminster with Battling Johnson, as I want to be right for this nigger in December. I can't tell when I'll return, as it's going ahead too far. If I get the proper booking at the right salary I will return immediately after the fight."

Tommy says he has discovered a lightweight in Australia who has it on all the boys in America. He says he carries more speed than Attell, can hit harder than Lavigne and is as clever as any lightweight this country has ever turned out. In short, he says he is a better man than Young Griffo. Tommy says he will bring him over to America after the Johnson fight and try and pit him against Nelson or McFarland. He says: "I want to tell you about Dunlevy, a lightweight here. He is as fast as any boy I ever saw, and can hit as hard as 'Kid' Lavigne in his prime. The Australians say he is a better man than Young Griffo ever hoped to be, and will bring back the title from America some day."

Regarding his financial arrangements in Australia, Burns says: "I have signed to fight Jack Johnson on Boxing Day, Dec. 26, the day after Christmas. I am getting my £6,000, or \$30,000, as I always said I would get. Johnson is getting £1,000 for his end, win or lose, and an extra £100 for his end of the moving pictures and transportation for three from London and return. The sporting editor of the Referee is holding the forfeits of myself and Johnson and also the purse money.

"I drew £13,543 in my first fight with Squires here. That is \$57,715.50 in American money and it is only a couple of thousand dollars short of the Gans-Nelson Goldfield fight. It will give you an idea of the gates here. Lang and I, 10 days after I fought Squires, drew \$4,463, or \$22,315. I only got £2,000 out of the Squires fight together with transportation from England and return, but I am satisfied, as the promoter is a good fellow to bring Squires and I together for the third time. I have made \$28,000 out of Squires in three fights together with a few other things. I don't owe me anything."

"I only got £1,000 out of the Lang fight, but it was like stealing it and I am also satisfied with that. I signed those two contracts before I left England for that amount. I thought at that time that it would be good for Australia, but I must say they are the best sports I ever fought before. I am struck on this country."

"I am holding out for Jim Jeffries to referee. If we don't agree the promoter picks the referee, but I don't think we will need a referee as I'll make that cur think he is in a thunderstorm, that's if it is in me to make it appear that way. I always liked to fight a big man better than a small one. Anyway, we will soon see what kind of a man or fighter Johnson is."

Lyon Still Holds Lead

"Among golfers it is curious how Mr. George S. Lyon, Captain of the Lambton Golf and Country Club, holds the lead. For several years he has been a few strokes better than any other amateur in Canada and while now one, and now another, competitor arose in one club or another to dispute his supremacy for a day or a month or a season, in the end he has remained the same almost perfect player as before, while rival after rival has dropped back—some of them away back."

"The older I get the better I play," said Mr. Lyon last Saturday to one who was enquiring as to the state of his game. This would seem to be the case, as he has played great golf this season. Ten days ago he went over the new High Park course in a down-pour of rain—a continuous and driving pour of rain—making an amateur record of 75. The best previous figure has been a 78. The conditions were much against good scoring but Mr. Lyon notched a 75 and in the round made eight threes. He says very truly that while golfers who pass the High Park links on the trains are inclined to think that the course is a flat and tame one, it proves to be quite otherwise and is indeed, an excellent links, with greens in fine order. Mr. Lyon holds the amateur record for the local golf courses. The new Toronto course he played over three weeks ago. It is a distance of 5,700 yards as re-arranged this season and Mr. Lyon notched 74. His record at Lambton in '73 and this year has made several times, while no other amateur has equalled it. He has the record also at the Mississauga Club, where he made a 71. He played there but once this year, and in his first round over the nine holes getting a 37, and in his second circuit a 34, which suggests that he might get into the sixties were he to try again. While I do not know the figures, I suppose he holds the Rosedale record also. A year ago, playing in Montreal, he set a record which still stands at the Royal Montreal course, he making a 72. The remarkable thing about Mr. Lyon's play is that one does not know whether to most admire his driving, his long iron work or his short play, for he excels in all. Most good players love one part of the game in which they shine. Another curious thing is that Mr. Lyon never goes bad in his game. He is always in form.—Toronto Saturday Night.

PROGRAMME FOR A BIG INDOOR MEET

At Vancouver Next Month Under Auspices Provincial Athletic Union

Vancouver, Nov. 14.—Amateur athletes of the province who were beginning to get anxious regarding the big indoor championship meet to be held at the drillhall on Saturday, December 5, were gratified last night when the committee of the British Columbia Amateur Athletic Union in charge of the meet met at the Vancouver Athletic club and drafted a programme of events.

There are seventeen events on the card, comprising events for juveniles, 14 years of age and under; juniors, 17 years of age and under; and seniors. Every competitor must be a bona fide resident of British Columbia and all athletes who take part in the events must be registered amateurs.

There are three sprint races, one for each grade, and three relay events, which should be the feature of the programme. There are a couple of distance races, hurdles, jumps and weight events so that all manner of athletes will have a change to get in the prize list. The programme drafted at yesterday's meeting follows:

Fifty yards, senior.
Fifty yards, junior.
Fifty yards, juvenile.
Public school relay race, four men.
Junior relay race, four men.
Senior relay race, four men.
Half-mile, senior.
One mile, senior.
High hurdles.
Putting 12-pound shot, senior.
Putting 8-pound shot, junior.
Three standing broad jumps for seniors.
Running high jump, senior.
Running high jump, junior.
Tug-of-war.
Quarter-mile relay potato race.
Novelty race.

Vancouver Player Injured

Vancouver, Nov. 14.—The Thistles defeated the Shamrocks in the championship Association football match here today by a score of 4 to 0. Shortly after the game started Clarkson, the Shamrocks' fullback, tripped and split his right kneecap. He was removed to the hospital and the Irishmen finished the game with ten men.

Separated.

A regiment of soldiers were recently drawn up one Sunday for church parade, but the church was being repaired and could not hold half of them. "Sergeant-major," shouted the colonel, "tell all the men who don't want to go to church to fall out on the reverse flank."

Of course a large number quickly and gladly availed themselves of the privilege.

"Now, sergeant-major," said the colonel, "dismiss all the men who did not fall out, and march the others to church—they need it most."—Philadelphia Inquirer.

Alex. McCready, postmaster of Harrison, is dead aged 75. London Trades and Labor Council is in favor of license reduction. The new smelting works at Deseronto will be completed by April.

KILLED BY BLOOD POISONING.

Used an old razor for paring his corns. Foolish, because a 25c bottle of Putnam's Corn Extractor will cure all the corns in the family for a year. Safe, because purely vegetable. Use only Putnam's.

Umbrella Sale—Great Bargain in Men's Self Opening Umbrellas and Ladies' Umbrellas, regular price \$1.25, special sale price 85c. Robinson's Cash Store, 642 Yates street.

Fifty Years of Progress

1858 - 1908

December the eleventh will be the Colonist's fiftieth birthday.

Few there are surviving who remember its first issue, for fifty years is a long space in the life of man. It is long in the life of a newspaper, and the Colonist is the oldest paper upon the Pacific coast, with a single exception.

On Sunday, Dec. 13, the Colonist will issue its jubilee edition. Of at least 120 pages of full newspaper size, it will be the largest edition ever issued by a western Canadian newspaper.

It will be a full record of the progress of British Columbia and of that of Vancouver Island in particular. It will deal with the different

cities and districts of the island in detail and will be profusely illustrated.

To the history of Victoria, with the progress of which the Colonist is inseparably associated, much space has been devoted. To the old-timer it will recall the early days in such a manner as nothing else can; to the younger citizen it will prove a valuable record of the development of British Columbia's capital; to the prospective citizen it will prove an invaluable source of information.

We believe that this tangible evidence of the progress of the city will be of inestimable service to this centre in which the Colonist has ever had the most glowing of hopes, and the interests of which this paper has ever endeavored to promote.

The Special Number Will Consist of Five Sections 124 Pages

SECTIONS I AND II, consisting of at least forty-eight pages, will contain all the latest news of the day, foreign, Canadian, British Columbia and local, together with an elaboration of the regular Sunday magazine features.

SECTION III, consisting of twenty-four pages, will be devoted entirely to the past, present and future of Vancouver Island. Each district will have a special department profusely illustrated and written up in a manner setting forth its peculiar advantages as a place of residence and investment.

SECTION IV will contain an illustrated history of the growth of the Colonist during the past fifty years, and will give an idea as to the facilities which guarantees the publication of an up-to-date newspaper. This section will also contain an exhaustive illustrated write-up of the city of Victoria, touching upon its beautiful surroundings and business advantages. Civic history and institutions will be fully dealt with, and a representative array of civic and provincial buildings will be shown, making this section the best advertisement ever sent out by Victoria.

SECTION V will start out with a full-page illustration of the old and new parliament buildings, followed by a specially written and il-

lustrated history of British Columbia. Several pages will be devoted to the Horticultural and Agricultural possibilities, fisheries, lumbering, mineral mining and shipping.

Besides the five sections of twenty-four pages each there will be a photographic reproduction of the first issue of the Colonist, published on Dec. 11, 1858, which will be a souvenir well worth keeping and be an object lesson as to the development during the past fifty years.

Without blast of trumpet and up until today, unheralded by any announcement in these columns, work has proceeded upon this edition for many months by a special corps of experts. The result as briefly outlined above, is most happy.

When prospective visitors, investors or immigrants write to Victoria or Vancouver Island demanding particulars as to the chances of investment or settlement, the information desired may be most conveniently forwarded them by merely mailing them a copy of this paper. For the above reasons, it offers a field for advertising peculiarly rich. Those merchants and others already canvassed have been prompt to recognize it and to see the necessity for going upon record in its pages as representative institutions of Victoria or of British Columbia.

To such as have not as yet obtained space, we merely address the query:

Can You Afford Not to Be Represented in the Advertising Space of The Colonist Jubilee Edition?

Grand Distribution Christmas Presents

See the Splendid Array of Valuable Presents in Our Windows

ACCORDING TO OUR ANNUAL CUSTOM, we are offering this year a number of valuable presents to our customers and friends. The conditions to be observed are very simple—Every purchaser of goods from us between now and Christmas will receive ONE TICKET FOR EACH DOLLAR'S WORTH OF GOODS PURCHASED. Every person indebted to us will receive one ticket for EACH DOLLAR PAID ON ACCOUNT. The tickets are numbered in duplicate. The coupon will be deposited in a sealed box at our office UNTIL 10 P. M. CHRISTMAS EVE, when, under the supervision of the press, five numbers will be drawn from the box and the holders thereof will be entitled to the presents in the order in which their tickets were drawn.

FIRST PRESENT

White Sewing Machine, one of the latest and very best machines made; a marvel. Value... ..\$75

SECOND PRESENT

Mahogany Parlor Cabinet, a beautiful piece of furniture, one you may well be proud of. Come and see it. Value... ..\$41

THIRD PRESENT

Morris Reclining Chair, large quartered oak frame, with splendid velour cushion, a very comfortable and pretty chair. Value at... ..\$25

FOURTH PRESENT

Rattan Rocking Chair, may be when you try this rocker you will rather have it than any of the other presents. Value \$10

FIFTH PRESENT

Mohair Hearth Rug, this is a very nice rug, in four colors; you may have your choice. Value \$5.00

A Word About Our Stock in General

We have an exceptionally nice line of Christmas present goods, such as Morris Reclining Chairs, Old Leather Chairs and Rockers, Rattan Rockers, Fancy Parlor Chairs, Parlor Cabinets, Music Cabinets, Couches, and the old reliable "Sleepy Hollow Chair"; also many other suitable gifts which we cordially invite you to inspect.

We have a very complete stock at popular prices, comprising

Dining Room, Parlor, Bedroom and Hall Furniture

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A remarkable, scientific treatment has been found which increases the weight of scrawny or thin people, puts flesh on those who have been thin for years, whether from disease or from natural tendency; on those who by heavy eating, dieting, or other methods, have in vain tried to get fat; on those who feel well but can't get fat, and on those who don't feel well and stay thin. The



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new treatment, called Protono, is a powerful inducer of nutrition, increases cell-growth, makes perfect the assimilation of food, increases the number of red blood-corpuscles, and as a necessary result builds up muscle and solid, healthy flesh, and rounds out the figure. For women who can never appear stylish with anything they wear because of their thinness, this remarkable discovery solves the problem. An addition even of 10 or 20 pounds of flesh, together with ruddy cheeks, works wonders in personal appearance. As a beauty maker for the figure, it probably cannot be surpassed. It will cost you nothing to prove the remarkable effects of this treatment. No dieting or eating of particular kinds of food are necessary. The treatment is absolutely non-injurious to the most delicate system. The Protono Company, 732 Protono Building, Detroit, Mich., will send to anyone who sends name and address, a free 50c package of Protono (with full instructions) to prove that it does the work. They will also send you their book on "Why You Are Thin," free of charge, giving facts which will probably astonish you. Send coupon below today, with your name and address.

FREE PROTONO COUPON.

The Protono Co., 732 Protono Bldg., Detroit, Mich.

I want to put more flesh on, so please send me a free 50c package of your remarkable scientific discovery, Protono, all charges prepaid, together with your free book telling me why I am thin. As an evidence of good faith I enclose ten cents to help cover postage and packing.

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At Victoria Theatre

Friday and Saturday Nights.
Matinee Saturday, 2:30 p. m.

NOV. 20-21

IN AID OF BUILDING FUND, VICTORIA SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE
The Beautiful Fairy Extravaganza.



"THE PIXIES"

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Given by home talent, under personal direction of the author

200—YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN IN CAST—200

All in grotesque and beautiful costuming, representing Pixies, Brownies, Goblins, Insects, Monkeys, Pickaninnies, Fairies, Butterflies, Flower Girls, Pages, Amazon Guards, Japanese Maidens, etc.

TWO HOURS OF FUN AND FROLIC IN FAIRYLAND

EVENING PRICES—25 cents to \$1; MATINEE PRICES, Children 25 cents, Adults 50 cents. (No seats reserved for matinee.)

Sale opens at box office Wednesday morning, November 18th.
"It is the most beautiful and laughable entertainment ever devised for amateurs."—Minneapolis Journal.

ALBANY RITCHIE'S RECITAL CHARMS

Appreciative Audience Delighted With Performance of Violinist

An appreciative and enthusiastic audience gathered to hear Mr. Albany Ritchie in his recital last evening. It was a delightful entertainment and the verdict of all was that Mr. Ritchie must be ranked with the best masters of the violin. The first impression that he creates is one of perfect confidence in him. He brings out his tones with a firmness, clearness and perfection, which carry with them a conviction that, whatever else may be heard, there will be no discord, no uncertainty, no wavering. As his playing proceeds it is seen to be glowing with warmth. There is no suggestion of mere technique in it, although of that necessary quality there is an abundance. It is all intensely human, the soul of the player speaking to the souls of his audience. He does not attain his efforts by the use of muscle, but by exquisiteness of touch. Anything more lovely than the closing part of Sinding's Romance it would be difficult to imagine. There is a tender beauty in the soft tones that seemed like a subtle perfume. In the Ave Maria, he exhibited a marked faculty of interpretation, rendering it in a broad, masterly way, yet with a true devotional sentiment. In his fortissimo passages he perhaps falls a little short of that maximum of tone which one might look for from such a consummate artist, but this is a matter of taste only. Possibly Mr. Ritchie's conception of musical proportion is the true one. That he can play with any desired volume seemed evident enough from his rendering of the Tarantelle by Wieniawski. In J. S. Bach's Chaconne, which was given without accompaniment, a faculty of execution and richness of tone color were strongly in evidence. This is not a composition which commands itself to the non-professional ear as much as some of the other numbers. Lalo's Concerto in F Major, which was the opening number, from the first clear notes of the recitative to the vigorous strokes of the finale, was all enjoyable in the highest degree. The other programme numbers and the extras, which the artist rendered in response to persistent demands, were each given with marked fidelity to the meaning of the composers, so that the audience was completely in rapport with them. This latter quality is one of the most characteristic features of Mr. Ritchie's work. He and his audience are in perfect sympathy. He seems to be expressing their thoughts, and it is safe to predict that in this his first recital he will find the great popularity which certainly awaits him. As an artist he is sure of fame; but he is something more than an artist. He is an interpreter of musical thoughts. Miss Miles played the accompaniments with her usual skill.

THE ANGLICAN SYNOD

Gathering of Clergy of Diocese Takes Place This Week

The following is the programme of services and meetings in connection with the synod to be held this week: On Monday evening at 8 p. m., in Christ Church Cathedral, after evening song, the bishop will deliver his charge, the object of delivering this charge publicly instead of at a session of synod is that all church men and women may have the opportunity of knowing the condition of the diocese. It is hoped that there will be a large attendance.

Tuesday, 8 a. m.—Holy Communion at the Cathedral; 10 a. m., first session of the synod; 1 p. m., luncheon; 2:30 p. m., second session of the synod; 8 p. m., third session of the synod.

Wednesday—9:30 a. m., matins at the Cathedral; 10 a. m., fourth session of the synod; 1 p. m., luncheon; 2:30 p. m., fifth session of the synod; 8 p. m., missionary meeting.

The synod will hold its meeting in the Cathedral schoolroom and those interested in the work of the church are cordially invited to attend. The missionary meeting on Wednesday evening will be addressed by Rev. C.

C. Owen, rector of Church church, Vancouver. Rev. J. Grundy, who will give an account of the new diocese of Honan in China, provision for which is to be made by the missionary society of the Canadian church and Mr. H. O. Litchfield, who will speak of the Laymen's Missionary Movement.

Special prayer will be offered in all the churches of the diocese today for a blessing upon the work of the synod.

Cadets at the Ranges.

The High School cadet corps held its weekly target practice at the Clover Point range this morning. The following are a few of the best scores at 500 yards, out of a possible of 35: L. C. McCallum 29, Cadet Gray 23, Cadet McDougall 22, Cadet Elford 22, Corp. Dowler 22, Cadet Wootton 20, Cadet Stevens 20, Sergt.-Major Swain 19, Sergt. Shopland 19.

THE NEW DIRECTORY

Stated That Projected Work Will Be Up-to-Date Every Particular

The new city directory, in course of preparation, has advanced materially, and by the end of the week the outside work upon the compilation of the names in the residential districts will have been completed.

G. Turner, the publisher, states that there has been a great increase in the population of the city as compared with former directories, as well as considerable changes and advances.

The extent of the increase in the population of Victoria and the district, Mr. Turner is not as yet prepared to estimate, but he believes that when the announcement is made, that even the most sanguine of the residents of the city will be surprised.

With the end of the work in sight, Mr. Turner states that he is certain that Victorians generally will be instant in their appreciation of the new work, which he characterizes as such as would do credit to any city on the continent.

LACROSSE COMMENT BY ENGLISH PRESS

First Call Canada Has Had to Seriously Defend Her Supremacy

The London Times says this about the Olympic lacrosse game:—"For the first time in the history of lacrosse the specially-selected amateur teams of the two countries have met, and Canada has had to defend its supremacy at its own national game seriously." It is in many respects highly satisfactory that the Canadian team were able successfully to retain their position as champions, even when the victory was at the expense of the English team, and it will be realized that the difference between English and Canadian lacrosse is not very great when Saturday's match at the Stadium was won by 14 goals to 10.

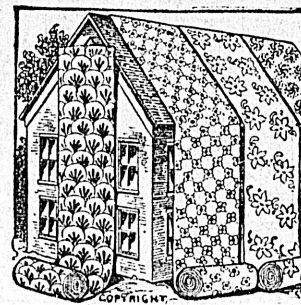
The opening stage of the match, all in favor of Canada, for the Englishmen played nervously, and it was fortunate for them that no more than five goals were scored in the first twenty minutes. In the second quarter the play was steady, and each side scored once. In the third play increased in pace and brilliancy, and the speed of the Englishmen completely nonplussed the Canadians, and this period concluded with the score of nine goals to seven in Canada's favor. Exciting play opened the concluding twenty minutes, and England drew level at nine goals all. Canada got together again after this and forged ahead, and so won as stated.

Collectively and in cleverness Canada were distinctly superior to England, but in pace and general brilliancy England showed up to more advantage. For the winners the New Westminster man (A. Turnbull) was always prominent, Dixon kept goal well, and Dillon and Rennie did good work. England had to thank E. P. Jones for some brilliant goals, Johnson and Whitney for splendid and untiring work, and G. Buckland for play

Melrose's Great Sale of Wallpapers

You'll not duplicate these Wallpapers at these prices from Victoria to Halifax. Carloads of new stock are coming, and these must go to make room.

Paperhangers, Builders, or Folks, Who Are Just Wall Papering Their Own House



or even one room of a house, a bigger chance for wallpaper money saving never came your way.

Tremendous Bargains

\$1.00 Papers for... 35¢
60c Papers for... 25¢
40c Papers for... 25¢
25c Papers for... 15¢
Per double roll. Other papers in proportion.



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1. PREVENTS CHILLS—because it retains the natural warmth of the body and protects from the outside cold.
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Many a useful present can be selected from such fittings as we have.

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Plumbing and Heating. Corner Douglas and Pandora.

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"Imperva" is the trade name of this fine waterproof cloth which these Coats are made from.

Of new and fashionable cut they are equally appropriate for the cooler weather of spring and fall.

\$15 and \$20
Ready when you want them.

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5,000 Garments to Select From



A Big Proposition in Stanfield's Underwear

Underwear from 50c to \$5.00 per garment

STANFIELD'S, PENMAN'S, LINEN MESH, DR. JAEGER'S

And all the leading lines to fit all shapes and sizes.

200 LINES OF RAINCOATS TO SELECT FROM

See the new Slipon Raincoat, the same cut and style as the celebrated Burbury Coats, at\$15, \$18 and \$20

300 Patterns in English Knitted Vests, New Neckwear, Pyjamas, Shirts, Gloves, Hats, Caps, Etc.



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Imitations may have a certain superficial resemblance to Semi-ready Tailoring, but they lack the genuine expression which appeals to the man of cultured discrimination.

In the Morning Coat, or the English Walking Coat, where more than ordinary skill is required in the designing, the art of the Semi-ready designer is more emphatically apparent.

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HEADACHES ARE DANGER SIGNALS

They Tell Us Plainly That Something Is Wrong Inside.

There are tablets and powders that will stop a headache promptly—but removing the danger signal does not take away the danger.

In nearly every case a headache—of whatever kind—is a symptom of poisoned blood, due to Bowels, Kidneys and Skin failing to thoroughly remove indigestible food and waste, worn-out tissue from the body. Then digestion is poor, causing sick headache or uric acid is formed and deposited on the nerves, causing neuralgia.

Not only the danger signal, but the danger itself as well, is quickly removed by "Fruit-a-lives."

"Fruit-a-lives" are tablets made of the combined juices of oranges, apples, figs and prunes, containing all their medicinal properties, concentrated and intensified. They cause the liver to secrete more bile, which moves the bowels freely and regularly, and cures the most obstinate cases of Constipation. They stir up kidneys and skin and throw off all the urea, or dead tissue, which has been poisoning the system. They sweeten the stomach, improve digestion and tone up the whole body. The headaches disappear—because the source is removed. 50c a box—\$ for \$2.50. Trial size, 25c. Fruit-a-lives Limited, Ottawa.

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THE HIGHEST CLASS OF
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Rooms with
Bath, from \$1.00
up to \$2.00
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from \$0.75
up to \$1.00
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from \$0.50
up to \$0.75

Rooms and
Bath by the
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at attractive prices.
The MARTINIQUE
RESTAURANT ENJOYS AN
INTERNATIONAL REPUTATION.
WILLIAM T. & S. O'NEILL
Also proprietors of the St. Denis Hotel.

WOMAN'S BACKACHE



The back is the mainspring of woman's organism. It quickly calls attention to trouble by aching. It tells, with other symptoms, such as nervousness, headache, pains in the loins, weight in the lower part of the body, that a woman's feminine organism needs immediate attention.

In such cases the one sure remedy which speedily removes the cause, and restores the feminine organism to a healthy, normal condition is

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND

Mrs. J. A. Laliberte, of 34 Artilerie Street, Quebec, writes to Mrs. Pinkham:

"For six years I have been doctoring for female weakness, heart and nerves, liver and kidney trouble, but in Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound I can safely say I have found a cure."

"I was continually bothered with the most distressing backaches, headaches, and bearing down pains, and I kept growing more and more nervous."

"Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound relieved me of all these distressing symptoms and made me a well woman. I would advise all suffering women, young or old, to use Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound."

FACTS FOR SICK WOMEN.

For thirty years Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from roots and herbs, has been the standard remedy for female ills, and has positively cured thousands of women who have been troubled with displacements, inflammation, ulceration, fibroid tumors, irregularities, periodic pains, backache, that bearing-down feeling, flatulency, indigestion, dizziness, or nervous prostration.

Carrier Boys Wanted

APPLY COLONIST OFFICE

Lever's V-Z (Wise Head) Disinfectant Soap Powder is better than other powders, it is both soap and disinfectant.

MUSIC AND DRAMA

Dustin Farnum in "The Squaw Man"

Heap fine play, "The Squaw Man." Heap Wampum and fire water for author. White man like play and actor.

It is just this Indian figure of speech that calls to mind the strong originality, the simplicity of dramatic climax and the impressive coloring of the four act comedy drama by Edwin Milton Royle which Liebler & Co. are to present at the Victoria theatre tomorrow night, November 16th, with the steller role in the capable hands of Dustin Farnum. Since its original production there has never been any doubt as to the unqualified success of "The Squaw Man," for it is a revelation of the possibilities of the juxtaposition of the white man and the aborigine, leading to a plausible entanglement of compelling pathos and dramatic strength that is highly interesting and enjoyable. The material has been so well handled by the author that "The Squaw Man" has proven one of the most successful dramas produced upon the American stage in years. From a highly civilized, ever-cultured spot in England with its ancient castles and its historic associations, he plunges at once to the arid wastes of the far west America. For the aristocratic ladies and gentlemen of old England and the British noblemen and soldiery, he substitutes the rough, wild characters of a water tank town in Wyoming; from an earl's castle he jumps to a saloon where the rustlers and bad men congregate and where the Indian barbers his soul for fire water. The contrasts in the play are thus strong and the atmosphere breezy and refreshing.

The gist of the tale is novel. Capt. James Wynnegate, played by Mr. Farnum, is one of those unfortunate Englishmen, of an aristocratic and noble family, but with no title or money. He is, therefore, used as the lamb of slaughter of the family, a sacrifice for Henry Wynnegate, Earl of Kerhill, who is his cousin. For the sake of Henry's wife, whom he loves, James assumes the guilt of Henry's defalcation and flees to America, where he becomes a cattleman in Wyoming and

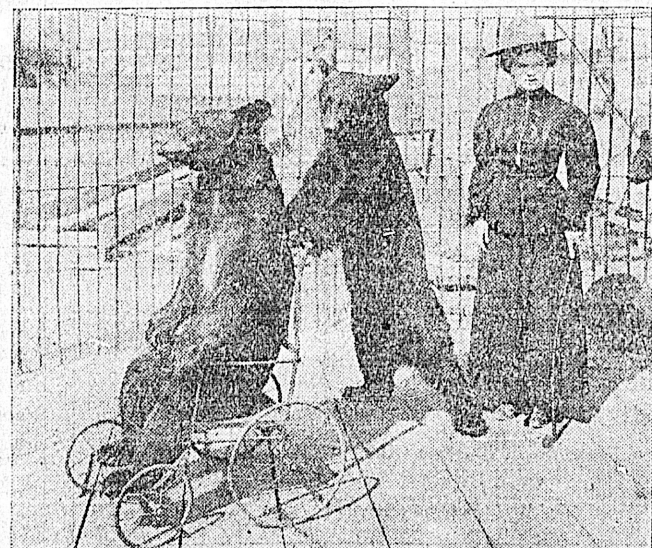


MISS JESSIE MILLER, Of the Hickman-Miller Co., Pantages Theatre.

enters deep into the life of the place. An Indian maiden saves his life and loves him. Perforce he marries her, only to find shortly that the earl is dead and that he is now heir to the title and may claim the hand of the woman in England that he loves. Thus arises the conflict, but the Indian maid, stoic and working silently after the Indian fashion, clears the path by killing herself.

"Hip, Hip, Hooray"

"Hip, Hip, Hooray," which comes to the Victoria theatre on Tuesday, Nov. 17, for one night only, direct from Weber's Music hall, contains some brilliant fooling, on breakfast foods and college athletics. The scene is laid in Exolittle's university and the setting of the college boat club, the campus and the university boat race permit a great variety of colorful action. When the promoter of "Excited Oats" bets on the boat race, there is a scene that will appeal to every American. Besides there is an opera company in town, which explains the presence of two score pretty girls in the company of the students. "Hip, Hip Hooray!"



Harry Lubin's Performing Deans at the New Grand

is by Edgar Smith and Gus Edwards, and staged by Julian Mitchell.

The Substitute.

"The Substitute" is a play which depends for its success upon the ability of one man to make it amusing. The story is not comedy; it is only becomes a comedy because the leading

man is given comic things to say, which are quite out of keeping with the plot. This verges on the tragic. There is nothing funny in the idea of an old clergyman, finding himself confronted with disgrace, nor in the affection with which he is regarded by his household, nor in the collapse of the people who have taken advantage of the old man's simplicity. If the playwright had seen it to bring out the tragic side of the story, he would have produced much more powerful drama. There is an absurdity in the suggestion that a lawyer should undertake to take the place of an absent minister, but such a thing is absolutely out of keeping with the alleged eminence of the lawyer, who figures in the play. Hence throughout the whole scene the fun is forced. The audience is conscious all the time that the fun is no part of the story, and the playwright seems to be under the same impression, for on several occasions he causes his characters to give reasons for the introduction of laughable speeches. A comedy which has to apologize as it goes along for the comic features, is hardly a comedy at all.

Mr. Max Figman, who plays the title role, makes the most of it. He is a strong actor of his class, which is the class, whose duty it is to amuse, although there are places in "The Substitute" where he suggests that he could make much of more serious roles. It is a "one man play." No interest attaches to any of the characters except in connection with the hero. The role of Esther Duff, taken at the Victoria theatre by Miss Agnes Everett, has some individuality, but it is very subordinate. The other roles are all simply fillers, although it must be said that they were very well taken by the members of Mr. Figman's company.

The playwright spoiled a fine opportunity by the manner in which he worked out the court scene, and for the most part the scene was badly played.

One comment on the company, except as regards Mr. Figman himself, may be made, because it is applicable to many other companies, is that there is, or at least used to be, such a thing as elocution. Actors were supposed to speak so as to be understood. Nowadays, this seems to be the last thing they think of. When John Drew was here, he stood at the back of the stage before a fireplace, with a cigarette in his fingers and spoke for several minutes in a tone that must have been inaudible to every person in the theatre, that is inaudible so far as the words of what he said were concerned. This conspicuous illustration may be mentioned, but there has been many less prominent actors in Victoria recently who were open to the same criticism. The actor who took the role of "Chubb" in "The Substitute" was a slimmer in the same direction.

Picture Shows at the Victoria

An inexpensive yet splendid attraction will be offered at the Victoria theatre during the winter months, which will fill up the vacant dates between the big travelling companies' shows.

Good moving pictures (mostly of the side-splitting kind), created by a new first-class machine of the latest pattern, illustrated songs by a talented singer, whose voice exhibits signs of more than ordinary training and selections by the well known Victoria theatre orchestra, will certainly be the



Miss Leone, in "On Parole," at Victoria Theatre on Thursday, Nov. 19

we shall, therefore, look forward to the advent of the animated picture shows with pleasure.

"On Parole"

Mr. Willard Mack, who is touring in "On Parole," entered college for the sole purpose of preparing for a stage career. Naturally, his classmates, hearing of this, never missed an opportunity of asking Mr. Mack to entertain them—which he always did willingly.

The following incident happened while he and some of his college friends were entertaining at a house party: Mr. Mack had just opened up with a monologue, when one of his guests unconsciously aided in creating that first favorable impression which goes so far toward making such entertainment a success. Being more or less inexperienced, he generally selected some one of his audience on whom he kept his eyes most of the time—as if addressing his monologue to that person. As he began to entertain, a sympathetic man appeared before him in the crowded music room, and to this man, Mack began pumping his witticisms. He did not notice that his victim was becoming more nervous each moment—for, to the "entertainer," the man was nothing more than a "prop" by which he kept himself free from a shifting gaze. He had just warmed up to his topic, when he was interrupted by the man at whom he had been staring. "I say, Mr. Mack," protested the unwilling aid, in a pleasing tone, "it isn't fair, you know—tell it to the others, old chap," and the laugh that followed brought life into that critical audience. The performance is at the Victoria theatre, Thursday, Nov. 19.

The New Grand.

The attendance at the New Grand during the coming week is going to knock all the previous big records "sky high." Matinees are to be to capacity, and both night shows packed to the roof, and two matinees to be given for the benefit of the children on Saturday afternoon next will be unable to accommodate the crowds who will wish to attend. That is what Manager Jamieson says, and he has been long enough in the business to know what he is talking about. The occasion for this unusual optimism on the part of the genial manager is, he explains, that he confidently expects that the programme will prove to be the very best and most entertaining, and to include more and better real Orpheum novelties than any vaudeville bill that has ever been seen in the city, and that is promising a lot, when the splendid bills that are so often seen at this deservedly popular theatre are remembered. The big feature and no-

velty is to be an unusual animal act. We have had horses and dogs, sheep and pigs, not to mention numerous bird acts, but never bears, and it is seven of the cutest little blackies and brownies that are to entertain and amuse the "grown-ups" and simply delight the little ones during the coming week. Under the direction of Mlle. Beatrice, late animal Queen with Ringling Bros. circus, they display uncommon intelligence and agility. Boxing is their particular forte, the boxing Teddy bears being a feature of the turn, but they also ride on velocipedes and rolling globes and perform other clever feats and conclude by playing intoxicated, each being given a bottle from which they imble until they drop to the floor in "correct imitation" of human beings. Dolph and Susie Levino, old favorites on the Pacific

Smashers," in which clever comedy and skilful acrobatic feats combine to make up a splendid act. The Adler trio are probably the cleverest club jugglers in the world today, one of the boys performing the unprecedented feat of juggling with live clubs at once. Brown and Hodges, Indian cartoonists and singers, are reported to have a good turn. Both draw good pictures, principally Indian studies, and they also sing solos and duets. Thomas J. Price will sing "Sweetheart Days." New moving pictures will be: "Tale of a Harem" and "Bathing" and the orchestra will play selections from grand operas, arranged by Mr. Nagel, as an overture.

The Pantages.

A bill which compares most favorably with any before given at the Pantages theatre has been arranged for the present week. The Hickman Miller Comedy company, consisting of four people, will be seen in the delightful comedietta "Twins." The press notices in the Sound papers herald this aggregation as one of the most entertaining seen on the local boards for many months.

The great Kine-Ners, European equilibrist and jugglers have an act of much merit, while Jenkins and Stockman, musical comedians playing the flying banjo and known as the piano fiends, will be seen in an act which is full of interest.

Al Leonard, descriptive dancer and singer, is an artist capable of banishing dull care to its farthest bounds. The programme includes the plaintive distinct illustrated by pictures: "Just to Remind You," while a brace of funny pictures, "Western Courtship" and "Clown Christmas," conclude the programme.

Age of the Kaiser.

With the marriage of Prince August Wilhelm, the third of the Kaiser's sons to take a wife, the fact is being fully impressed upon the consciousness of the German public that Kaiser Wilhelm is no longer exactly a young man.

For the world at large his impetuosity and superabundant energy still serve to keep alive the glamor of youthfulness which has surrounded his figure ever since he ascended the throne, but with three married sons, three daughters-in-law, and a rising family of grandchildren to assure the safe continuance of the Hohenzollern line, the Emperor's subjects are being reluctantly forced to recognize that he no longer can be counted as belonging to the young generation.

The wedding itself, wherein the bride, Princess Alexandra Victoria, bore herself with remarkable composure and dignity, brought a revival of the stories about the romantic courtship which had preceded it. The match undoubtedly is viewed with satisfaction by the German people, to whose sentiment regarding the ideas of home life it strongly appeals. It is recalled that so far back as two years ago Prince August Wilhelm sought the Kaiser's consent to the marriage, but was told that he was much too young and must go back to school and finish his studies. It was because of this attachment also that he gave up the chance to go to Harvard, whither the Kaiser wanted to send him for the benefit of a year's association with young Americans. The young Prince's choice is known to have been especially gratifying to his mother, the Empress, who has always considered Alexandra as her favorite niece.

Alexandra herself, who is well

FOR SALE

The Most Up-to-Date and Best Equipped Orchard

near Victoria, nearly one thousand bearing fruit trees and modern residence.

A MODERN BUNGALOW

with one acre of land. A delightful home.

\$5,000

A 7-ROOMED NEW HOUSE

with one acre of land on car line.

\$3,500

Only \$500 cash.

The Biggest Snap in Inside Property

Close to C.P.R. hotel and Parliament buildings. Come and see us about this first thing Monday morning.

Herbert Cuthbert and Company

Real Estate, Timber, Mines, VICTORIA, B.C.

Agents for C.P.R. Irrigated Lands, Imperial Trust Co., Ltd., American Central Insurance Co.



The Levinos at New Grand.

ated that in eighteen years the company will be able to harvest from six to eight ties to a tree, and keep up the harvest thereafter continually. At present the system uses about 3,000,000 ties annually. In eighteen years the company thinks it will be able to obtain from its forest 7,000,000 annually. The growing scarcity of timber suitable for ties, with a resultant increase in their cost, has led eleven roads to



Fashion Plate Girls in Joe Weber's musical play "Hip, Hip, Hooray"

coast, return after a long tour of Europe and Australia in a new and clever offering, "Hypnotizing a Wife." Always exceptionally good performers, each has improved wonderfully during the last few years and now present an act which is entitled to a place on any vaudeville stage. A feature of their act is the rapid crayon work of Dolph Levino, who produces pictures of prominent people, some of them local, while Susie sings a verse about them. Malla and Bart will appear in an acrobatic absurdity entitled "Baggage"

For Future Railroad Ties.

One of the greatest railroads on the Pacific coast is perfecting plans for a forest of eucalyptus trees in San Diego county, California, from which to obtain a steady supply of cross-ties. A tract of 8,000 acres has been purchased for this purpose, and as a start 600 acres will be planted. It is esti-

start forests. Ten roads in the east have already planted in their respective forest sites thousands of catalpa, black locust, red oak, pin-oak and chestnut. The road mentioned has selected the eucalyptus because of its rapid growth and adaptability to the climate of California, New Mexico and Texas. Eucalyptus ties in Hawaii are said to last fifteen years. East of Albuquerque this road is using Georgia pine. At present certain California roads are using many thousands of redwood ties on the coast. They are also getting oaken ties from Japan.

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One cent a word each insertion; 10 per cent discount for ads. of more consecutive insertions—cash, with order. No advertisement accepted for less than 25 cents.

Business or Professional cards—of four lines or under, \$1.00 per week; \$1.50 for two weeks. Special rates for monthly and yearly contracts.

No advertisement charged to account for less than \$1.00.

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BUSINESS DIRECTORY

ALDS AND STOUT
FAIRALL BROS.—Bottled Ale, Stout, and "Bromo Hyegele." Esq. Rd. Tel. 444.

AUTOMOBILES
CLARK'S GARAGE, 842 Yates St. Storage cars for hire. Repairs. Sole agent for B. C. Ford Motor Car. 031

BAGGAGE DELIVERED.
VICTORIA TRANSFER CO., Ltd., Tel. 129

BARREL MANUFACTURING
SWEENEY'S COOPERAGE, 850 Johnson street. Phone B306.

BOOKBINDING
THE COLONIST has the best equipped bookbinding in the province; the result is equal in proportion.

BOTTLES.
ALL KINDS of bottles wanted. Good prices paid. Victoria Junk Agency, 1620 Store street. Phone 1336.

BOOT AND SHOE REPAIRING
HAYE your shoes repaired at Hibbs', 3 Oriental Alley, opposite Pantages theatre.

CLEANING AND TAILORING WORKS.
LADIES' AND GENTS' clothes cleaned, dyed, repaired and pressed; umbrellas also repaired and re-covered. Guy W. Walker, 718 Johnson St., just east of Douglas. Phone A-1267. n13

CHIMNEY SWEEPING.
LLOYD & CO., practical chimney sweepers and house-cleaners, 716 Pandora St.; grates firebricks, flues altered, chimneys cleaned, ready for occupation. Phone 1677. n17

DRAYMEN.
JOSEPH HEANEY—Office: 62 Wharf street. Tel. 171.

VICTORIA TRUCK AND DRAY CO.
Telephone 18.

DYE WORKS
VICTORIA STEAM DYE WORKS—116 Yates street. Tel. 717. All descriptions of ladies' and gentlemen's garments cleaned or dyed and pressed equal to new.

PAUL'S STEAM DYE WORKS, 118 Port street. We clean, press and repair ladies' and gentlemen's garments equal to new. Phone 624. n12

B.C. STEAM DYE WORKS—The largest dyeing and cleaning works in the province. Country orders solicited. Tel. 200. J. C. Renfrew, Proprietor. n14

ENGRAVING, STENCIL CUTTING
GENERAL ENGRAVER and Stencil Cutter. Geo. Crowther, 816 W. 1st street, behind postoffice.

FURRIERS.
MRS. E. R. ROBERTS—Manufacturing and repairing furs. Room 50, Elve Sisters Block. Phone 1765. n10

HARDWARE
E. G. PRIOR & CO.—Hardware and agricultural implements. Corner of Johnson and Government streets.

THE HICKMAN TYE HARDWARE CO., Ltd.—Iron, Steel, Hardware, Cutlery, 30 and 34 Yates street, Victoria B.C.

JUNK
BRASS, Copper, Bottles, Sacks and Junk wanted. Victoria Junk Agency, 1620 Store street. Phone 1336.

LITHOGRAPHING
LITHOGRAPHING, ENGRAVING AND EMBOSSEMENT.—Nothing too large and nothing too small; your stationery is your advance agent; our work is unequalled west of Toronto. The Colonial Printing and Publishing Co., Ltd.

LIVERY AND TRANSFER
VICTORIA TRANSFER CO., Ltd. Tel. 129

LODGES AND SOCIETIES
A.O.F., Court Northern Light, No. 5325. Meets at K. of E. Hall, 2nd and 4th Wednesdays. W. F. Fullerton, Secretary.

K. of P. No. 1, Par West Lodge, Friday, K. of P. Hall, Cor. Douglas and Pandora streets. H. Weber, K. of R. and S., Box 544.

SCNS OF ENGLAND, Pride of Island Lodge, A.O.U.W. Hall, 1st and 3rd Tuesday. J. W. Wheeler, Pres.; Thos. Gray, Sec.

SONS OF ENGLAND, B.S., Alexandra Lodge, 116, meets 1st and 3rd Wednesday, K. of P. Hall, W. H. Clayards, Pres.; J. C. Ritchie, Sec.

NOVELTY WORKS
L. HAFER.—General Machineist, No. 150 Government Street.

PAPERHANGING
JAMES SCOTT ROSS—Paperhanging expert. 917 Pandora Avenue. Painting, kalsomining, signs. Send postal. Phone A1589. n08

POTTERY WARE, ETC.
SEWER PIPE, Field Tile, Ground Fire Clay, Flower Pots, etc. B.C. Pottery Co., Ltd., Cor. Broad and Pandora Sts., Victoria, B.C.

SAND.
B. C. SAND & GRAVEL CO.—Foot Johnson street. Tel. 138. Producers of washed and graded sand and gravel. Best for concrete work of all kinds. Delivered by team in the city or on scows at pit, on Royal Bay. n1

SEAL ENGRAVING
GENERAL ENGRAVER and Stencil cutter. George Crowther, 816 Wharf Street, behind Post Office.

SCAVANGERING.
M. LINES.—Yards, etc., cleaned. Residence: 738 Humboldt St. Phone A1574

VICTORIA SCAVENGING CO.—Office 710 Yates street. Phone 662. Ashes and Rubbish removed.

SHORTHAND
SHORTHAND SCHOOL—1109 Broad St. Victoria. Shorthand, Typewriting, Bookkeeping, Telegraphy thoroughly taught. Graduates fill good positions. E. A. Macmillan, Principal.

STENCIL AND SEAL ENGRAVING
GENERAL ENGRAVER and Stencil Cutter. Geo. Crowther, 12 Wharf street, opposite Post Office.

TIMBER
BEFORE BUYING OR SELLING timber in B.C. call and see my list, comprising more than 100 of the properties, aggregating a total cut of twenty-five billion (25,000,000,000) feet. A. T. Prampton, Mahon Bldg., Victoria. Phone 1693.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY—(Continued.)

STORAGE AND WAREHOUSING.
19,000 feet of floor space. Apply W. W. Duncan, 535 Yates. P. O. Box 170, City.

R. S. BYRN, 1302 Wharf St., foot of Yates. Phone 394. P. O. Box 408.

WING ON & SON.—All kinds of Sevens, 8's, yard cleaning, etc. Office 1709 Government St. Phone 23.

SODA WATER MANUFACTURERS
FAIRALL BROS., Agents "Bromo Hyegele." Esq. Rd. Victoria. Telephone 444.

TAXIDERMIST AND FURRIER
FRED FOSTER, 42½ Johnson street. Tel. A1182. Furs bought.

TEAS AND COFFEES
PIONEER COFFEE AND SPICE MILLS Ltd., Pembroke street, Victoria. Telephone 597.

UNDERTAKERS
B.C. FUNERAL FURNISHING CO., 52 Government street. Tel. 48, 305, 404, 524. Our experienced, certified staff available day or night. Chas. Hayward, Pres., F. Casselton, Manager.

PROFESSIONAL DIRECTORY

CONSULTING ENGINEERS
WINTERBURN, W. G., Telephone 1531. Consulting Mechanical Engineer and Surveyor. Estimates for all kinds of machinery, gasoline engines, a specialty. 1637 Oak Bay Avenue, Victoria, B.C.

DENTISTS
DR. LEWIS HALL, Dental Surgeon, Jewell Block, corner Yates and Douglas streets. Telephone 122.

DETECTIVES
B. C. DETECTIVE SERVICE, Vancouver. Civil, criminal and commercial investigations. R. S. J. Supt. Head office, 6 and 7, M'Connell's Bank Building, Vancouver, B. C. Phone B3029. n23

MASSAGE
MEDICAL MASSAGE, Turkish baths—B. Bjornfelt, Swedish massage, Sunnion Block, Douglas street, hours 1-6. Phone 1629.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPEWRITER
PUBLIC STENOGRAPHER AND TYPEWRITER, promptitude and accuracy guaranteed. 545 Bastion Street, Telephone B380. Davie Chambers. n3

WATCHMAKERS
A. PETCH, 80 Douglas street. Specialty of English watch repairing.

PATENTS AND LEGAL
ROWLAND BRITTAIN, Registered Attorney. Patents in all countries. Federal Building, opposite P.O., Vancouver.

PIANO AND ORGAN TUNING
JESSE A. LONGFIELD.—(From Hopkins, England) tuner and repairer pianos, harmoniums, American organs, pipe organs, etc., on reasonable terms. Prompt attention given to all orders. 2527 Government St., Victoria. B. C. Phone 1349. P. O. Drawer 575. n1

HOTEL DIRECTORY

CALIFORNIA HOTEL—49 Johnson St., newly fitted up from bottom to top, good accommodation, sporting gallery, comprising life-size photos of all the noted sports and athletes up to the present day. Bar always supplied with best goods. Thos. L. McManus, proprietor.

NEW WESTMINSTER
HOTEL COLONIAL—Opposite Court House. Best hotel in town. Rates from \$1.50 up. John M. Isley, proprietor.

VANCOUVER
HOTEL DOMINION—When you arrive at Vancouver take large auto bus, which will take you to this hotel free. Our service is the best obtainable at the price. American plan \$1.50 to \$2.00 per day. Auto makes one trip daily around Stanley Park. F. Baynes, proprietor.

HOTEL METROPOLIS—The most convenient to business centres, theatres, wharves, and depots. Recently renovated and reconstructed. American and European plan. The place to meet your country friends. Geo. L. Howe, proprietor.

BLACKBURN HOTEL—A. E. Blackburn, proprietor. Fine well-lit, clean and popular hotel entirely rebuilt and refurnished is now open to its patrons. Steam heat; fine commodious rooms; first-class dining room; best attention to comfort of guests. American plan, \$1.50 to \$2.00 per day. European plan 75c upwards. 318 Westminster Ave.

ALHAMBRA HOTEL—Mrs. S. Thompson and Sons, proprietors; R. D. Thompson, manager. Corner Carroll and Water streets, Vancouver, B.C. Vancouver's first hotel, situated in the heart of the city. Modernly equipped throughout. Midday lunch a specialty. European plan. Famed for good whiskey.

COMMERCIAL HOTEL—Corner Hastings and Cambie streets. Headquarters for mining and commercial men. Rates 25c and upwards. Adkins, Johnson & Stewart, proprietors.

TO LET—HOUSEKEEPING ROOMS
TO LET—Furnished housekeeping rooms. 1711 Blanchard Ave. n14

TO LET—Front set housekeeping rooms. 735 View St. n13

TO LET—Furnished suite housekeeping rooms, car line, on large grounds. 600 Gorge Road. n10

TO LET—Housekeeping rooms; 1024 Vancouver St. n28

TO LET—Desirable furnished housekeeping rooms, range, water, etc. Prince Rupert House, Bastion Square. n29

FOR SALE—RESIDENCES
FOR SALE—Cheap. 6-roomed house, brick foundation, cellar, and 100 ft. wide bearing fruit trees, currant and rose bushes, maple shade trees, hedging, city water, electric light, on main road, half minute from Douglas street car line. Immediate possession. Price \$1,650, easy terms, appointment to view. Address Butler Ranch, Glenford avenue. n4

FOR SALE—Two new houses, eight rooms and bath, all modern improvements, near upper Port St., splendid view overlooking Oak Bay; also fine building sites. For terms apply to owner, 1015 Douglas St. n16

Lever's Y-Z (Wife Head) Disinfectant
Soap Powder dusted in the bath, softens the water and disinfects. n2

WANTED—FEMALE HELP

WANTED—Apprentices to the dressmaking. Apply Mrs. M. Harding, 1161 Fort St. n12

WANTED—Experienced chocolate dipper, Popham Bros. n6

WANTED—Active woman to represent Robinson Corset & Costume Co. Miss Harris, 1051 Yates. n5

WANTED—MALE HELP
WANTED—A watchmaker, also manufacturing jeweler. Apply W. K. Wilkerson, Government St. n14

MANAGER—In Victoria, for advertising Cash Bond One Hundred Dollars. n14

WANTED—Two tinsmiths at once. Pacific Sheet Metal Works 931 View. n12

WANTED—Canvassers for the city; a good proposition to make money. Apply Box 812, Colonist. n11

WANTED—A canvasser for the city and vicinity for a first-class Fire Insurance Company. Non Board. Liberal commission. Apply to P. O. Box 431, Victoria, B. C. n7

WANTED—Some good canvassers. Apply 2011 Douglas street. n4

WANTED—One reliable man in every town to take orders for best custom made clothes in Canada. Highest commission. Rex Tailoring Co., Toronto. n5

WANTED—A strong, industrious boy to carry morning newspaper route in Victoria West. Apply at the Colonist Office. n30

WANTED—Good reliable lad for bakery shop, Health Bakery, Pandora St. n23

WANTED—Good live boys to sell Colonist. Boys can make good money. Enquire at Colonist. n25

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE
STENOGRAPHER—With knowledge of bookkeeping desires position, whole-sale preferred. 814, Colonist. n14

WANTED—Board and lodging on ranch by man and wife. Full particulars to Box 813, Colonist. n13

RANCHER, up in stock, good carpenter and handy man, seeks work on ranch during winter months; moderate wages. Box 840, Colonist. n13



THE NEW CURATE (enquiring for parishioner). "Pardon me, is this No. 15?"
LADY OF THE HOUSE. "Lor' bless you, no Sir! This is only my sixth!"

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

JAPANESE WOMAN desires a position at housework. Apply at 1617 Store St., city. n14

YOUNG LADY wishes position, nursery governess or lady's help; good references. Apply A. M., Colonist office. n14

STENOGRAPHER with knowledge of bookkeeping, desires position. 839, Colonist. n13

WANTED—Position as housekeeper or care of invalid; highest references given. Box 845, Colonist. n13

WANTED—Sewing, to go out by day; first-class dressmaker, experienced. Just arrived from England. Box 833, Colonist. n13

LADY, experienced, would like place as companion help in small family, or would do cooking or light housework by day or month. 836, Colonist. n13

WANTED—By an experienced dressmaker, sewing by the day or at her home, 202 Moss street. n18

TEACHERS WANTED.
WANTED—As assistant teacher for North Saanich school; salary \$40 per month. Apply F. North, Secretary, Sidney. n16

BOARD AND ROOM.
FURNISHED ROOMS with board; piano and phone. "Pelleview" Quebec St. close to Government buildings. n11

BOARD AND ROOM for two; modern conveniences. 59 Menzies St. n8

WANTED—Englishman of good family would like home on ranch for winter, in exchange for services. Reply 792, Care Daily Colonist. n11

WANTED—TO PURCHASE
WANTED—To purchase lots near school or tramway, not over \$400. Deal with owners only. 2632 Blanchard. n12

MAN FROM THE EAST wants from 3 to 10 acres, improved, with fruit and buildings close to town. Apply with complete information. Box 788 Colonist. n1

WANTED—From 3 to 5 acres improved land with buildings, near city. Box 652. n2

WANTED—100 or 200 acres good farm land, uncleared, near salt water. State lowest terms. P. O. Box 692. n2

WANTED—To purchase, old mahogany furniture, clocks, grandfather clocks, coins, stamps, etc. A. A. Harrison, 55 Johnson street. n2

EMPLOYMENT BUREAUS

STEAM USERS—Requiring stationary engineers can be supplied promptly with suitable men by applying to the secretary B. C. A. S. E., 210 Cross street. Phone B109. n1

WING ON CHINESE EMPLOYMENT AND LABOR CONTRACTOR—All kinds of Chinese help furnished; washing and ironing, wood cutting, land clearing housework, cooks, farm hands, gardening, scavenging; translators and interpreters. 1709 Government street. Phone 23. n2

ALL KINDS of Chinese labor supplied. Yiu Yuen, 1339 Government street. Phone A1740. n4

JAPANESE, HINDU AND CHINESE EMPLOYMENT OFFICE—All kinds of labor, general contractor. 1601 Government St. Phone 1630. n29

THE DEVEREUX EMPLOYMENT AGENCY
Removed to 1010 Yates St. (off Vancouver). Business hours: 10 to 2:30. Phone 447. n1

MARRIED MAN seeks responsible position on ranch; thoroughly experienced. n1

TO BE MOST highly recommended for table boarders excellent menus (three daily) for seven dollars per week. Apply for information above agency. n1

FOR SALE—Excellent modern piano; cheap for cash; cost \$500. n11

WANTED—Situations by English nurse to growing child; good references. n1

WANTED—Situations as housemaid and mother's help, by two middle-aged English women. n1

WANTED—Immediately. A superior general maid for Duncans; \$25 per month. Apply Devereux Agency. n13

FOR SALE—SECONDHAND
FOR SALE—Some new up-to-date Bugles, second-hand Delivery Wagons, and a few good Horses; also two fresh calves Cows and one yoke of Oxen. Apply 612 Discovery street. I. J. Fisher. n14

BUSINESS CHANCES.
TO LET—Corner store in rising town of Duncan, frontage 30 feet, 3 large windows, suitable for general or any business; no house furnisher or upholsterer in town. Apply Mrs. Norcross, Duncan, E. and N. R. R. n14

FOR SALE—PROPERTY.

RESERVOIR—Corner lot, 60 x 120, \$2,000. May Smith & Co., Mahon Bldg.

VANCOUVER STREET—Corner lot, 60 x 120, \$2,000. May Smith & Co., Mahon Bldg.

FOR SALE—20 acres on Sonoma Lake, one mile from Duncans. Majority cultivated. Fine house, furnace, water laid on, outbuildings, good fishing, duck shooting. Box 2, Duncans. n2

RESERVOIR HILL—1 lot unexcelled view \$450. Terms. May Smith & Co., Mahon Bldg. n11

FOR SALE—Residence, exceptionally desirable on Lardette avenue through to Courtney. No more beautiful site for private home, only two minutes walk to Empress hotel, postoffice and Union Club. Ideal position for medical man, home and separate office, splendidly situated for high class boarding house, a very safe investment. Suburban lot, 2 acres, Carey Road, a pretty place for home, best of soil. Farm, 320 acres, near Vernon, right in the famous Okanagan Fruit belt. This is a choice farm and will bear close investigation, only \$50 per acre. Reasonable terms. Apply owner, P. O. Box 469, Victoria, B. C. n31

FOR SALE—150 acre farm, with stock, also house and rig, lots of fruit trees and small fruit, running stream through place and view, plenty of good water, good house, lots of saleable timber, near postoffice, school and church, good garden. Mrs. Mathews, Happy Valley, P.O. n30

POULTRY AND LIVE STOCK.
FOR SALE—One pen of pure bred Partidge Wyandottes, or will exchange for (Grade) White Leghorn pullets. Apply to Phil Gosling, Hillcrest, Craigflower Road, Victoria West. n14

\$30 WILL BUY good family cow. 817, Colonist. n14

WANTED—Several first-class Jersey heifers in calf. J. D. Reid, Metcosh. n14

FOR SALE—Pony, quiet in every way. Apply B. C. Land and Investment Agents, 922 Government St. n13

WHITE WYANDOTTES for sale; fine pure-bred cockerels. Evans, Oak Bay. Postoffice. n11

BRONZE TURKEYS—Hens \$3.00, males \$5.00. Mrs. Bradley Dyne, Saturna, P. O. n10

MISCELLANEOUS.

CHOICE LOT FOR SALE.
FOR SALE—Lot Douglas street, near new fire hall, high and very choice. As the owner is obliged to sell no reasonable offer will be refused. For further particulars apply
D. C. REID & CO.,
Mahon Building, Phone 1494.

SCIENTIFIC PALMIST AND PSYCHIC
—Florence White, parlor 14, King Edward Annex. Advice on business, health, social affairs, and examination of mental. Hours—10 to 6; open evenings. n14

FOR SALE—Light buckboard buggy. Algonquin strawberry plants wanted, chair cutter. 551, Colonist. n14

FOR SALE—Buggies, delivery and farm wagons, agricultural implements, wire fence, gasoline engines, etc. B. C. Hardware Co., Ltd., 510 Johnson St., Victoria. n1

FOR SALE—Quantity of old manure. J. Richards, 1122 Queens Ave. Phone 1879. n14

TENDERS FOR CEMENT WALK will not be wanted by the B. C. Land Agency. n13

FOR SALE—Excellent modern piano; cheap for cash; cost \$500. Apply Devereux Agency. n11

SHACKS, COTTAGES—Contracts wanted to build; from \$150 to \$2,500, town or country. New, effective designs and estimates free. Jobbing, repairs work. Greenhouse work a specialty. Box 10, Colonist. n8

FOR SALE—One steam pump as good as new, one low down pump for hot or cold water nearly new for sale cheap. Fairview, Esquimalt Greenhouses. Phone 219. n8

FOR SALE—Or exchange for real estate or good paid up stock, Canadian or United States patent; a money maker that will pay you to investigate. Apply: Box 727, Colonist. n6

FOR SALE—New buggies, delivery and express wagons; also incubators and brooders. Walker, 5153 Delta Street. Phone A1794. n6

WHY NOT have good water when you can have an Artesian well drilled by Smith & Battershill, 749 Pandora avenue, City. n5

MILLWOOD—Load, \$2.50, Cordwood \$5.50. Also dry slabs. Hull, phone 1124. n5

FOR SALE—Rhubarb Roots. We offer a few thousand plants of the best known selected strain. Martin's variety. Order now. Prices on application. R. M. Palmer & Son. n3

FOR SALE—Furniture of a boarding house. Apply 835, Colonist. n13

GERMAN FAMILY sociable gathering. Labor Hall, November 18. n13

CLAY FILLING, 300 yards, on View street, can be had by applying to Geo. Mesher & Co., contractors; Fort St. n13

BRITISH DANCING SOCIETY will hold a dance every Friday evening in the A. G. L. W. hall commencing at 8:15 o'clock. The Knox orchestra will

THIS WEEK WILL BE AN INTERESTING ONE

For this week The Big Store is providing extra good values. Our buyers are sending us lines that were bought at very advantageous prices and we are placing them on sale as fast as received. Then there is the holiday shopping, it is a wise shopper that starts now to make selections, the stocks are large, the assortments good, and you are not hurried and jostled by the holiday crowds. There is no time like the present for doing your Christmas shopping.

Monday Sale of Portieres

Regular \$4.50 to \$8.75 Qualities for \$3.75

One hundred and fifty pairs that we picked up at a bargain are what we offer at this price. They are French Tapestry Portiers in a large variety of colors and designs, in old tapestry, floral and conventional effects, full length and width. An opportune offering just in time for the fall changes. Regular values \$4.50 to \$8.50. Monday, per pair \$3.75

Holiday Shopping Has Started

Suggestions from the Book Department

Christmas is rapidly approaching, in fact, there's only thirty-four more shopping days. That's all the time you have to do your buying. It would be well to do as much of your holiday shopping now as possible, as you get a bigger assortment, and you get better service than later on in the crush. These items from the Book and Stationery Departments are sure to interest you:

CHRISTMAS CARDS, a big assortment to select from. Prices from 2½c to 40¢
CALENDARS, each 5c and . . . 10¢
CHRISTMAS POST CARDS, 2 for 5, per dozen 25¢
CALENDAR PADS, for making up calendars, 3 for 5c and, each, 5c and 10¢
CHRISTMAS STATIONERY, per box, from 25c to . . . \$2.50
RAG TOY BOOKS, at 15c, 25c, 40c and 75¢
CHILDREN'S PICTURE BOOKS, 5c, 10c, 15c, 20c, 25c up to \$1.75
BOYS' AND GIRLS' OWN ANNUALS, each \$1.75
SUNDAY AT HOME . . . \$1.75
BLACKIE'S ANNUAL . . \$1.00
LITTLE FOLK \$1.00
LITTLE FOLKS' FAVORITE ALBUM 90¢
CHATTERBOX 75¢
CHATTERBOX ANIMAL BOOK 65¢
WONDER BOOK, for children, each \$1.00
WINDSOR MAGAZINE, bound, latest edition 75¢
POSTCARD ALBUMS, each 15c, 25c and 35¢
HENTY'S BOYS' BOOKS, each 35c and 50¢
ALGER'S BOYS' BOOKS, each at 35¢
MEAD AND CAREY'S GIRLS' BOOKS, each 35¢
ELSIE BOOKS, full line, each 25¢
PANSY AND E. P. ROE BOOKS, each 25¢
Latest Editions of HENTY'S, STRANGE'S and BRERETON'S BOYS' BOOKS, at \$1.25
JOSEPH HOCKING'S BOOKS, each 90¢

Two Splendid Dress Goods Offers for Monday

These are values that are sure to appeal to all. The goods are new and just what is being worn. Being in the market at the right time we were able to get these lines at good price concessions, and on Monday you have a chance to buy at a saving.

Fancy Tweeds \$1.25, Value \$1.75 and \$2.00

FANCY TWEEDS, for heavy suits or cloakings, a good assortment of patterns in checks and stripes, in many shades of grey, also cream, navy and other colors. These cloths are full 54 inches wide, and are all pure wool, fine weight and nice attractive patterns. Regular values \$1.75 and \$2.00. Monday's price \$1.25

Dress Goods 50c, Values up to \$1.00

All kinds of Dress Goods in this lot, including Tweeds, Panamas, Voiles, Crepe de Chines, Plaids, Diagonals, and other materials. All the season's best colorings are included in the plain shades and some very pretty effects in fancy patterns. This is an unusually good offer, and one that is sure to be popular. Regular values to \$1.00. Monday's price 50c

A Big Lot of Embroideries on Sale Monday

Priced at 10c and at 5c

A big special purchase enables us to make this offer. In the lot will be found both embroideries and insertions in a rich assortment, different widths, in fact you will be surprised at the width of some of them. The patterns are neat and pretty and in good assortment. Although the lot is large an early inspection will give you first choice, and there are certainly some wonderful snaps here for somebody. On sale Monday at 10c and at 5¢

Linoleum on Sale Tomorrow

50c for Regular 65c Values

Any rooms that you have that need new linoleum? Here's a good chance to cover them at a saving. On Monday we place on sale ten patterns of the best grade Printed Linoleum, in a variety of designs, including block, tile and floral effects. No better printed linoleum made, the regular price is 65c. Monday's price, per square yard . 50¢

Coats of All Kinds for Girls of All Sizes

Attractive Prices on Attractive Garments

Coats for little tots, Coats for small girls, Coats for big girls, Coats for misses, these are all included in the lot of Children's Coats we offer for this week. We find ourselves with a little too much stock in this section, therefore we must move some of these garments out. To do so means that we must give you some good values, and that is what we purpose doing. We illustrate a few garments, and give detailed descriptions of some others, but would suggest that an inspection of the stock is the best way to ascertain just what we are offering.



\$3.75

COAT made of medium grey tweed, loose back with belt, double breasted, roll collar finished with velvet piping and brass buttons, cuffs piped with black velvet. Price for ten year size



\$3.50

COAT made of pretty green tweed, double breasted, with green velvet buttons, roll collar inlaid with green velvet, pointed cuffs, loose back with belt trimmed with green velvet and buttons. Price for six year size



\$7.00

DRESSY COAT made of heavy military serge, seven-eighths length, box back, double-breasted with brass buttons and collar inlaid with red broadcloth and trimmed with gold braid and buttons. Price for eight year size

\$6.00

NATTY COAT, made of heavy navy blue serge, saddle front and back, the back being loose. Roll collar and cuffs inlaid with navy velvet, double breasted with strap at the waist, price for twelve-year size

\$7.50

SMART REEFER, made of navy serge, roll collar and cuffs, with stitched straps of red broadcloth and finished with gilt braid, double breasted with brass buttons, fancy designs on left sleeve in gilt braid. Price for 10 year size \$6.75

\$8.75

COAT made of fine brown beaver cloth, double breasted with roll collar, full loose back, emblems on each sleeve, price for fourteen year size

Stationery Items

TINTED PAPERS, in boxes, with envelopes to match . . . 20¢
STATIONERY, embossed with Victoria, B. C., envelopes to match, at, per box . . . 20¢
EATON-HURLBURT'S STATIONERY, in boxes with envelopes to match, at, per box, 25c, 35c, 45c and . . . 60¢
INITIAL STATIONERY, in boxes, embossed either in gilt or blue, envelopes to match, per box 35¢
WRITING TABLETS, each 30c, 25c, 20c, 15c and . . . 10¢

Library Editions from the Book Dept.

EVERYMAN'S LIBRARY, leather 50c, cloth 25¢
PEOPLE'S LIBRARY, leather 50c, cloth 25¢
CORNELL SERIES of Books, well bound in green cloth, each at 35¢
MAGNOLIA LIBRARY, comprising all Southworth, Garvice, Holmes, Fothergill, Fleming and many others, green cloth, well illustrated. Price . . 35¢

Handsome Hudson's Bay Marten Set

You save the middleman's profit in buying our furs. That is quite an item. You get the very best skins as they are selected by an expert. You get the styles best suited for wearing in this climate, as all our real furs are made up on the premises. You get a good selection, as we always carry a large assortment, and most important of all, you get the benefit of the Spencer price which means the lowest possible price consistent with quality.

The furs as illustrated are a Set of Hudson Bay Marten, handsome stole effect finished at back with three heads and tails lined throughout with satin. Large muff with four heads and tails.

Muff \$120.00
Stole \$180.00

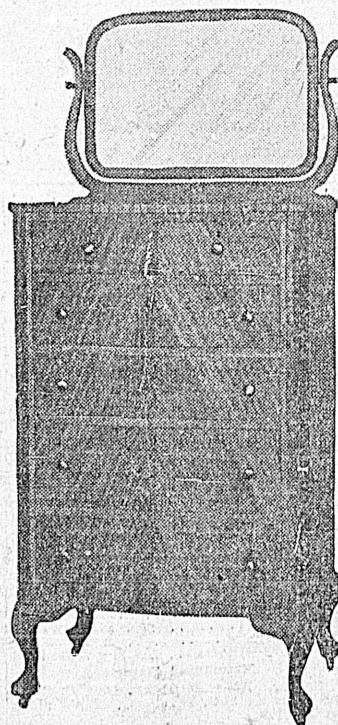
Handsome Bedroom Furniture

Among the new arrivals are some very handsome Bedroom Suites. They represent the very latest ideas in artistic furniture making. We mention some of the lines, but suggest an inspection.

Modern Bedroom Suite in Plain Mahogany

Comprising Full Sized Dressing Bureau, Chiffonier and Somnoe, in Piano finish:

Price of Bureau . . \$49.00
Price of Chiffonier . \$45.00
Price of Somnoe . . \$17.00



Modern Bedroom Suite in Mahogany

Comprising Large Dressing Bureau, Chiffonier, Dressing Table and Washstand. Piano Finish throughout:

Price of Bureau . . \$43.00
Price of Chiffonier . \$45.00
Price of Dressing Table . . \$25.00
Price of Washstand \$24.00

Modern Bedroom Suite in Solid Mahogany

Comprising large Dressing Bureau, Chiffonier, Dressing Table, Washstand, Side Table and Bedstead. Dull Waxed-Polish Finish. Fittings of Satin Bronze:

Price of Bureau . . \$50.00
Price of Chiffonier . \$61.00
Price of Dressing Table . \$48.00
Price of Washstand . \$36.00
Price of Side Table . \$16.00
Price of Bedstead . . \$66.00

The Question of Furs

There is no doubt about the fur question being an important one. To buy a fur that is a real one requires quite an outlay of money, and one must be sure that they are getting what they pay for. That makes it necessary to buy from a reliable dealer and a dealer that knows his business. Our furs are made on the premises, all the skins are carefully selected by an expert. You can be sure of getting the very best for your money from us.

This illustration shows a White Fox Fur, 80 inches long, and lined throughout with white satin and trimmed with two heads and six tails. Muff is large, new Empire shape, with two heads and tail.

Muff \$25.00
Stole \$50.00

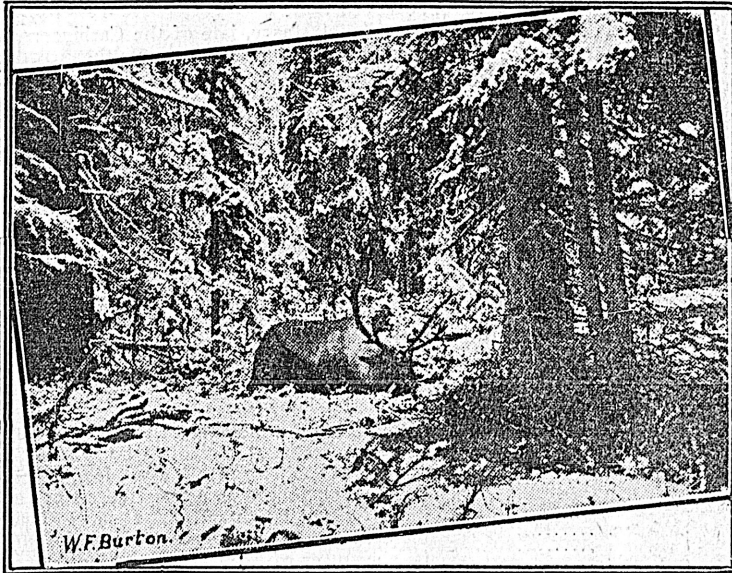
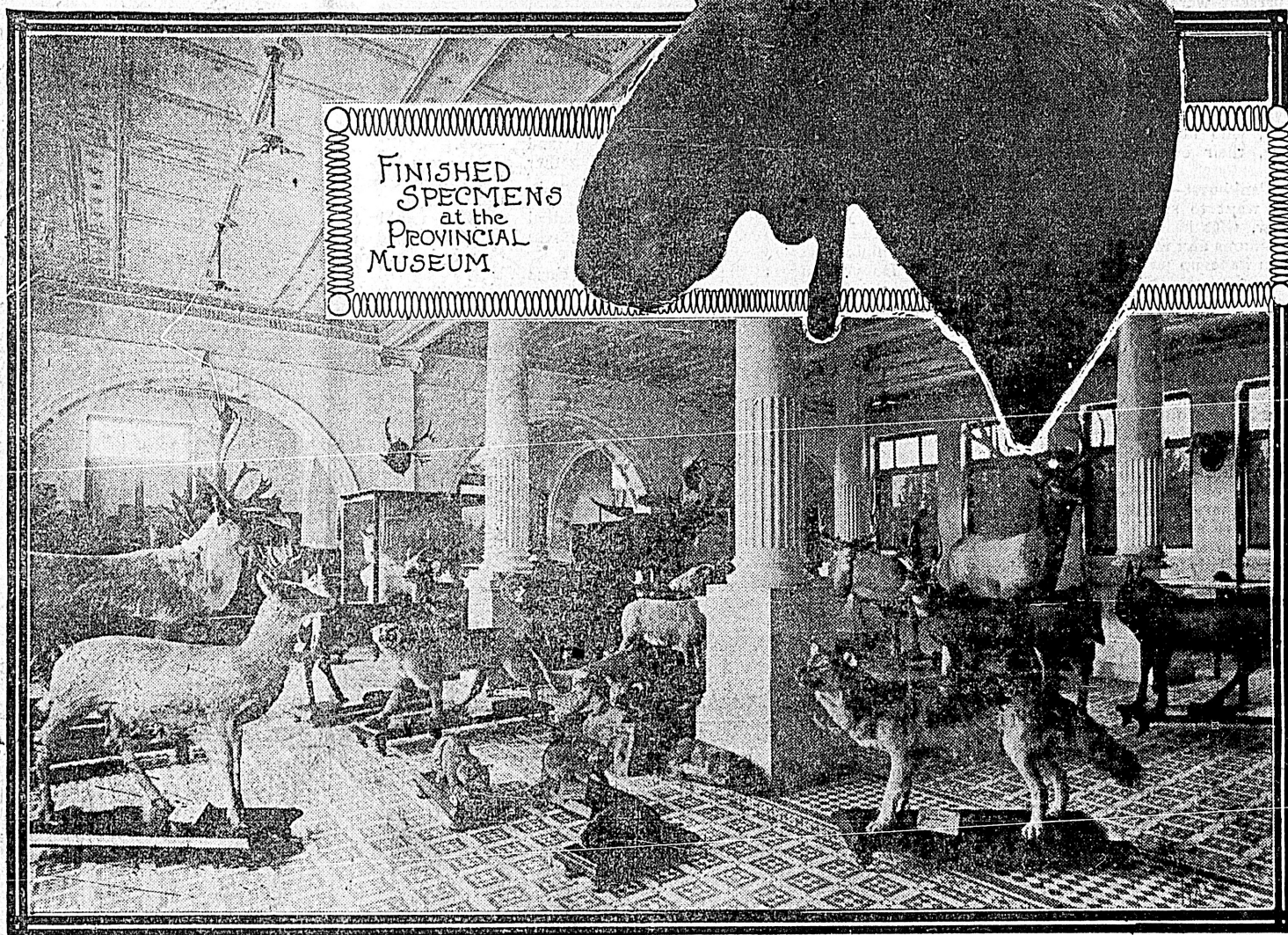


Hot Lunches, Soup a Specialty,
at Our New Tea Rooms

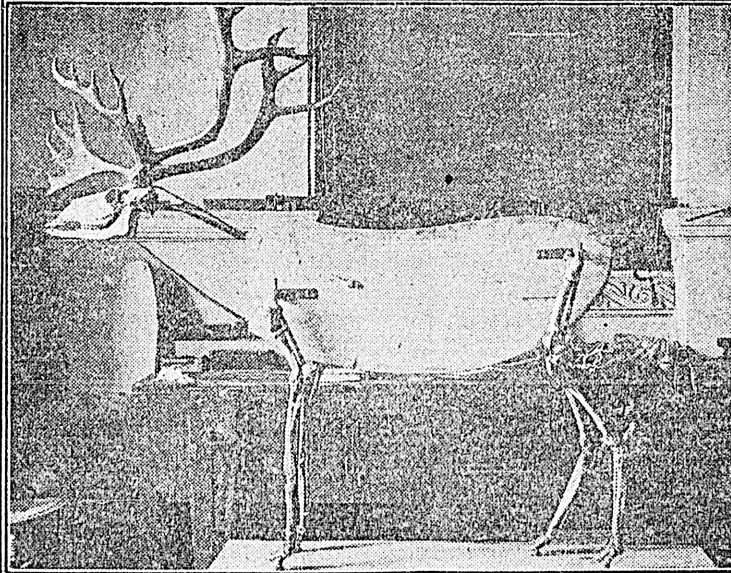
DAVID SPENCER, LTD.

Afternoon Tea, Parties Catered
for at Our New Tea Rooms

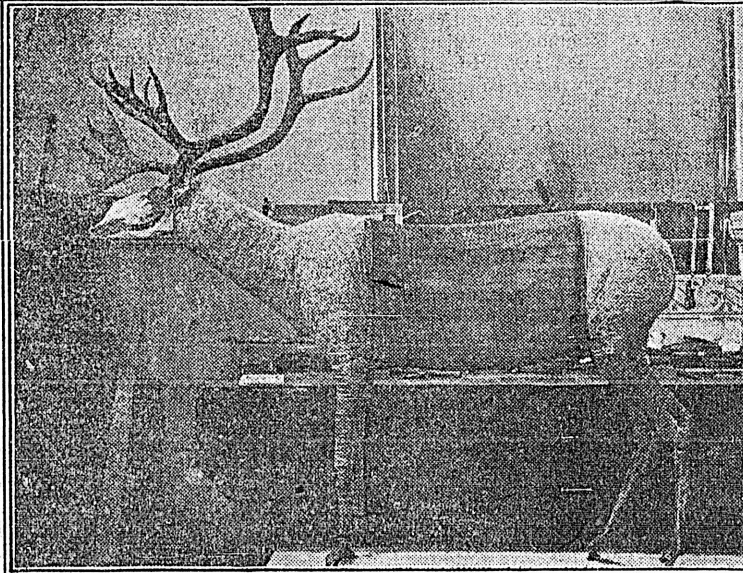
Copying Nature at the Provincial Museum



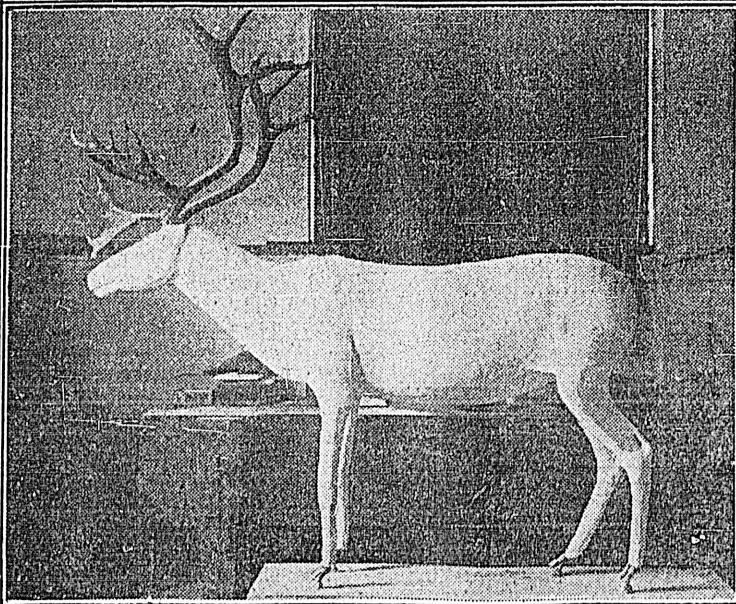
THE SUBJECT



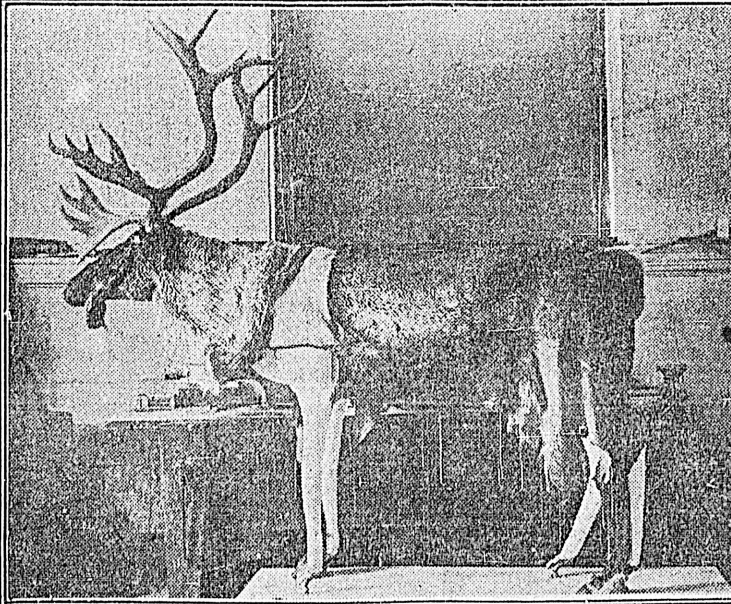
SECOND STAGE



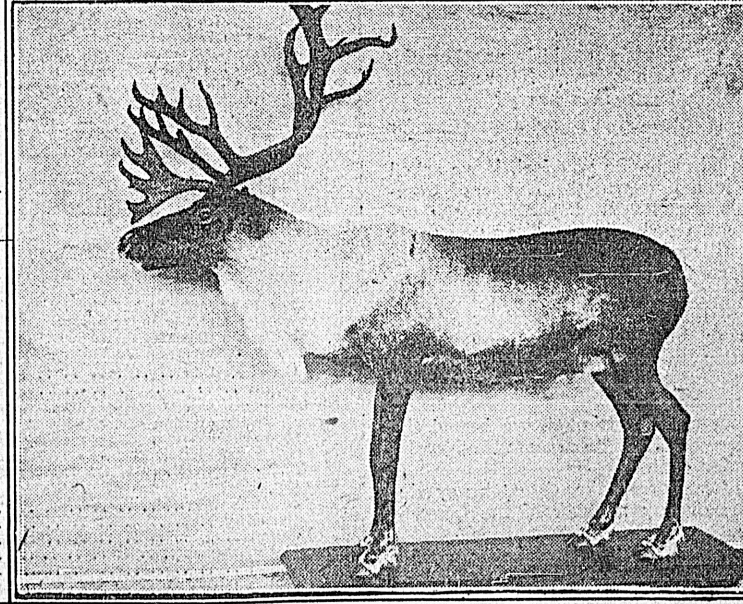
THIRD STAGE



FOURTH STAGE



FIFTH STAGE



LAST STAGE OF ALL

The Suffragettes in the Police Court



THE London Standard in a recent issue had the following report of the proceedings in the Bow Street Police Court, on the occasion of the remembrance of the hearing of Mrs. Pankhurst, Miss Christabel Pankhurst and Mrs. Drummond on the charge of being guilty of conduct likely to cause a breach of the peace:

Mr. Herbert Gladstone and Mr. Lloyd-George, who had been called to give evidence on behalf of the defendants, were early in attendance, and were accommodated with seats in the box usually occupied by counsel. They were accompanied by Mrs. Gladstone and Mr. Waller, of the Home Office. Among the others present were Archdeacon Wilberforce and Mrs. Wilberforce. Mr. Muskett stated that the case for the prosecution was closed on the last occasion.

Mr. Curtis-Bennett, addressing Miss Pankhurst, said he would like to suggest that, for the convenience of Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Gladstone, who had important engagements elsewhere, their evidence should be taken first.

Miss Pankhurst—That will suit me entirely, but I want to submit to you, as a matter of law, that having regard to the form of the summons and the nature of the evidence given, you have no power to bind us over.

The magistrate—Won't you submit that afterwards?

Miss Pankhurst—Yes, if you will allow me to submit it after the evidence has been taken.

The magistrate—Certainly.

Mr. Lloyd George then entered the witness-box. He was examined by Miss Pankhurst:—You are a Privy Councillor and Chancellor of the Exchequer?—Yes.

Were you present at the meeting addressed by Mrs. Pankhurst, Mrs. Drummond, and myself in Trafalgar Square on October 11?—I think I was there for about ten minutes.

Did you see a copy of the bill being distributed to the members of the audience?—Yes; a young lady gave it to me the moment I arrived, inviting me to "rush" the House of Commons.

How did you interpret the invitation? As a member of the audience, what did you think we wanted you to do?—I really should not like to place an interpretation on the document. I don't think it is quite my function. I think Mrs. Pankhurst placed the interpretation you desired to be put on the document.

First of all, I want to get at the impression conveyed by the bill, quite apart from anything you heard, and then we must throw some light on the meaning of the bill by examining it in conjunction with the words spoken on the platform. Let us imagine that you were not at the meeting at all. You were walking up and down the Strand; say, and some one gave you this bill. Suppose you forget for a moment you are a member of the Government, and regard yourself as an ordinary person, just the same as myself. You get this bill, which says, "Help the suffragists to rush the House of Commons." What did you think you were called upon to do?—I really shouldn't like to undertake so difficult a task as to interpret the bill.

This word "rush" seems to be at the bottom of it all. What does the word mean?—I understood that the invitation from Mrs. Pankhurst was to force an entrance to the House of Commons.

I want you to concentrate your mind on this bill and to define the word "rush" as used in that bill?—I cannot do that.

Then I will. In Chamber's English dictionary one of the meanings given to the word is an "eager demand." What do you think of that? (laughter)—I cannot enter into competition with Chamber's dictionary.

"Urgent pressure" is another meaning. Ogilvie gives the same meaning—viz., "eager demand." Would you have felt, if you were asked to help the suffragists to make an eager demand, would you feel we were calling upon you to do an illegal act?—That is not for me to say.

The magistrate—The witness is quite right. That is a question for me to decide.

Mrs. Pankhurst—Here is another sense in which the word "rush" is used, and I think it will be of some interest to you. To "rush" bills through Parliament (laughter)—I have had some experience of that.

"On the rush," we are told in another dictionary, means "in a hurry." There is nothing unlawful in being in a hurry?

The magistrate—That is not a question for this witness.

Miss Pankhurst—Do you feel, if we asked you to go in a hurry to the House of Commons to make an eager demand for the enfranchisement, we should be asking you to do something illegal?—I cannot express any opinion. I cannot go beyond what I saw.

What impression did you form from the demeanor of the crowd in Trafalgar Square, as to whether they were likely to respond to this invitation to rush the House of Commons?—I thought they were a very unlikely crowd to respond.

You thought that although we issued the invitation it would not be accepted?—Not by that particular crowd.

Did you hear the speaker threaten any violence to you or any member of the Government?—No.

There was no suggestion that property should be damaged in any way?—No; I heard nothing of the sort.

You did not think you would be hurt?—Oh, no.

Or any of your colleagues?—There was no suggestion of violence.

Nothing was said so likely to lead to disorder as your speech at Swansea, when you ordered your followers to ruthlessly throw women out of your meetings.

The magistrate—That was a private meeting.

Mrs. Pankhurst—Well, these meetings are private nowadays, it is true. Do you read the official organ of our society?—I have only read one copy, which was kindly sent to me by Mrs. Pethick Lawrence.

What do you think our object was in planning this "rush"? What do you think we had in view?—I was not quite clear, except that you appeared to want to force an entrance to the House of Commons.

Did you gather for what reason?

The magistrate—You are not entitled to cross-examine your own witness. If your questions had been put by counsel, I should have stopped him long ago.

Miss Pankhurst—I anticipated this, and have looked up Taylor on evidence. I gather from that that I am allowed a great deal of latitude.

Can you tell me what harm has resulted from the events of the 13th?—I cannot express an opinion.

Do you suggest that there was a serious breach of the peace?

The magistrate—This gentleman is Chancellor of the Exchequer, and I do not suppose he is in a position to answer your question.

Miss Pankhurst (to witness)—I believe you are a lawyer?—Yes.

Then don't you think we should be charged—if charged at all—with unlawfully assembling?—In the witness-box I could not express an opinion on that point.

You know we are called upon to show cause why we should not be bound over to keep the peace? The result is that we are denied the right of being tried by jury.

The magistrate—This gentleman has

nothing to do with that. It is the law of the land.

Miss Pankhurst—Do you think that coercion is the right way of dealing with political disturbances?—I cannot express an opinion.

The magistrate—That is not a question for the witness.

Miss Pankhurst (to the witness)—Have not the women received encouragement from you and your colleagues to take action of this kind?—I should be very much surprised to hear that they had done so.

Miss Pankhurst went on to quote from a speech made by the late Mr. W. E. Gladstone, and asked the witness if that was not an encouragement to people to do what she and her colleagues were doing.—The witness said he could not express an opinion on the subject.

Are you aware that Mr. Chamberlain, in 1884, threatened precisely the same action?—No, I don't know that.

Don't you know that he threatened to march one hundred thousand men to London?—No.

Do you know that he was prosecuted by the Liberal government?—I do not remember the incident.

Mrs. Pankhurst—I said that as women could not send representatives to the House they had a constitutional right to go there?—Yes.

Don't you think this agitation would be put a stop to if women had their constitutional rights accorded to?—I think that is very likely.

In your opinion, the women in the dock today are not ordinary law-breakers, and would never be here for an ordinary offence?—I am sure they would not.

Mrs. Pankhurst—Thank you very much.

In reply to Mrs. Drummond, the witness said that he did not give information to the police when the bill in question was handed to him.

Mrs. Drummond—Let me ask you a question I have put on many occasions—why don't you put a stop to these things by giving us

the vote? (laughter). Perhaps you cannot answer that question, but you are in that box and cannot run away. You refuse to answer me?

The magistrate—It is not evidence before me.

Mrs. Drummond—I want to say that Mr. Lloyd-George and his colleagues are more responsible for these things than we are.

The magistrate—You must not say that. Mrs. Drummond.—We ladies so seldom get an opportunity of speaking (laughter).

Miss Pankhurst obtained permission to call one witness before Mr. Gladstone went into the box. She promised faithfully that she would not ask more than one question.

The magistrate—Very well; only one question (laughter).

The witness was Miss Mary Brackenbury.

Miss Pankhurst—Have you suffered six weeks' imprisonment in connection with the votes for women campaign?—Yes.

Did Mr. Horace Smith tell you that in sentencing you he was doing what he was told?—Yes.

Mr. Muskett objected to the question, and the magistrate ruled that it was not a proper question to put.

Miss Pankhurst—Never mind; she has said that on oath.

Mr. Herbert Gladstone, the home secretary, was then called, and, in reply to Miss Pankhurst, said that the Commissioner had the immediate control over the metropolitan police, but the Commissioner was responsible to him as the home secretary.

Miss Pankhurst—Did you instruct the commissioner of police to take these proceedings?

The magistrate—Don't answer the question.

Miss Pankhurst—Are the government as a whole responsible for these proceedings?

The magistrate—You cannot put that.

Did you instruct Mr. Horace Smith to give Miss Brackenbury six weeks?

The World's Modern Dreadnoughts

THE following communication appeared in a recent issue of the London Times:—
Sir.—At a moment when the Admiralty are considering the naval programme for next year, it would not seem an opportunity to chronicle in concise form the true position of the world in regard to ships designed and built since the initiation of that which is known as the "Dreadnought Era." Herewith I send you a copy of a table I have drawn up to be included in this year's "Navy League Annual," and in it are set down all the known particulars of Dreadnoughts or Invincibles that will be built, completed, or on the stocks at the end of the present financial year—viz., March 31, 1909.

Before dealing therewith, however, it were well to clear the ground in regard to pre-Dreadnought ships. No one will deny that in vessels dating from the Naval Defence Act of 15 years ago we have an overwhelming superiority, not only in the total number of units, but in their individual fighting power. Only the United States can claim to possess battleships comparable to our King Edward VII. class, whilst the latest German ships completed, the five Deutschland's, would not seem much superior to our far older Majesties. It is evident, therefore, that we began the new composition with a great deal in our favor—a magnificent and dependable "second" line. What is the situation today? From the appended table it will be seen that, though the Dreadnought was only laid down in the winter of 1905, just three years ago, no less than 45 units of similar or greater strength are now building for ourselves and other nations. The meaning of this is obvious; that rather than checking naval construction, the advent of the new type has proved an additional incentive to even greater efforts. For the Dreadnought, though she does not (as injudicious critics are too fond of insisting) drive all vessels of earlier date into immediate obsolescence, has at least initiated a type which must obviously be possessed in considerable numbers by any nation desirous of maintaining an honorable position upon the seas. My list may be criticized by reason of the inclusion of the Lord Nelson and Agamemnon. But I hold, and have a mass of expert opinion to support my contentions, that these two ships are fully the equal of the French Danton's or the United States Michigan and South Carolina. The former vessels, it is true, have an extra 9.4-in. gun on each broadside, but their protection is certainly not equal to that of the British ships. The Michigan fires a similar broadside to the Dreadnought—i.e., eight 12-in. B's—but her belt is not continuous, nor is the armor as thick or so generally distributed over the side of the hull; the speeds are identical. Also, whereas the eight 12-in. guns of the Michigan form her entire armament, the Lord Nelson, whilst presenting four 12-in. B's, and five 9.2-in. B's in reserve on the opposite broadside, and the 9.2-in. gun, firing a 380-lb. shell, is not to be despised. I exclude, too, the German 14,760-ton armored cruiser Blücher; she is not a Dreadnought, but an intermediate built under misapprehension as to the power of our Invincibles. In the three Minotours and six Warriors we have ships nearly, if not quite, her equal.

The general public accepts a ship, on her launch, as a direct addition to the fighting strength of the Power to which she belongs. Certain sections of the Press, unfortunately, cater for such ignorance, and the result is a series of contradictory statements or figures, either proving us far too strong or else showing the Fleet to be in the last stages of numerical decadence. A ship possesses no practical value until fit to fight—from truck to keelson she must be a finished article, and only in completed ships is it fair to make comparison. These comparisons, even so, can quite well be extended into the future for the purpose of showing how we shall stand as against other nations in three years' time.

Classing Dreadnought battleships and battleship-cruisers as one—for the latter possess higher speed at some sacrifice in protection—we should on March 31, 1909, stand as follows:

Great Britain	9
Japan	2
Germany	12
France	4
U.S.A.	4
Spain	2
Italy	2

Obviously no ground for adverse comment exists here, for no other nation will have a single vessel of the Dreadnought type complete; and the fact that for some years yet Japan is our ally should not be lost sight of. On March 31, 1910, the figures should have been as follows:

Great Britain	12
Germany	12
France	4
Japan	4
U.S.A.	4
Spain	2
Italy	2

The most adverse critic of Admiralty policy could find little fault with these figures. Our superiority is crushingly obvious, for we shall have as many Dreadnoughts complete as all the other Powers combined. At the end of another twelve months, a striking change becomes noticeable. In March, 1911, the totals should be:

Great Britain	14
Germany	14
France	10
Japan	6
U.S.A.	6
Spain	4
Italy	3

The British movements from this date are not known, for our flag in March, 1912, will be augmented by such vessels as are laid down under the Estimates for 1909-1910. For the other nations, the totals will be something as follows:

Great Britain	14
Germany	14
France	10
Japan	6
U.S.A.	6
Spain	4
Italy	3

It may be argued from the table, and I am ready enough to admit the same, that every German ship has so far been very seriously delayed in her construction. This will be better realized when I mention that German warships are supposed to be commenced in July of the year in which they are voted. Were this rule maintained, the 30 to 33 months' period of construction in Germany would equal the fictitious British 24 months, since our vessels are seldom laid down until the close of the financial year—i.e., December to March. These delays in Germany have even yet not been mastered, and, at the time of writing, no sign of commencing this year's ship are evident at Wilhelmshaven, nor has cruiser "G" been started at the yard of Messrs. Blohm and Voss of Hamburg. The date given—October—is, therefore, probably a too early estimate, and the date of completion will be extended accordingly. One of the chief delays in German shipbuilding is due to the difficulty of obtaining guns in sufficient quantity; Krupp's hold the secret of Teuton naval expansion, and did space permit, the struggle to fit in the many contending elements would make good reading. All this seems much to our advantage; but are we in any better plight ourselves? The Lord Nelson was commenced in November, 1904, and is just about to begin her official trials. She will certainly have exceeded four years from the date of laying down to the day she hoists the pennant with the Home Fleet. The Invincible and Inflexible should have been commissioned in May last; the former has not yet commenced her trials. The Defence—not a Dreadnought cruiser—will almost have created a record when she joins the fleet next year; she was laid down at Pembroke on February 22, 1905. Why, too, are the ocean-going destroyers Afridi and Cossack not in commission when two ships of a subsequent programme—the Amazon and Saracen—are already running their trials? Lastly, will the Bellerophon steam out of Portsmouth Harbor on December 3 in commission and in all respects ready for service? It seems scarcely probable, since her trials are not to commence until the 26th of this month. And, if she is delayed, what shall be said of the Temeraire, at Devonport, or the Superb at Elswick? The two will be fortunate if they see completion within 30 months.

The above statements prove conclusively that Germany has no monopoly of labor or other troubles; indeed, figures show that it is we who have been the greater sufferers in the past.

Great Britain	14
Germany	9
France	8
U.S.A.	4
Brazil	3
Spain	2

The British movements from this date are not known, for our flag in March, 1912, will be augmented by such vessels as are laid down under the Estimates for 1909-1910. For the other nations, the totals will be something as follows:

Great Britain	14
Germany	14
France	10
Japan	6
U.S.A.	6
Spain	4
Italy	3

The two chief deductions to be drawn from the above figures are obvious—(1) we are in a safe position, for our flag in March, 1912, will be augmented by such vessels as are laid down under the Estimates for 1909-1910. For the other nations, the totals will be something as follows:

Great Britain	14
Germany	14
France	10
Japan	6
U.S.A.	6
Spain	4
Italy	3

It may be argued from the table, and I am ready enough to admit the same, that every German ship has so far been very seriously delayed in her construction. This will be better realized when I mention that German warships are supposed to be commenced in July of the year in which they are voted. Were this rule maintained, the 30 to 33 months' period of construction in Germany would equal the fictitious British 24 months, since our vessels are seldom laid down until the close of the financial year—i.e., December to March. These delays in Germany have even yet not been mastered, and, at the time of writing, no sign of commencing this year's ship are evident at Wilhelmshaven, nor has cruiser "G" been started at the yard of Messrs. Blohm and Voss of Hamburg. The date given—October—is, therefore, probably a too early estimate, and the date of completion will be extended accordingly. One of the chief delays in German shipbuilding is due to the difficulty of obtaining guns in sufficient quantity; Krupp's hold the secret of Teuton naval expansion, and did space permit, the struggle to fit in the many contending elements would make good reading. All this seems much to our advantage; but are we in any better plight ourselves? The Lord Nelson was commenced in November, 1904, and is just about to begin her official trials. She will certainly have exceeded four years from the date of laying down to the day she hoists the pennant with the Home Fleet. The Invincible and Inflexible should have been commissioned in May last; the former has not yet commenced her trials. The Defence—not a Dreadnought cruiser—will almost have created a record when she joins the fleet next year; she was laid down at Pembroke on February 22, 1905. Why, too, are the ocean-going destroyers Afridi and Cossack not in commission when two ships of a subsequent programme—the Amazon and Saracen—are already running their trials? Lastly, will the Bellerophon steam out of Portsmouth Harbor on December 3 in commission and in all respects ready for service? It seems scarcely probable, since her trials are not to commence until the 26th of this month. And, if she is delayed, what shall be said of the Temeraire, at Devonport, or the Superb at Elswick? The two will be fortunate if they see completion within 30 months.

The above statements prove conclusively that Germany has no monopoly of labor or other troubles; indeed, figures show that it is we who have been the greater sufferers in the past.

With these facts before us, the necessities of the future are easily grasped. This is written in no pessimistic spirit, for there is not the slightest need for either panic or outcry. We are now, and shall be for some time, enormously strong. But the navy of today reflects the oversight of three years ago, and next year we have to look, not to our present position, but to that which will be presented in 1912. We have not the monopoly of misfortune, nor have we it of genius; our wonderful Dreadnought is powerful, but foreign copies are more so, and no longer can we claim that individual superiority will make up for lack of numbers. Battleships are cheaper than wars, and the present Government will not lose in popularity if, to maintain our Fleet at an efficient and sufficient level, it is forced to forgo the much-promised economies in national expenditure. But, if it fall in its trust—it is

not suggested it will do so—"the wild mob's million feet."

"Will kick it from its place, But then too late—too late." Your obedient servant, ALAN H. BURGOYNE, Editor of the Navy League Annual, 15 Southwick-street, Hyde Park, W., Oct. 3.

BUILT AND BUILDING IN MARCH, 1909.

GREAT BRITAIN.
(Contract time of building, 24 months.)
Name. Displacement. Completed.

1 Agamemnon	16,500	June 1908
2 Lord Nelson	16,500	Nov. 1908
3 Dreadnought	17,900	Oct. 1906
4 Inflexible	17,250	July 1908
5 Indomitable	17,250	July 1908
6 Invincible	17,250	Oct. 1908
7 Bellerophon	18,000	Dec. 1908
8 Temeraire	18,000	Jan. 1909
9 Superb	18,000	Feb. 1909
10 St. Vincent	19,250	Dec. 1909
11 Collingwood	19,250	Feb. 1910
12 Vanguard	19,250	March 1910
13 Foudroyant	20,000(e)	Nov. 1910(e)
14 "B"	19,000(e)	Dec. 1910(e)

JAPAN.

1 Satsuma	19,250	Jan. 1908
2 Akagi	19,750	Oct. 1908
3 Battleship "A"	20,750	Dec. 1909
4 Battleship "B"	20,750	July 1910
5 Haki	18,650	Jan. 1910
6 Cruiser "B"	18,650	July 1910
7 Cruiser "C"	18,650	Feb. 1911
8 Battleship "C"	20,750	March 1911

U.S.A.MERICA.

1 Michigan	16,000	June 1909
2 S. Carolina	15,000	July 1909
3 North Dakota	20,000	June 1910
4 Delaware	20,000	Aug. 1910
5 Utah	20,000	Aug. 1911
6 Florida	20,000	Aug. 1911

FRANCE.

1 Danton	18,027	Jan. 1911
2 Mirabeau	18,027	Jan. 1911
3 Voltaire	18,027	July 1911
4 Verguinand	18,027	July 1911
5 Diderot	18,027	July 1912
6 Condorcet	18,027	July 1912

GERMANY.

1 Nassau	17,679	Oct. 1909
2 Westfalen	17,679	Nov. 1909
3 Rheinland	17,960	Feb. 1910
4 E. Baden	17,960	March 1910
5 Cruiser "F"	18,000(e)	Aug. 1910
6 E. Oldenburg	19,000(e)	March 1911
7 E. Siegfried	19,000(e)	March 1911
8 E. Roewulf	19,000(e)	March 1911
9 Cruiser "G"	20,000(e)	March 1911

ITALY.

1 Mirafiori	18,302	Oct. 1911
2 "B"	18,302	June 1912

BRAZIL.

1 Minas Geraes	13,250	Jan. 1910
2 Sao Paulo	19,250	Jan. 1910
3 Rio de Janeiro	19,250	Jan. 1911

Besides the above there are projected:
For Russia, four ships of 24,000 tons and 21½ knots speed.
For Argentina, three ships of 16,500 tons and 20 knots speed.
For Chile, two ships of 19,000 tons and 21 knots speed.
For China, three ships of 21,000 tons and 20 knots speed.

IN PRAISE OF VICTORIA'S CHARMS

"If you want to run across people you know go to Charing Cross Station or come to Victoria" was the remark made to the writer by an English lady long resident in this most beautiful of cities, the capital of the largest province in the Dominion.

You leave Vancouver on the mainland in one of the superb "Princess" steamers of the C.P.R. line, a unique and palatial ferryboat which plies between the stirring city of Vancouver and this delightful residential spot. A few hours later the steamer is threading her way among islands and islets which, like a flock of young waterfowl, cling to the shores of this the mother island of the flock.

Scores of British settlers, a rather luxurious brand of the Robinson Crusoe tribe, are settled on these fascinating conglomerations of rock, forest, and farm land, and you become aware of their numbers only when the season is in full swing in Victoria and they go to one or other of the city hotels to take part in the social functions which Victorians enjoy.

Little of the residential charm of Victoria is revealed as you enter the harbor. To the right is the architectural triumph of the Dominion, the provincial legislative buildings, set on a slope of velvet sward and designed by those who had the foresight to determine that within a short decade "the problem of the Pacific" would engross the attention of both Federal and Imperial authorities.

To the left is the post office, a substantial stone structure where, when watching the crowd which comes and goes, you may first realize that Victoria stands as a buffer between the Occident and Orient. Sleek, well-clad Chinese merchants shoulder aside shabbily-dressed turbaned Hindus, while the Anglo-Saxon tongue in many varieties is heard, from the broken English of the Oriental or "breed" to the "ultra" pronunciation of the latest arrival from the old land, whose shooting "togs" are as conspicuous as his accent.

It is difficult for a temporary resident of this up-to-date city to realize that it is within a few hours' journey by motor or train of one of the best-stocked hunting and fishing grounds in Canada. You may dine at the Empress one evening enjoying a dinner prepared by a French chef kidnapped from one of the leading continental hotels and be waited upon by a man who has not ten months ago attended to your wants at Prince's.

You may have heard Paderewski or Kibelik at the Victoria theatre, where a well-dressed audience has gathered, many of whom have come by stage, boat, or train from ranches "up the island" or "on an island" to enjoy a treat which Londoners can command. Before twenty-four hours have passed you may be enjoying a freshly-caught salmon or trout, the product of your own skill as an angler, cooked to a turn over the camp fire by a "breed," who is guide, cook, and general factotum.

Victoria is essentially a city of homes of varying degrees of luxuriousness set in the midst of entrancing gardens, many of which slope down to the shores of a salt-water inlet, with vegetation thriving to the water's edge, or on one of the many handsome avenues which follow the curve of the land, sweeping upward from the shores of Oak Bay, where every house commands a view of incomparable loveliness. The staid, roomy, weather-beaten house of wood, hidden behind trees of fifty years' growth, speaks of the old regime, but these have given place to the more artistic erection built partly of stone with plenty of rich but subdued color to add to the picturesque effect, an admixture of the spreading Anglo-Indian bungalow and timbered house of old England. These attractive residences nestle between groups of giant boulders or perched high on the top of a rock, or again set in the midst of smooth lawns, green the whole year round. English ivy flourishes with exceeding luxuriance and spreads its kindly mantle of green over barren expanses. A handful of soil dropped into a crevice or cup of a rock becomes in a thrice the vantage ground for blossoming plants of every variety. Gardens at this time of the year are gay with rhododendrons, azaleas, and giant bushes of paeonies. The pearly sheen of fruit blossom of mid-April has given place to a perfect glory of golden broom, which runs riot in parks, gardens, and even borders the roadsides in residential districts.

An immense variety of the rose family seems to bloom for ten months of the year in this land of balmy winters and radiant summers. Wild flowers carpet the parks and render every acre of unused ground a thing of beauty and joy in spring-time.

Nowhere in Canada is the balance between work and play more observed than in Victoria. Well-preserved people of mature years are found taking an active part in all social amusements. The numerous banks suggest that the aggregate of wealth on the island is great in proportion to the number of inhabitants, and the many real estate agencies would point to the fact that property is rapidly changing hands.

Canadians who have "made their pile" in the middle and northwestern provinces have already "discovered" Victoria as an ideal place for permanent residence, and the retired professional or business man finds ample scope for his energies and a chance for increasing his capital in the many budding enterprises which daily come into view in this province of enormous area and undeveloped resources.

Private schools for both boys and girls, presided over by English masters and mistresses, are provided for those who prefer them

to government educational institutions; some of the schools are beautifully situated.

The hospitality of Victorians is hearty without being indiscriminate, and people who visit Victoria for the first time do well to arm themselves with letters of introduction, for social customs of older Britain still cling amid the growth of colonial democracy.

Club life flourishes; there are no fewer than two of the usual social order for men,

spiraea, and others. A small cactus also grows here, but it has nearly reached its northern limit of existence. The configuration of the islands is most irregular, with long bays and shallow lagoons running in every direction. Chatham Island is really cut up into several small islands, between which the tide runs with great velocity. At low water there are stretches of mud covered with the zoostera marina so beloved of wild fowl. The Brent

call the memory of an old English rookery. The crows have many times been threatened with destruction in the form of a bounty on their heads, and there is no doubt that at certain times they do a great deal of damage among the orchards and grain fields of Vancouver Island. They get no credit for the good they do in the killing of various grubs and acting as scavengers on the sea beaches, polluted with the refuse of salmon and dog-

Occasionally, in April and October, plovers and other wading birds rest for a day or two on these islands, as the flights of the great spring and autumn migration of waders and wildfowl pass directly over the city of Victoria, and birds can be heard in great numbers passing for many nights in succession.

The waters adjacent to Chatham and Discovery are well stocked with fish, mostly varieties of the cod family, and a bank with shallow soundings lying four miles farther out in the straits of Haro has supplied the local market with halibut for forty years.

The big run of the salmon passes round the east end of Discovery Island every year on its way to the spawning grounds of the Fraser River. From the top of the light-house tower you may look down upon acres of leaping fish and watch the Indians taking their harvest of the salmon to be smoked for winter use, paddling their "dug out" canoes on the edge of the strong tide, and dropping back into the eddy as their forefathers did before the white man came.

The beauty of the islands and the grandeur of the Olympic Range towering over the straits of Juan de Fuca will help you to conjure up scenes of the days when the romance of the unknown lay over the Pacific Ocean, until your eye falls on a liner bound for China, and you remember that you are in the middle of one of the world's great tracks of commerce, where romance is doomed to perish as surely as the Indian.—Warburton Pike in "Canada."

EFFECT OF IMPRISONMENT ON THE MIND

Dr. Helen Bouchier, who has served one month in Holloway as a suffragette prisoner, gives an account of her mental suffering there which is of considerable psychological interest.

A calm and logical-minded woman, she writes dispassionately and convincingly. "In my own case," she says, "I suffered very much less from many of the details of prison life than the majority of my fellow prisoners. I was never at all troubled by the fact that my cell door was locked on the outside.

"I was indeed not actively conscious that it was so. It came upon me rather as a surprise that one of my fellow prisoners suffered from being locked in so acutely that after the first night she said she felt as if she would go mad, and on the second night she screamed so and was so excited and unnerved that she had to be removed to the infirmary.

"I am not a young woman, and a good deal of my life has been spent alone, therefore the solitude of my cell did not wear upon my nerves as I know it did in some other cases. I had many interesting subjects of thought with which to occupy my mind as I sat sewing at the prison tasks. For all of which reasons the fact of being a prisoner should have affected me very lightly.

"Yet I found even that short term of imprisonment in some subtle way affecting my mind. The trivial incidents of the prison life, that at first I had known and felt to be absolutely unimportant, began to loom larger and larger before my mental vision, and I found myself losing all sense of proportion.

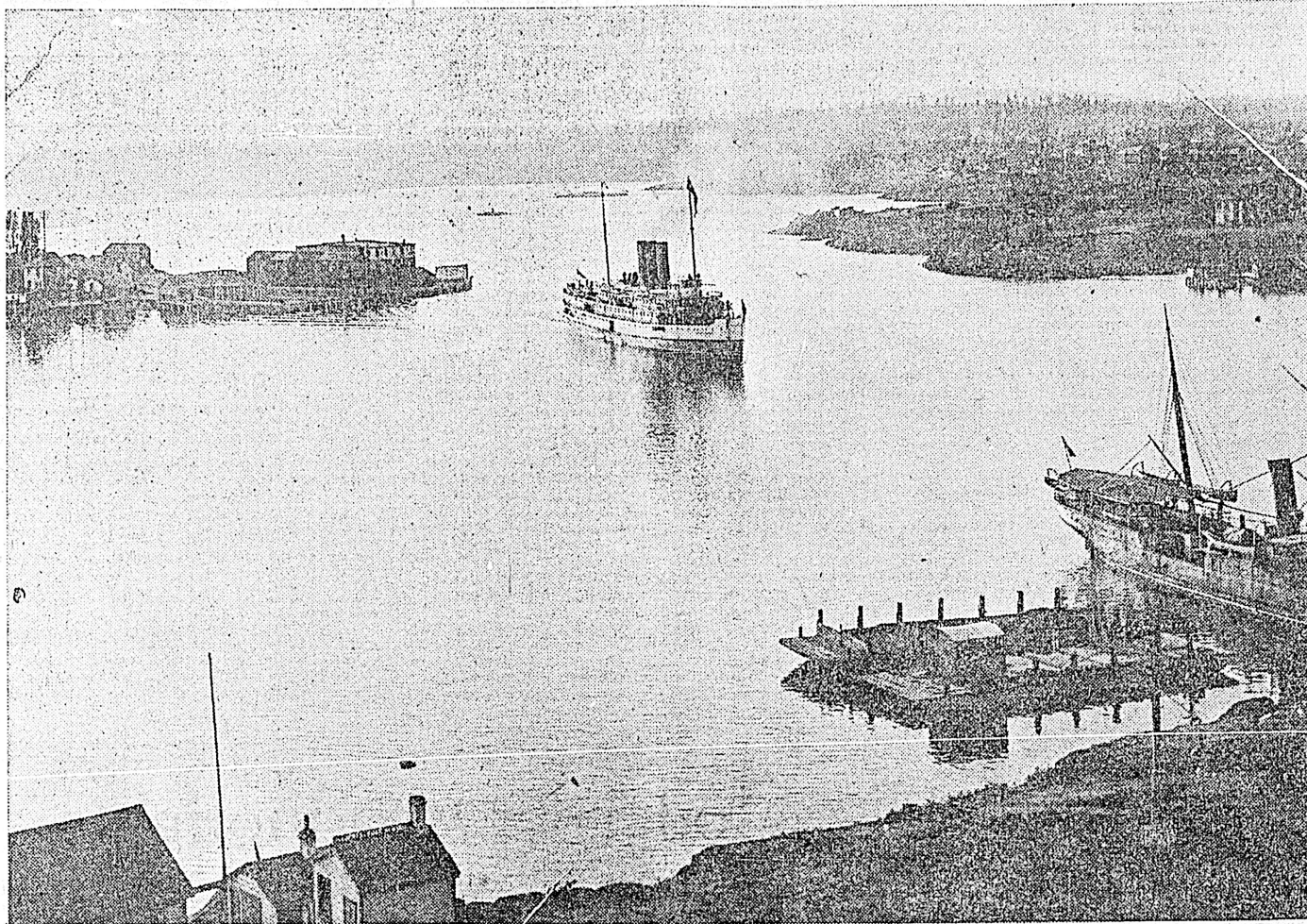
"If the needlework officer forgot to leave a pair of scissors in my cell in the morning, for instance, I could think of nothing else for the greater part of the day. If the library officer came to my cell while I was out at exercise, as happened once or twice, and in consequence my library book was not changed, that slight contretemps became a black tragedy that darkened the whole world and was brooded upon for hours.

"But the fact which showed me most startlingly the effect produced on my mind by the unnatural conditions of seclusion, silence, and monotony which prevailed in Holloway was the growth of a strange feeling of apprehension, of shrinking from the outside world. During the last week of my term I looked forward with eagerness to the moment of my release; my fellow prisoners and I reminded each other in whispers as we passed each other in the exercise yard that now there were only so many hours before the prison gates would be opened for us.

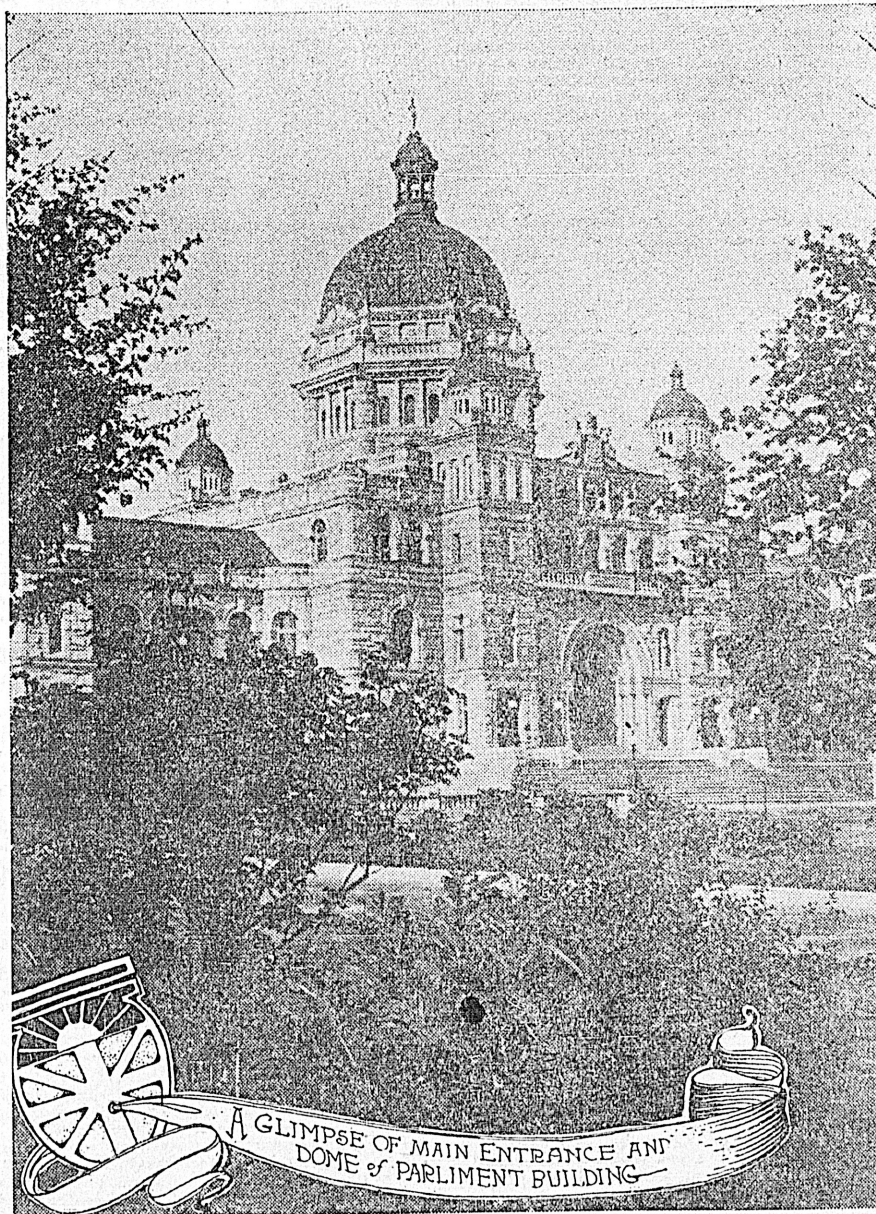
But when the last day came I felt that if I had my choice I would choose to put off my release for another day; with a most unnatural shrinking from the outer world, I said to myself: "Not today; I shall be more ready tomorrow." And this when I had spent but one month within those walls.

"I have seen that same shrinking and apprehension in some of the life-long prisoners in the Indian zenanas when such an idea has been suggested to them as that they should be free to come out into the life of the world. I have observed in them the weakening of mental fibre, the absence of all sense of proportion, the apathy and stagnation of the intellect, which I could already feel stealing over myself in the brief term of my imprisonment.

"There are some of us in the Women's Freedom League who are ready to go to prison for five years or seven years when the call comes for that sacrifice, but when we have talked it over among ourselves we have realized, we have acknowledged to each other, that when the sentence of imprisonment is passed upon us our lives will be practically ended—that we shall never do any more work in the world when the months and the years of imprisonment have worn down nerves and brain with the deadly monotony and silence and seclusion which are contrary to the laws of nature."



THE APPROACH TO THE CITY



and the Alexandra Club for women is the centre of much in the way of literary and artistic life, while the musical element is strong and supports excellent musical clubs and societies.

The famous golf links on the shores of Oak Bay are open the year round, and golf tournaments bring devotees of the game from American cities on the Pacific coast. Cricket and tennis are in full swing at this date. Yachting, rowing, and canoe and motor-boat racing occupy the attention of the members of the various aquatic clubs. Dog shows are immensely popular, and the first horse show has been held lately at Vancouver.

Life in Victoria resembles in some respects that of existence in the old land, but the spirit of adventure, romance, and enterprise permeates this polished gem of civilization set on the borders of the unexplored vastness of an undeveloped island in the Pacific ocean.—May Fitz Gibbon, in the Sphere.

Within four miles of Victoria, the capital of British Columbia, within sound of the steam whistles and less frequent church bells, lie two islands, Chatham and Discovery, named after the ships of Vancouver, and set in the heart of the tideway where the straits of Haro branch from the straits of Juan de Fuca. The inner passage is navigable for vessels of light draught, but is full of detached rocks, over which the tides flow and ebb with great strength, and in heavy weather give rise to the steep seas locally known as tide rips.

On a calm day, and with knowledge of the tides and their eddies, there is no danger or difficulty in crossing to these islands in a small boat, but they are seldom visited, as the people of Victoria have a dislike for the salt water—most unusual in a seaport town in a British colony—and thus it happens that a man can escape from the crude civilization of a growing western town and in a couple of hours find himself in British Columbia as it was in the days of Quadra and Vancouver.

A few Indians inhabit the islands, but there is no sign of the white man's invasion except at the eastern end of Discovery Island, where a lighthouse flashes its warning to the ever-increasing fleet of merchant vessels bound for and from the different ports of Vancouver Island and the mainland of British Columbia and Alaska.

In the distance, Chatham and Discovery resemble any of the smaller islands of the archipelago which extends along the coast line of the North Pacific ocean from Cape Flattery to Sitka, but a closer inspection will show many marked differences in the vegetation caused by the comparatively dry climate and the influence of a southerly latitude. The coniferous trees do not grow to any great height, owing to the poverty of the soil and the prevalence of the southeasterly gales of winter, but deciduous trees, such as oak, maple, alder, and willow, grow in great profusion; the so-called arbutus, which remains evergreen but sheds its bark, is plentiful, as well as many flowering bushes, ribes, syringa,

geese come here in the spring in some quantities, and bird life is always abundant. The long-tailed ducks, scaups, golden eyes, and surf scoters, are in great numbers; the quaint little harlequin duck also frequents these islands, as well as gulls, cormorants, divers, grebes, guillemots, and many other sea birds.

But the most noticeable birds of all are the Northwest crows (*Corvus caurinus*), which have taken possession of the whole group of islands as a breeding ground, and at once re-

fish, and it is a fact that most of their food is found among the shell-fish and the lower animal life exposed by the receding tide. The habits of the Northwest crow are most amusing, and the coast-line of British Columbia would lose a great attraction if the local legislature were ever unwise enough to put a bounty on the destruction of these birds. The nests are usually more tidy than the English rook's nest, and are neatly lined with strips of cedar bark.

AN HOUR WITH THE EDITOR

THE AGE OF THE EARTH

III.

When we speak of the age of the earth we necessarily assume that it had a beginning as a separate entity. This has no bearing upon the fundamental and insoluble question as to the origin of matter. In a late issue of a New York paper there is an answer to a correspondent who asks when matter was made. The question is a very absurd one, and the answer is equally absurd, not, because of what the editor says, but because of the positiveness with which he states as a fact that matter has existed from all eternity. There is, of course, some reason in the contention that, seeing that matter exists, the burden of proof lies upon him who says there was a time when it did not exist; but, as we have yet to learn what matter is, it is much too soon to conclude that it has been and will be eternal. But this is too abstruse a question to discuss for, no matter how much we might say about it, no conclusion of any value could by any possibility be reached. When we speak of the existence of the earth as a separate entity we are upon a ground in respect to which it is possible to cite some evidence. In an article on the nebulae mention was made of the fact that in the Constellation of Orion there is to be seen a process in operation, which some astronomers think may be a system of worlds in process of foundation. If this is the case considerable progress has been reached, for the nebulous matter has been concentrated at many points, and the process of solidification is in an advanced stage. The points of concentration in Orion are far, apparently, from being like the earth, although naturally some of the smaller among them may be. If there are in that constellation globes as large as the earth that have become solid, we have no telescopes sufficiently powerful to discern them; but such argument as is possible from analogy, in a case where there is a great paucity of data, bears out the suggestion that the matter constituting the great Nebula of Orion is in a far less advanced condition than that of the Solar System. In the latter the matter has concentrated into eight large masses and an innumerable number of smaller bodies, but all these individual concentrations have not reached the same stage of solidity. Between the external covering of the Sun and the small meteorites, which fall to the earth's surface there can be found in the Solar system every grade of solidity, for in this sense the term solid does not mean firmness but only separation from its surroundings. A mass of the thinnest conceivable ether floating in space is relatively a solid.

The assumption of astronomers is that the Solar System, and hence the Earth, at one time existed in the form of an exceedingly tenuous vapor. Further back of this speculation cannot go, for the human mind is not capable of conceiving the non-existence of matter and its original creation. The Age of the Earth would hardly be understood as going back to this primary condition. Examination of the nebulae suggests that this attenuated vapor motion was imparted, and this motion caused the vapor to become luminous, which was the first stage in the process of creation. On this point Astronomy and Genesis are in accord. What caused this luminosity is a matter of supposition, but it is conceivable that the collision of the particles out of which the vapor was composed, would make them incandescent, just as the collision of steel with flint produces an incandescent spark. Assuming the occurrence of such a stage in the history of the Solar System, there is a basis upon which calculations, of a sort, can be made. They are necessarily very uncertain, and the most accurate of them is little more than a vague approximation, but assuming the existence of all solids in a gaseous form and estimating the probable rate at which the heat necessary to maintain them in that condition would be given off, it is possible to reach some idea, exceedingly indefinite though it must be as to how long a period of time was required for the earth to become solid. This has, as was mentioned in passing in a previous article, been estimated to be about 150,000,000 years. The most that any one would venture to say in such a connection is that the process of solidification might be accomplished in the period named. From this as a basis it is possible to estimate the length of time during which the Earth has existed as a separate body, and one astronomer has thought that perhaps half the period, or 75,000,000 years would be a long enough time to allow for the concentration of a part of the original nebulous matter into a sphere which in due course became the solid globe upon which we live. This is little more than a guess. It is nothing more than a suggestion of a length of time in which the earth may have been passed from the condition of an individual mass of intensely heated and greatly attenuated vapor—a vapor of which even the hardest of metals formed a part—to its present condition. This length of time might possibly be long enough to permit of the various geological process of which the rocks bear witness, but this cannot be said with certainty. At this point the question may be left, the conclusion being that we are absolutely without data from which we can infer with any reasonable certainty what the Age of the Earth as an individual member of the Solar System may be.

MAKERS OF HISTORY

XXX.

When Kublai was Grand Khan of the Mongols and ruled from the valley of the Volga to the shores of the Yellow Sea, two Venetian Brothers, Polo by name, set out on a journey eastward by way of the Black Sea and thence across Central Asia. When Kublai heard that strangers from a far country had come into his realm, he sent for them and extended a very cordial greeting, when they were ready to return he gave them a commission to the Pope asking for a hundred men to instruct his people in the ways of Christianity. The request not being complied with, the brothers returned to the Court of Kublai, taking with them the son of one of them, Marco, bearing his Christian name. Kublai was greatly pleased with Marco and took him into his fullest confidence. For seventeen years Marco Polo acted as a diplomatic representative of the Great Khan and in that capacity visited all the lands of Asia, which border on the Pacific Ocean, extending his journeys to Japan, which he was the first European to set foot upon, and to which he gave the name Cipangu in the account subsequently written of his travels. A matrimonial alliance having been proposed between a Mongol princess and a Persian prince, the three Polos asked and obtained permission to travel to Teheran in her company. The journey was made by water down through the China sea and thence around by way of Singapore to the Indian Ocean and then up the Persian Gulf, whence they proceeded to Teheran. When they reached that city they learned of Kublai's death, and determined to return to Venice, bearing with them much gold and many precious stones. Marco wrote the story of their travels, but it was not believed. How can it be true? asked the wise men of their native city and they added that if such things as Marco told of the East were true, they would have known it without being instructed by an unknown adventurer. So Marco Polo's report was officially ignored, and it was only after his death, and when other adventurers came back with similar tales, that the wonderful things he told received serious consideration from any one. Then a desire arose in many minds to find a way to the East which would involve less transhipment en route and permit of the carriage of a greater quality of goods than the overland route across Asia. The Portuguese were foremost among

the adventurers, who braved the dangers of unknown seas, and when Bartholomew Diaz at length rounded the Cape of Storms, now known as the Cape of Good Hope, a way to India was opened to the world, but it does not appear as if the Portuguese navigators believed that Far Cathay, which we now call China, could be reached in this way. They thought it was too far to the North.

During the awakening of Southwestern Europe to the possibilities of overseas discoveries, Christopher Columbus was born in Genoa. From his boyhood he was inspired by a love of adventure and the fact that he died in the service of Spain was due to his having been thrown into the sea off the Portuguese Coast during a fight with pirates, whereupon he swam ashore. He remained in Portugal and made a voyage to Iceland, returning to Cadiz in Spain. Columbus was not only an adventurous navigator. He was a mystic. His son Ferdinand, writing of him, says that his father was a man of mystery; even his name Christopher Columbus, which means in English Christ-bearing Dove, or Messenger, typifying the task for which he was ordained by Providence. Columbus, himself in some of his earlier letters says that he felt called upon of God to fulfil the prophecies and carry the Message of Salvation to the people who lived beyond the Ocean of Darkness, as the Atlantic was called in those days. We may well suppose that he was informed as to the various traditions of discovery made by mariners, who through accident or design had been carried far to the west. We know that he was aware of the contentions made by the learned men of Egypt two thousand years before that the earth was a globe, because the records of the Council of Salamanca, before which he was called for examination, show that he endeavored to convince the assembled ecclesiastics of this fact; but they refused to believe it. They could not find the statement in the Bible, and they argued that, because people who might live beyond the ocean could not be descended from Adam and Eve, there were necessarily no people beyond the ocean, a form of argument quite in keeping with the Aristotelian system then in vogue with learned men.

The story of the first journey of Columbus has been told so often that to repeat it in this place would be superfluous. It brings out the character of the man in a wonderful way, showing that he was inspired by something else than a love of adventure or a desire to enrich himself by finding gold and precious stones in the lands he hoped to find. The evangelization of Cipangu was his primary object, because he thought that land was the nearest of Oriental countries, but he was not without the expectation of making his way to Cathay and hearing the story of the Cross to the millions of whom Marco Polo had written more than a century and a half before. He thought he discovered India, when he landed on the little island of San Salvador. He believed that Cuba might be a part of the territory of the Grand Khan, and when at length he reached the Mainland near the mouth of the Orinoco, we find him turning his ships northward in the hope of discovering either Cipangu itself or some passage through the land which would lead to that mysterious empire.

That Columbus must have a prominent place in the list of Makers of History will be conceded without argument. His achievement created an epoch. His discoveries excited the ambition as well as the cupidity of others and in a short time the western seas swarmed with adventurers. It was not long before Balboa looked out upon the Pacific Ocean, the Great South Sea as he called it, from the summit of the Isthmian Mountains and Magellan, with rare enterprise, followed the South American coast until he reached the Strait which bears his name, and sailed boldly out upon the waters of the greatest of the oceans. One of the results of the voyage of Columbus was that the world was shown to be larger than it had been believed to be. The maps, which were in use before his time, showed Cipangu, or Japan, to be not very far west of the Azores, but rather to the northward. The discovery of America was a terrific shock to the authority of those who assumed to speak with authority on all subjects of human knowledge and gave an impetus to original investigation in every field of research.

Efforts have been made by some writers to lessen the fame of Columbus by representing that he must have heard of the existence of lands beyond the ocean and that he was really only in search of what had already been discovered when he led his little squadron of what a contemporary calls "three little leaky vessels" towards the setting sun. But even if this were the case, and it cannot be shown to be so, his courage and enthusiasm were none the less noble. For eighteen years he labored to secure the assistance necessary to enable him to undertake his great task, and it may be assumed that if evidence had been available to show that he was only attempting to do what had already been done, he either would not have been so long in securing some patron to give him the needed aid, or would have failed to obtain it at all. The discovery of America was an event of such supreme importance that we may venture to break the continuity of this series of articles by a brief account of what are said to have been discoveries of the New World before the Genoese raised the Cross on the Island of San Salvador. This will be attempted in the next article.

JEWS AND CHRISTIANS

We find in an eastern paper an interview with one of the Messrs. Guggenheim, a member of the great copper firm, in which the advisability of internarrations between the Jews and Christians is discussed. We have no intention of dealing with that question, but Mr. Guggenheim mentioned one thing which he never received the consideration which is its due. He said that the introduction of Christianity was really a Jewish reformation, and he described it as Judaism with its encumbrances laid aside. Dr. Hirsch, a renowned Jewish Rabbi, who visited the Pacific Coast some fifteen years ago, said in a lecture delivered in Seattle that Christians forgot that Jesus of Nazareth was a Jew. Whether it is possible for Judaism and Christianity to discover a common ground upon which they can stand in a united effort for the betterment of humanity no one can undertake to say, but Christians might do something towards the realization of such a consummation if they would endeavor to realize the fact to which Mr. Guggenheim referred. There never was the slightest justification for the intense hostility of the Christians towards the Jews. It does not appear to have existed to any very great degree in the years immediately following the Crucifixion, and yet one might understand why the followers of the Victim of Calvary might well have been deeply incensed against those who were responsible for His death. The hostility was of later growth, and we are inclined to think that it was largely the outcome of the attitude of Imperial Rome towards the Jewish people. Rome was tolerant of all religions except that professed by the Jews, which it did not endeavor to differentiate from that of the Christians. A Jew was hated by Pagan Rome because of his religious faith, which led him to assume an attitude of hostility to the practice of the Romans, who ascribed divine honors to their emperors. From this transition to persecution of the Jews by the civil authorities, when Christianity became the State religion the transition was easy. It seems as if it were time for Judaism and Christianity to understand each other better. The former has been the great exponent of Monotheism; the latter that of personal righteousness. The two combined might wield an influence that would revolutionize the world.

Famous Frenchmen of the Eighteenth Century

XIV.

(N. de Bertrand Lugrin.)

THE DEATH OF ROBESPIERRE

Tallien was now forging to the front place in the ranks of the Revolutionists. From the beginning of his career he had exercised great influence over the lower classes, an influence second only to that exerted by Marat. Like the latter he had at first been proprietor of a little paper which he used as the mouthpiece to further his doctrines, and which in friendly rivalry to "L'ami du peuple," he called "L'ami des citoyens." In his manner of living he was most shamefully immoral, but the immorality found a check when he fell in love with Madame de Fontenay. For some time he was the instigator of no more crimes, nor took part in any affairs of a questionable nature. The Convention, suspicious of this sudden change of character, called him to account for it, whereupon to prove their suspicions without foundation he became more recklessly cruel than ever. Robespierre, who whatever else may be said of him, was not a licentious man, became thoroughly disgusted with Tallien's immorality, and had his name struck off from the list of members of the Jacobin Club, a club which had 1200 branches throughout France and which was famous as being responsible for the Reign of Terror. In retaliation Tallien undertook to rally the Dantonites, and antagonize them against Robespierre. The fall of the latter may be directly traced to Tallien's indefatigable efforts. The populace of Paris was like a weathervane, blown about helplessly by the will of those in power, today in one direction, tomorrow in another, and as Tallien's power increased and that of Robespierre declined, those who had been prone to consider "The Incurruptible" as their inspired leader and deliverer, became his enemies and executioners.

Saint Just with great lack of discrimination, seized upon this inauspicious time to name Robespierre as Dictator. It was not a popular move. The people were ready to follow a leader but not to acknowledge a master. Saint Just made a speech before the Assembly which he ended as follows:

"Misfortune has reached a climax. The country is in a state of anarchy—I declare upon my honor and upon my conscience that I see only one means of safety; and that is the concentration of power in the hands of one man who has enough genius, force, patriotism and generosity to become the embodiment of public authority—a man at once virtuous, inflexible as well as an incorruptible citizen. That man is Robespierre. It is only he that can save the State. I ask that he be invested with the Dictatorship."

But every man in the Assembly was suspicious of his neighbor and dared not second the motion of Saint Just, though one and all were afraid of the vengeful anger of Robespierre. Tallien was invited to head an attack against the would-be Dictator and Saint Just in the Convention the following day. The scene was a dramatic and memorable one. Saint Just was the first to mount the tribune. He had barely begun his discourse when he was interrupted by Tallien, whose words met with great applause. Again Saint Just attempted to speak, and another member interrupted him beginning furiously to attack Robespierre. But the latter had put up with all that his fiery nature would stand. Livid and trembling with rage, he sprang up the steps of the tribune. "I demand liberty to speak," he cried.

A loud shout echoed through the hall, "Down with the tyrant!" Tallien dashed once more to the tribune and stood beside him.

"And I demand that the veil be torn away," he cried, "and that all conspirators be unmasked." There was an uproar in the Convention. The little group that favored Robespierre was conspicuous by its isolation. Tallien continued to speak, Robespierre standing beside him, his fiery glance resting now upon him, now upon the sea of faces beneath. At length as Tallien paused for a moment he seized upon the opportunity and grasping at the tribune with both hands, he turned his face toward the members of the moderate party.

"It is to you virtuous and honorable men of the Plain that I address myself," he said. "I will not speak to scoundrels."

"Down with the tyrant," responded the Plain. The president rang the bell to silence the orator. "President of Assassins," screamed Robespierre, his words almost inarticulate with rage. "I demand liberty to speak."

"The blood of Danton is choking him," someone called.

Then followed a storm of shouting. "A decree, a decree."

Robespierre looked upon them all with fearless defiant eyes. A thousand menacing faces surrounded him. He stood at bay, a pitiful figure, perhaps, and worthy of his punishment, but meriting some admiration nevertheless for his undaunted bearing.

"Send me to my death," he cried, with scornful indifference.

"Thou hast merited it a thousand times," was the reply.

"I ask to share the lot of my brother," cried the younger Robespierre, springing beside him in the tribune.

"Thy wish shall be granted," was the response. A decree for Robespierre means a decree for you, for Saint Just and for Couthon. Couthon is a tiger thirsting for blood, he would mount to the throne upon our corpses."

"I mount the throne," said Couthon with great sarcasm. He was a paralytic and could not use his limbs, but had to be carried from place to place by his bearer. His physical infirmity did not lessen his mental power, and he had been one of the most sanguinary of the Revolutionists.

The decree was proclaimed. But many of the people still favored Robespierre whom they had so long feared and respected. The Jacobins swore to protect him. He was arrested but was released and set at the head of an insurrectionary army.

Once more the tocsin sounded throughout Paris and the gates of the city were closed. Once more the people trembled with terror of what the ominous sound must mean, and those who could armed themselves to be in readiness for what would follow. All who conspired against the Convention were declared outlaws and condemned to execution, therefore many who had intended to remain faithful to Robespierre abandoned their purpose. As for the one-time leader he had no hope since the first fatal meeting in the Assembly. Historians claim that had he chosen to show his old-time confidence and authority he might have escaped execution. But he lost heart and his weakness meant the lack of courageous action on the part of his followers.

He was at the club of the Jacobins, listening listlessly to the arguments of the leaders, when one Meda, who had managed to gain admittance by shouting to those at the door, "Long Live Robespierre," rushed up to him and stood before him, his pistol in his hand.

"Surrender traitor," he cried, and shot him through the jaw.

He was followed by a crowd of men bent upon the arrest of Robespierre and his accomplices.

"Kill me," begged Saint Just of Lebas. But the latter shook his head and placing his weapon against his own head, he pressed the trigger and fell dead. The younger Robespierre fled through the crowd to an open window from which he jumped. He was picked up dead. Couthon's bearer was shot, but Couthon fell to the floor unharmed.

It was five o'clock of the same day when the fatal cart bore Robespierre and Saint Just to execution.

When the news went abroad that Robespierre was no more, there was great jubilation throughout France, especially the prisons of France. At the Conciergerie, Madame Beauharnais (afterwards Empress Josephine) and Madame de Fontenay (afterwards Madame Tallien) were awaiting word of their condemnation. The joyful tidings reaching them they embraced one another, feeling that they were already delivered.

THE STORY TELLER

Long after the death of the elder George Grossmith the British income tax commissioners sent to the son, the well-known actor, a notice assessing the income of the deceased at \$10,000. Mr. Grossmith returned the document to the proper quarter, with the following note written across it:

"I am glad to learn my father is doing so well in the next world; \$10,000 is a great deal more than he ever made in this. Kindly forward this notice to his new address, and remember me affectionately to him."

Father Vaughan, the London priest who has achieved notoriety, is said to have, in addition to his more deliberate rhetoric, the art of putting wisdom into a pointed phrase, which is the definition of the brightest wit. Often his irony is very quick and flashing.

Once, when he was being shown a portrait of Henry VIII. by Holbein at Trinity College, some one asked him what he would do if King Harry stepped down from his frame.

"I should ask the ladies to leave the room," was his instant reply.

One day recently in an eastern village a man lost a horse, and, failing to find him, went down to the public square and offered a reward of \$5 to whoever would bring him back. A half-witted fellow who heard the offer volunteered to discover the whereabouts of the horse, and, sure enough, he returned in half an hour, leading him by his bridle.

The owner was surprised at the ease with which his half-witted friend had found the beast, and on passing the \$5 to him, he asked:

"Tell me, how did you find the horse?" To which the other made answer: "Vaal, I thought to myself, where would I go if I was a horse; and I went there, and he had."

It is not strange that the young lawyer congratulated himself when he married a young woman of exquisite mind—thin, big-headed girl in spectacles. A friend was introduced to the lady one night, and later on the bridegroom said to him:

"George, what do you think of her?" George puffed thoughtfully on his cigar. "Well," he said, "to tell you the truth, she isn't much to look at, is she?"

The husband's face fell. "Ah, but," he said eagerly, "what a mind she has! Externally, perhaps she isn't all that could be desired, but within—ah! George, she has a beautiful mind."

George smiled. "Then have her turned," he said.

"It is an invariable fact," said the professor at the club, "that the sense of sight travels more rapidly than the sense of sound. You will observe, sir, that when a bit of ordnance is fired from a fortress or a man-of-war you see the puff of smoke that comes coincidentally with the explosion several moments before you hear the report thereof. Thus it is always—"

"Not always," said a little Irish student from the corner. "I know of a case where hearing antedates seeing by really considerable lapses of time."

"I know of no such thing in the whole range of science," retorted the professor, pompously. "Perhaps you can enlighten us, sir."

"Well," said little O'Leary, "it's the case of an Englishman and a joke. In almost every case the Englishman hears a joke about a week before he sees it, sir."

But the professor had gone, and they say that nowadays when he sees O'Leary he shies off like a frisky horse in the presence of a motor car.

A traveller in Texas says that he was riding along a cattle-trail near the New Mexico line, when he met a rather pompous looking native of the region, who introduced himself as Colonel Higgins of Devil's River.

"Were you a colonel in the Confederate army?" the traveller asked.

"No, sah."

"On the Union side, then?"

"No, sah; nevah was in no wah."

"Belong to the Texas Rangers?"

"No, sah; I do not."

"Ah, I see; you command one of the State militia regiments."

"No, sah; I don't. Don't know nothing about soldiering."

"Where, then, did you get the rank of colonel?"

"I see a kumel by marriage, sah."

"By marriage? How's that?"

"I married the widow of a kumel, sah—Kumel Thompson, of Waco."

The meanest woman in the world has been discovered. She lives at Penatanguish, on the Maine coast. Willie Boggs, a little orphan who works like a man and saves all he earns, in the hope of going to college, asked her if she didn't want a mess o' clams. She did. Willie took the basket and the clam-digger, hastened down to the beach at low tide, and, after two hours' hard work, returned with a bushel of quahogs.

"How much do I owe ye?" the meanest woman inquired.

"Why—er"—little Willie hesitated, knowing that she wouldn't pay the regular price, twenty cents—

"why—er—I guess about fifteen cents, Miss Prudence."

"All right," said she, and handed him a dime.

"But that's only ten cents," Willie modestly objected.

"That's right," Miss Prudence reassured him. "I'm charging ye five cents for the use o' the clam-digger."

And the clam-digger was one she had borrowed from a neighbor that morning.

Sixty years ago, there were in the Long Room of the London custom-house twelve officers styled "cocket-writers;" they wrote certificates that goods had been duly entered and the duties paid. They were also known as patent officers, because appointed for life by letters-patent from the Crown. Their salaries were nominal, sixty pounds sterling a year, but they were permitted to remunerate themselves by extorting fees from the merchants—fees which, in some cases, amounted to a thousand pounds a year.

In 1831, the treasury determined to abolish patent offices, and called upon the twelve cocket-writers to furnish a statement of their emoluments. The officers, ignorant of the treasury's purpose, imagined that the government intended to impose an income-tax. Ten of the writers, therefore, returned a statement which understated their fees by several hundred pounds. The other two furnished an honest statement.

In a few days, ten clerks were surprised and disgusted and two clerks were astonished but pleased. The treasury notified the cocket-writers that their offices would be abolished, and that they would be compensated by pensions rated according to the returns they had themselves furnished.

There were gnashing of teeth and broad smiles in the Long Room. One of the two honest cocket-writers enjoyed his pension for fifty-two years, during which time the treasury paid him fifty-two thousand pounds.

WITH THE POETS

The Coming Days

Oh, many are the things that are out in the years; There are visions of joy, bright hopes and dark fears, There are prophecies made which the future must hold To swift, sure fulfillment, in measure untold. There are gleamings of smiles and cloud mists of tears, There are beautiful things far out in the years.

There are beautiful things far out in the years, There is light which the gloom of the present endears, There are thoughts which the future to good deed may change, There is happiness there so blissful and strange, Though the present for us hold but trials and tears, There are beautiful things far out in the years.

Dreamland

Pretty little stranger, in your downy bed, With the sunlight playing round your tumbled head, Tell me little stranger—where does Dreamland lie?

On the wooded hilltops with their crowns of green? In the placid waters with their glittering sheen? Or above the cloud drifts in the shining sky? Tell me little stranger—where does Dreamland lie?

Is it in the clouds, that fly on feathered wing? Or on ragged mountains where the lichens cling? Will we find it some day, in the by-and-by? Tell me little stranger—where does Dreamland lie?

Will you take me with you when you go again? Far from earthly passion, loneliness and pain, Hand in hand we'll find it—only you and I, Come then little stranger—where does Dreamland lie?

The Unremembered

Fragments of a Lost Memory

Where have they gone, the unremembered things, The hours, the faces, The trumpet-call, the wild boughs of white spring? Would I might pluck you from forbidden spaces, All ye, the vanished tenants of my places!

Stay but one moment, speak that I may hear, Swift passer-by! The wind of your strange garments in my ear Catches the heart like a beloved cry From lips, alas, forgotten utterly.

An odor haunts, a color in the mesh, A step that mounts the stair; Come to me, I would touch your living flesh— Look how they disappear, ah, where, ah, where? Because I name them not, deaf to my prayer.

If I could only call them as I used, Back by his name! That violin—what ancient voice that mused! Yon is the hill, I see the beacon flame, My feet have found the road where once I came, Quick—but again the dark, darkness, and shame.

—Florence Wilkinson, in McClure's Magazine.

Longing

Ho, little lad with the drowsing eyes, What are the sights that are brought to you Over the deep where the Dreamship flies, Far remote from the sky's bright blue? What are the visions so rosy, pray, Bringing smiles to your cheeks so fair? What the enchantment that lures you there?

What is the phantom that you behold? What is the prize that you seek afar, Over the shimmering sea of gold, Out, far out where your dream-thoughts are? Snare in your hand, in your own, my dear, And lead me into your fancy, too; Let me taste of your joys, and hear The mystic songs that are sung for you.

Ho, little lad, with the shining hair, And the wee, pink palms that are clasped in mine, What are the blooms that are waving there, What are the rioting roses intertwine? Let me walk in the paths you know, Into the blossomed vales I'd stray, Where dream-bells tinkle so soft and low, Out in the Land of the End of Day.

—E. A. Brininstool, in Los Angeles Express.

A Plaine of Dry Places

(Libyan Desert, June, 1907) Solemn and silent are our solitudes, Voiceless and lithe the lizard rustles by; Death is his penalty, whoever intrudes Upon this unvalued privacy.

At night the shameless moon, unveiled, undim, Unbound of clouds, looks down on us, Each morn upon the sharp horizon rim The disc-divided sun appears.

The hills, dry breasts that ae'er will suckle, lie In virgin loneliness, unvisited by rain; Dry are the valleys, dry the heights, and dry The air that quivers o'er the plain.

Rare miners, on the utmost edges here, Our flinty sides, and, far above, the kite Fast flees on fear-struck pinions, when we roar In anger at the dynamite.

Miles may not measure us nor leagues attain Our boundless boundaries; only from the sky The stars can scan the length of all our pain, The breadth of its intensity.

Mists know we not, nor clinging fog, nor dew, That washes out at night the sins of noon, Sands only hot and brown, sky hot and blue; Tearless we weep and crave a boon:

Bless us, O God, with Noah's curse, when he Saw battling clouds subdue th' insistent sun, Throw wide thy sluice gates, Heaven, that thence a sea Descending merge the seas in one.

Glamour of the Sea

Mother of Worlds throw wide your arms, Gather me on to your breast; Soothe me to sleep with your softest sigh, Lull me to infinite rest, Talk to me in your roiling voice, Whisper, I'll know 'tis you Bidding me come to your salt, sweet home, Calling me to the blue.

Mother of mysteries ne'er to be solved, Deep as your own deep green, Gray as your gray, on a stormy day, Pathless, smooth, serene, Oh, mother mine, keep calling me, Tear from my breast my heart; Cruel you are, and laugh the while, Ruthless the love you impart.

Tangle me in your tresses green, Toss me, and tumble, and spurn, Thrill me in your briny spume, Till flesh and bone shall burn, Break me upon your hoary locks, Tear me upon your thigh, Read me, you savage Mother of Things, Wrench me until I die.

Then smile as I lay, unconscious, dead, Rock me to life once more; Fill my lungs with your pungent breath, Till your brine shall heal my sore, Call me again to your salty side, Flirt with me, mother of queens, Vestal or wanton, cruel or kind, Toward you my soul ever leans,

Tangle me, toss me, tumble or spurn, Break me or tear me, throttle me, rend, Mother, oh, Mother, your glamor still holds My soul to the end of The End.

Diagnosis of Condition of "Sick Man of Europe"



A TERRIBLE and sanguinary war, shaking the four quarters of the world, was predicted as inevitable, but Turkey, the immediate sufferer, shows no disposition to take so tragic a view of the situation, and the scaremongers have now come reluctantly to recognize the fact that, so far as the chief disputants are concerned, there is nothing to fight about. Turkey has been roughly and rudely treated, and that at a time when she had secured the sympathy and respect of all the world by her efforts at internal reform; but she has not lost an inch of territory or a piastre of revenue. We are glad to see that the weekly reviews, having had time to reflect, take this view of the situation, following the wise and judicious lead given by Sir Edward Grey. We may be permitted again to direct attention to what the Foreign Secretary said on this point, and what no doubt he repeated to M. Isvolsky in their interview. Said Sir Edward Grey:

"The material and practical change which has been made is not great. Bulgaria has declared its independence, but it had autonomy before, and the difference between autonomy and independence is not, from the practical point of view, so very great, whatever it may be from the sentimental. The provinces of Bosnia and Herzegovina were under Austrian administration before, and the fact that she now has announced her intention of taking them over entirely and for good is not such a very material and practical change. But the manner in which this has been brought about is, to say the least of it, both irregular and abrupt."

In a word, Bulgaria and Austria have taken a short cut, and have thus violated diplomatic etiquette, and they will have to pay for it. Money will be much more useful to Turkey just now than territory, and the "compensation" that may be decreed by European diplomacy will be very welcome to the depleted treasury of the Porte. Bulgaria has seized a section of the Eastern railway, and for that she will have to pay. She has also temporarily alienated the tribute which Eastern Roumelia owes to Turkey, and for that a capitalized sum will be due. Greece is in the same situation with regard to Crete, and, although Bosnia and Herzegovina paid no tribute, there can be little doubt that there also Austria will not grudge a monetary solatium to Turkey for the "irregular and abrupt" fashion in which the provinces were annexed. We are not sure indeed that it would not be wise for England to take advantage of the opportunity in order to "regularize" her position in Cyprus and in Egypt on the same cash basis. We pay tribute to Turkey for governing well countries which she governed ill, and it would, in our opinion, be of mutual benefit if we paid over a lump sum, and thus obtained a free hand. It has been calculated that Turkey might thus obtain in all a sum of over twenty million pounds in return for an unreal and shadowy suzerainty, and this sum would do much to place the imperial finances on something like a safe basis.

We have not in all this—any more than has Sir Edward Grey—the slightest desire to minimize or to weaken the sense of treaty obligations. We merely wish to emphasize the obvious truth that the position of Turkey is a peculiar and altogether exceptional one, and that under no circumstances can the public conscience of Europe contemplate the possibility of handing back to Turkish rule Christian populations which have by one means or another managed to emancipate themselves. If the Young Turks by their courage and statesmanship and enlightened patriotism can so restore and rejuvenate their country that Christian and Turk can dwell together in a spirit of mutual fair play and toleration, then the decay of Turkey may be arrested, and the empire placed on a normal European basis. All Europe would welcome such a consummation. But those who have by a great price already obtained their freedom are not likely to run any risks by re-entering a dubious partnership. Meanwhile, the situation is viewed more calmly in every quarter. Even in Serbia, where the danger of boiling over was very real for twenty-four hours or so, the Skupstina appears to be taking a rational view of the affair. The Serbo-Bosnian frontier and the Turko-Bulgarian frontier are the danger points, for a band of irregulars might at any moment precipitate a collision by some act of brutal violence such as is only too common in the Balkan Peninsula. But there, too, we hope that the worst is past. As for the Great Powers, they have not, and never had, the remotest intention of fighting. Instead of that they are discussing quite calmly the best method of restoring diplomatic order. England, France, Russia and Italy have formally pointed out to Austria and Bulgaria the reprehensible nature of their conduct, and they are in active consultation as to the practical steps to be taken. England has sent a formidable fleet from Malta to the Aegean in order to give moral support to Turkey, and incidentally to keep an eye on Crete and Samos and other islands that threaten to cause trouble. Russia proposes a congress of the Powers to discuss and revise the whole situation, a proposal which is received with a decided lack of enthusiasm both by England and by Turkey. England has no great desire for a congress that might ask questions as to the precise date on which we propose to evacuate Cyprus or even Egypt, where our position, diplomatically speaking, is irregular; and as for

Turkey, she has the melancholy reflection that congresses do not in general tend to an increase of Turkish territory or prestige.—Belfast Whig.

Sir Edward Grey, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, in a recent speech said: During the last three months there has been a most remarkable change in the attitude of the people of this country to the Turkish government. For a generation past our relations with the government of Turkey have been those of constant friction and remonstrance, but they have changed from friction and remonstrance to very deep sympathy. For nearly a generation past, as the papers have shown, there has been nothing but a tale of outrage and violence coming from such places as Armenia and Macedonia, and we in common with other

the improvement came later, but when it did come on the reports we have received during the last month show the change was equally favorable and complete. Hatred, strife and oppression have been swept away, and they have been replaced by fair play, peace and goodwill—goodwill which is the surest guarantee of peace, more sure than any treaty or any constitution, or anything else. (Cheers.) Well, never in history, I think, has there been a change more sudden and so beneficent. It would have been incredible if it had not occurred, and a profound impression has been produced upon all who have been in contact with it by the upright character and purity of motives of the men who have brought this change about. There has been patriotism in the best sense of the word, a patriotism which

ing the work, but at this hopeful and critical moment has come the declaration of Bulgarian independence and the news that Austria is going to take over Bosnia and Herzegovina, while she renounced her rights over another portion of Turkish territory. Well, everyone who has read the newspapers the last two or three days realizes the apprehension which that news has caused. I speak with some reserve as to consequences, because there are other Powers more intimately concerned in these particular changes than we are ourselves, but I hope and think that there is no reason why what has happened so far should lead to any disturbance of the peace. (Cheers.) And I not only hope but also think it will not lead to any disturbance. The material and practical change which has been made is not so

used to be urged upon us by other Powers that we must not press them to such a point as would make it difficult to secure the consent of the Turkish Government, because if we did press things to such a point complications would ensue. Well, I think it is doubly desirable to bear that consideration in mind at the present time, for any slighting of the new regime in Turkey might give a military direction to a movement which is now entirely peaceful. It might imperil all reforms in Turkey. It might plunge Macedonia and Armenia back into the deplorable state which they were in up to quite a short time ago, and which, if it had been continued, would undoubtedly have led sooner or later to a breach of the peace. (Hear, hear.) What therefore should our attitude be? Our attitude, I think, should be this. We cannot recognize the right of any Power or State to alter an international treaty without the consent of the other parties to it. (Cheers.) We cannot ourselves recognize the result of any such action till the other Powers have been consulted, including especially in this case Turkey, who is one of the other Powers most closely concerned. (Cheers.) Because if it is to become the practice in foreign politics that any single Power or State can at will make abrupt violations of international treaties you will undermine public confidence with all of us, and I think the feeling is growing in Europe to desire to see the pace of the increase of expenditure upon armaments diminish. But you cannot expect to see the expenditure on armaments diminish if people live in apprehension that treaties can be constantly altered without the consent of all the Powers who are parties to them, and the risk, I feel, is this, that what already has been done may lead to further questions being raised which would entail new complications. (Hear, hear.) In any case it would be very desirable to lose no time in assuring Turkey that in any revision of the Treaty of Berlin which frees other Powers or States, such as Austria and Bulgaria, from particular obligations the interest and status of Turkey will receive full consideration and be adequately safeguarded. (Cheers.) We earnestly desire to see things so fairly guided that the result of any changes may not be to discourage but to give real and effective support to the progress of the new Government and Constitution in Turkey, and we shall use our influence to that end. (Loud cheers.) The right hon. gentleman then proceeded to discuss current political questions at home, and, in reply to a vote of thanks to himself and confidence in the Government, he said—"This Government have desired to maintain peace, and have maintained peace, and I see every prospect that Great Britain is likely to continue to remain at peace." (Loud cheers.)

ONCE DOMINATED PACIFIC

"When the United States fleet steamed into New Zealand waters," writes an Auckland correspondent of *The Standard of Empire*, "the magnificent array of warships left one section of the community wholly unmoved. No Maori could be brought to see anything wonderful about it. They have traditions of their own about navigation, and when they recall the fact that their ancestors explored the Antarctic in their big decked canoes, discovered America, populated Japan, and sailed the Pacific from end to end, you cannot persuade them that there is anything remarkable about the visit of the United States' battleships. All the way from the Siam Peninsula to New Zealand, and up to the northward beyond Saghalien, the Maoris, according to their own legends, have left their traces; and it is certainly a curious fact that there are hundreds of words in Malaysian dialects which are still part of the Maori vernacular of today."

ONE THING SURE

A young lady whose beauty is equal to her bluntness in conversation was visiting a house where other guests were assembled, among them the eldest son of a rich manufacturer. The talk turned on matrimonial squabbles. Said the eligible parti: "I hold that the correct thing for the husband is to begin as he intends to go on. Say that the question was one of smoking. Almost immediately I would show my intentions by lighting a cigar and settling the question forever."

"And I would knock the thing out of your mouth!" cried the imperious beauty.

"Do you know," rejoined the young man, "I don't think you would be there!"—*Everybody's Magazine*.

NATURAL DEDUCTION

Her Mother—How long has Mr. Sloboy been courting you?

The Daughter—Nearly two years.

Her Mother—I should think he'd get tired of making love to you.

The Daughter—I guess he has. At least he proposed last night.—*Chicago News*.

Snicker—I dreamed last night that I was a millionaire.

Kicker—Well, I might as well have been one for all the sleep I got last night.—*Bohemian Magazine*.

"Old man, I hate to say it, but you're drunk."

"G'wan. I've been to a new thought banquet. I'm thinking in curves."—*Louisville Courier-Journal*.



HIS MAJESTY ABDUL HAMID II.

—The Sphere.

Powers have been devoting ourselves to the arduous and exhausting and thankless task of endeavoring to improve these affairs against the will of the Turkish government. Well, just lately, within the last few months, the Turks themselves have shown sympathy with the sufferings of their own people, because the sufferings were not confined to Christians, but were those of Mahometans and Christians alike. They have shown alarm at the certain ruin which would overtake their own country if the misgovernment continued. The Turkish army share that feeling, and the people and the army together swept away the old regime, obtained a constitution and have changed the government. The effect of that has been nothing short of marvelous in those parts of the Turkish empire which had been suffering before. In Macedonia crimes of violence on any large scale ceased almost immediately. In Armenia

was peaceful and unaggressive, desiring nothing but the good of their own country without designs upon any other. (Hear, hear.) Well, the task of the new Turkish government was bound to be difficult. You cannot repair the mischief of generations in a month or a year, but the prospect under the new regime in Turkey was fair and wonderful compared with the prospect which had obtained before. Now, I am sure I speak not only my own feelings, but the feelings of the whole of this country when I say that when we contemplated the change which has been produced in Turkey in the last few months by the new regime it was our desire and our hope that nothing should be done outside Turkey which would in any way disturb the work of reform which the Turks had taken in hand. We wished to see them have a fair opportunity and every encouragement, and that they should have every chance of develop-

great. Bulgaria has declared its independence, but it had autonomy before, and the difference between autonomy and independence is not from the practical point of view so very great, whatever it may be from the sentimental. The provinces of Bosnia and Herzegovina were under Austrian administration before, and the fact that she now has announced her intention of taking them over entirely and for good is not such a very great material and practical change, but the manner in which this has been brought about is, to say the least of it, both irregular and abrupt. It is an alteration of the Treaty of Berlin which was done without previous agreement with other Powers, and, so far as I know, without any word in advance to Turkey, who is the Power most intimately concerned in the change. Now, ladies and gentlemen, when we were pressing for reforms in Macedonia it

THE SIMPLE LIFE

THE HOME GARDEN

THE NEWER ENGLISH ROSES

IN attempting to deal with the numerous Roses that have been placed before the Rose world in recent years, one is forced to have some method or arrangement, and I propose, therefore, to take first of all those Roses that are likely to prove of some service to the Rose exhibitor, and then to deal with the remainder in the two sections of climbers and dwarfs. In order to avoid repetition, I shall limit these notes to the Roses introduced during the three years 1905, 1906 and 1907.

It is pleasing to be able to note the advance this is being made in the quality of the flowers, in their freedom of flowering, also in the not unimportant question of growth, and last, but by no means least, to the great majority being more or less fragrant, some quite pronouncedly so. These facts point to the stiffening of the standard now required by the purchasing public; it is no longer simply a question of being new, pure and simple. Unless the Rose has some marked feature it has no chance of recognition, and its life, seen in the pages of the catalogues, is a very short one. I would endeavor to take them alphabetically.

Avoca (Hybrid Tea).—Sent out last year by Messrs. Alexander Dickson & Sons of Newtownards, Ireland. I have been delighted with what I have seen of this Rose; the color is a good crimson-scarlet, the shapely long pointed buds opening out well, and it is sweetly scented. A good grower, but not so free-flowering as some of this firm's novelties. The flowers are reminiscent in shape of C. J. Grahame; that is to say, they are on the thin side, but do not open to an eye so quickly, and keep their color well without going off into a bad purple. It is said to be especially good as a cut back, and is undoubtedly one of the best of its color in this section, which want these scarlet roses badly. It received the gold medal of the National Rose Society at the autumn show at Vincent Square last year, and is a better rose than its appearance then led some to think.

Betty (Hybrid Tea, 1905).—I referred to this Rose recently; it has not been Betty's year, but some excellent flowers have been exhibited nevertheless. Its color and the beautiful shape of the young flower will, particularly in a cool season, always make this Rose useful; but it is a garden Rose first and an exhibitor's one afterwards.

Charles J. Grahame (Hybrid Tea, 1905).—If only it had a few more petals what a flower this would be; its color is dazzling, and a good bloom stands out in a quite startling fashion among a long bed of the newer roses, but it was very difficult to catch it during the exhibition season this year. It has made some wonderful growth, which seems to be a feature of the scarlet Hybrid Teas as compared with the Hybrid Perpetuals of the same color. All exhibitors must grow it for the sake of its color; we shall not always have such a tropical heat as this year during the last week of June and the first in July, and in a cool season C. J. Grahame will be wanted.

Countess of Annesley (Hybrid Tea, 1905).—This year the relative value from the exhibition point of view of this rose was very little. Last year I was inclined to think its large shell petals placed it in front of the Countess of Derby, but this year the position was easily reversed. At its best a beautiful rose with a good scent.

Countess of Derby (Hybrid Tea, 1908).—All the roses I have mentioned so far have been the product of that home of the Rose, the Newtownards Nurseries, and this is one of the best of the many good ones that have left Messrs. Alex. Dickson's hands. Besides being useful for exhibition its free-flowering qualities make it an excellent garden rose; it is in full flower with me as I write, notwithstanding the rain and the wind of the previous week. Again, a good Tea scent has to be noted.

Countess of Gosford (Hybrid Tea, 1906).—A rather thin but large petalled rose of beautiful shape that has kept well in a cool season; the color is a blending of salmon pink and rose with a suspicion of old gold, and lasts well. It comes from Messrs. McGredy and Son, of Portadown, and is, no doubt, the fore-runner of many beautiful roses from the same source, if one may judge from the batch of new seedlings the firm exhibited at the Manchester show. It is very free flowering.

Comtesse Alexandra Kinsky (Tea, Souper et Notting, 1905).—This is one of those roses on the border line, not an exhibition rose always, but occasionally good enough; creamy white, with a deeper centre that is very beautiful in the bud opening into a full flower. My plants have done well, sufficiently, at any rate, to warrant mention here and to receive a further trial. At the same time it is not such a good rose as

Comtesse de Saxe (Tea, Souper et Notting, 1905).—This is of very similar coloring, but better shape, that has again been quite good with me. It is perhaps a purer white than Comtesse A. Kinsky, and is undoubtedly worthy of more extended cultivation. I recommend it to all Tea growers as a good new Tea for exhibition.

David Harum (Hybrid Tea, E. G. Hill & Co., 1904).—A good rose with reflexed petals, but not a very strong grower with me; the color is rosy-pink. The flowers open well and are occasionally good enough for the front row. It has been well shown on more than one occasion by Messrs. George Paul & Son, of Chestnut.

Dr. J. Campbell Hall (Messrs. A. Dickson & Sons, 1904).—I mention this rose because it has been especially good with me this year. Its color, always beautiful, has been particularly fine, recalling the superb flowers I saw of it in the nurseries at Newtownards the year it was sent out. It is not possible to accurately describe the color—deep coral rose, suffused pale pink almost to white at edge of petals. It is even better as a garden rose than most of the exhibition varieties, as it is free flowering and the buds have such long footstalks that it need not be disbudded as much as some varieties.

Dr. William Gordon (Hybrid Perpetual, William Paul & Son, 1905).—The only plant I have of this has done well; it is a good grower and the flowers look well on the plant, for a Hybrid Perpetual free-flowering, and the blooms last well, being of large size and of the old-fashioned circular shape; fragrant, bright pink in color. It obtained an award of merit at the Royal Horticultural Society's Temple show last year.

Earl of Warwick (Hybrid Tea, William Paul and Son, 1904).—Pale salmon pink, deeper centre, but no vermilion in any of the flowers that I have seen, although I see it is so described in the National Rose Society's catalogue. It is

harrow thoroughly to form a good seed bed and induce the weed seeds to germinate. As soon as a growth of young weeds is obtained cultivate them out. Repeat the harrowing and cultivating several times, as by each stirring of the soil more weed seeds will be made to germinate and the young plants destroyed by the cultivation. Thus the soil will be to a large extent freed from the weed seeds that under ordinary conditions would produce a growth of weeds in the crop the following season.

It is a good practice, especially if the soil is apt to be a little damp and cold, to ridge up the garden last thing before the ground freezes. This will hasten the warming and drying of the ground in the spring, and when the ridges are harrowed down any weeds that have escaped the fall cultivation will be destroyed.

If patches of weeds are allowed to seed in the fence corners and waste places near the garden, the foregoing treatment will be of little avail, as the soil will be reseeded by every wind that blows. All such patches of weeds must, therefore, be cut before they mature their seeds.

Care must be taken not to use manure containing weed seeds. Manure suspected of containing weed seeds should be piled and allowed to heat thoroughly before being applied

stem of the tree and some distance away. The distance will vary according to the size of the specimen being dealt with, but a good general rule is to make the line one-third the distance from the stem as the tree is high. Thus if a tree is 9 feet high the half-circle line should be made 3 feet from the stem, or in similar proportion. The idea of only going half-way round the tree at one operation is that this will probably prove sufficient to bring the tree into bearing; if not, the other half is done two years hence.

A trench 12 inches to 18 inches wide is next taken out to a depth of 1 foot or more so as to reach all the large roots, these being severed close to the inner side of the trench. A sharp knife must be employed, and the cut should be made from below in an upward yet sloping outwards direction. When 12 inches or 18 inches down it is a good plan to tunnel under the mass of soil and roots towards the bole of the tree, severing all large roots encountered in the course of this work. This tunnelling is probably of more benefit than anything else, as the roots found thus are usually those which take a straight downward course.

To fill up the trench will be the next task, and this requires some care. Where it is easily

ley will not always grow freely in some soils; the young seedlings canker and die. In quite another part of the garden the plants will often thrive well, so it is a good plan to transplant some of the best seedlings to various quarters in the same garden during the month of September. A few rows of plants should be in partial shade, while others are in the open; then if one batch fails to grow the other might succeed. The young seedlings should be lifted with the aid of a trowel or hand-fork from different parts of the rows without disturbing the roots of those left.

HORTICULTURAL NOTES

Dig the borers out of the apple, peach and plum trees.

In packing apples be careful not to press the fruit too hard.

Lettuce to be wintered should be put in cold frames this month.

There is time yet to build a root cellar for storing vegetables.

Clean off old asparagus plantations and give a dressing of manure.

Lift some parsley plants and set in cold frame or in a light cool cellar or under a shed.

Rake up all trash and burn and destroy many hibernating insects and plant diseases.

In harvesting beets pull out and the tops cut or twist off. Don't cut the top of the root off.

AROUND THE FARM

FATTENING SHEEP

The following points should be considered in the successful fattening of sheep: (1) A mixture of two or more concentrated foods is better than one concentrated food alone. (2) The allowance of cake and grain should be gradually increased as the fattening process continues, commencing with, say, two pounds a head per week, and finishing with, say, six to ten pounds, according to the size of the sheep. (3) A monotonous diet should be avoided, and this refers to both green food and trough food. (4) The greater the amount of bulky food consumed the more rapid and economical will the fattening process be.

Young sheep fattening for the butcher usually consume from 100 to 160 pounds of roots or green food, such as cabbages or rape, a head per week, and from three to eight pounds of hay, or hay and straw. The consumption of concentrated food varies from two to ten pounds a head per week, being on the average about five pounds.

Where sheep are growing rapidly and at the same time putting on flesh—such as is the case with ram lambs to be sold for service at about eight months old—there must be plenty of variety in the diet, and the trough food must be rich in flesh-forming material. A good mixture for this purpose is linseed cake and peas, with or without malt dust.

SEAWEED AS MANURE

To inland farmers this paragraph will have little interest, but agriculturists, who live near the coast, have a valuable product at hand that is extremely useful in the manuring of land. Many of them do not need to be told above this, and during the winter season, when seaweed is washed up by rough seas and deposited on the tide line, the carting of the material on to the land for manurial purposes is a routine occupation. We learn from the agricultural chemist that the chief fertilizer contained in seaweed is potash, and in consequence of this alone it is a good fertilizer, but our experience with it has taught us that seaweed is an excellent thing to mix with barnyard manure prior to application. Not only does the organic matter in the seaweed decompose quickly, but it also aids the decomposition of the manure, and even if the latter contains much long litter it soon decays if seaweed is mixed with the heap and quickly becomes suitable for application on the land. In our opinion we consider that the best use is made of seaweed when it is mixed with heaps of yard manure for a time before it is applied.—Ex.

POULTRY NOTES

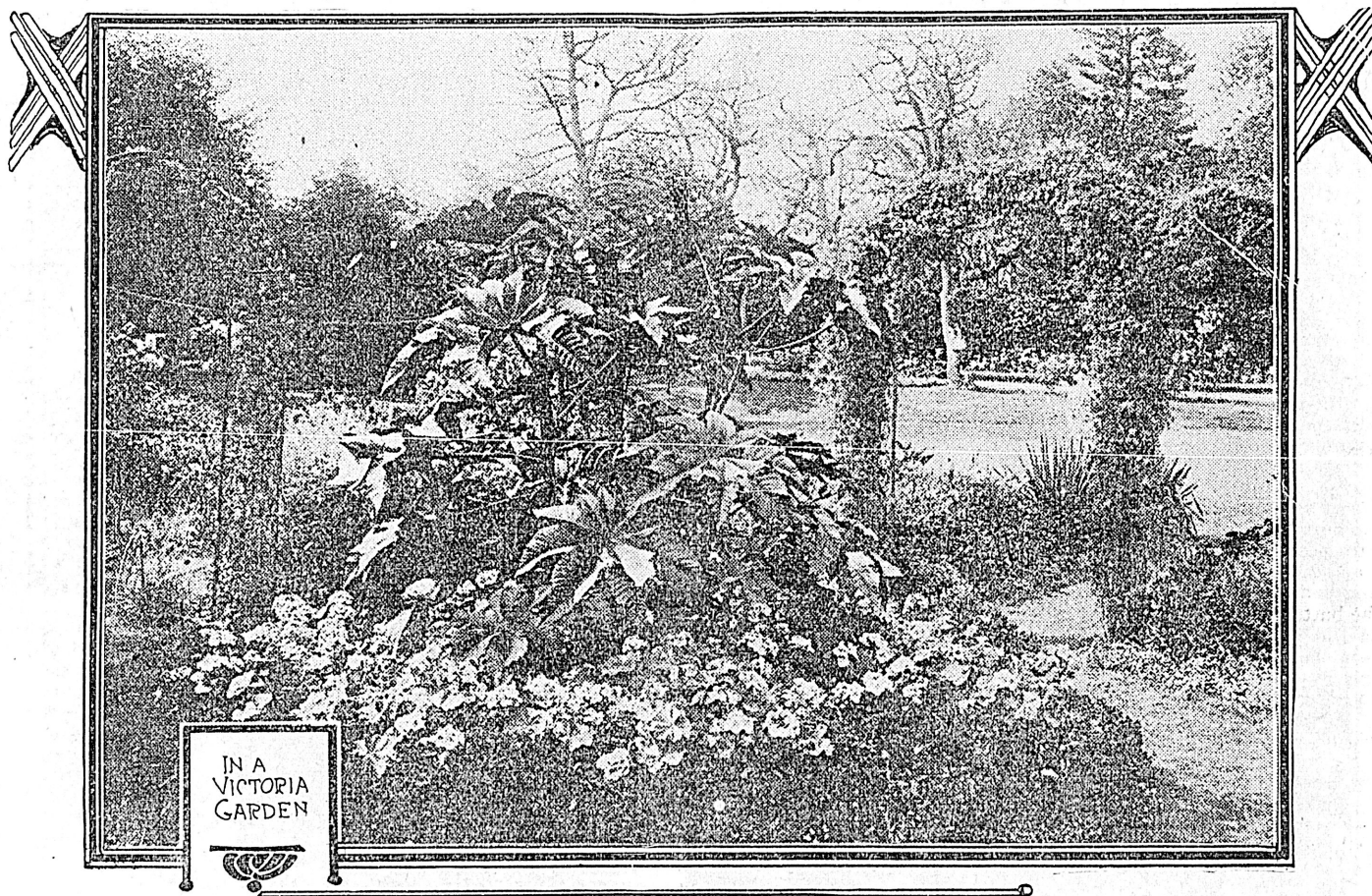
A goose, ordinarily, will raise twenty goslings during the year. They have been known to hatch and raise their young when twenty-five years old.

Many a farmer whose flock has been visited by dogs, and whose sheep have failed to show a profit, would do well to turn his attention to the raising of geese.

Sunflower seed or a little flax put in the feed will put a shine on the plumage. Every poultry man should raise sunflowers for the chicks—both old and young.

One bad egg is enough to lose a good customer. Eggs from stolen nests are risky recommendations of "strictly fresh" eggs. You are wary of them yourself, but your customer's lost confidence begins when the egg is broken.

A close observance and constancy with the flock enables us to know, by sight, what hens lay every day and those that lay every other day, or do not lay at all, but we must never lose sight of the fact that the cockerels are half the flock in breeding value. Many of the same rules that apply to the race horse, the cow or the hen also apply to cockerels. The small neck and head, the alert eye and activity are all pointers in the right direction.



distinct and has been often exhibited this year; in fact, I consider it the best exhibition Rose we have had from these raisers for some time, and it is, moreover, a good garden Rose that can be recommended for general cultivation.

Frau Ernst Borsig (Hybrid Tea, P. Lambert, 1907).—I have seen this Rose strongly recommended to exhibitors, but I should hardly care to go as far as that; at the same time it is a very beautiful variety, robust in growth rather than vigorous, smooth wood and good broad foliage; color rosy carmine. The best of this raiser's 1907 set.

General McArthur (Hybrid Tea, E. G. Hill & Co., 1905).—This is a good Rose of very fine color with a strong scent; vigorous grower. The raiser, who was over in England this year and was present at the National Show in the Royal Botanic Gardens, seemed to think it was a better flower than Richmond. I have not sufficient plants to speak positively about it, but I am sure it is well worth trying. The Irish growers, who seem to patronize these American Roses more than their English confreres, have exhibited this Rose well on several occasions.—H. E. Molyneux, in The Garden.

THE FALL TREATMENT OF GARDEN WEEDS

Perhaps in no place do weeds give more trouble or look more unsightly than in the vegetable garden. Many gardens are so badly infested with weeds that constant hoeing and cultivation is required throughout the season in order to keep them out of the rows and give the crop a fair chance. This continuous hoeing and cultivating is tedious, laborious and costly, and might to a large extent be done away with and time and money saved by proper attention being given to the garden in the fall of the year after the crop has been removed.

Most of the weeds that are pests in the vegetable garden are annuals, such as pigweed and lamb's quarters, or winter annuals like shepherd's purse. The majority of them mature seeds late in the fall after the ordinary cultivation of the garden has ceased and the seeds of most of them will germinate as soon as they are mature. The treatment, therefore, is to plow the ground as soon as the crop is removed to prevent the maturing of the weeds. This plowing must be shallow, not more than three or four inches deep in order to keep the weed seeds in the soil near the surface. Next

"A stitch in time saves nine." Such indeed is the case in dealing with garden weeds. A little time and trouble spent in the fall when the work is slack, a little care given to the cutting of weeds in waste places at the proper time, and to the securing of manure free from weed seeds will save a great deal of time and labor during the busy season of the year, thus lessening greatly the cost of producing a crop and adding materially to the margin of profit.—J. Eaton Howitt, in Canadian Horticulturist.

THE ROOT-PRUNING OF FRUIT TREES

In the culture of hardy fruits there is no operation capable of producing such good results as root-pruning when the task is intelligently and properly carried out, but where the work is performed in a haphazard manner much more harm than good is frequently done. At the outset it may be as well to briefly consider what root-pruning is and for what purpose it is adopted. The operation itself merely consists of shortening back all large, straight roots which have a tendency to go downwards in the soil, but the object of the work will need more explanation. It frequently happens that when young fruit trees have been planted a year or two they commence to grow at a tremendous rate, shoots several feet long being produced in one season. This may at first seem very satisfactory, but when the owner looks year after year in vain for flowers and the subsequent fruit he is inclined to think, and rightly so, that something is wrong. What is happening in such a case is that the tree is devoting the whole of its energies to the formation of wood, and no fruit is the result. It is in such instances that root-pruning is required, the idea being to give the tree a check and thus induce it to form less wood and more flowers.

The best time to carry out the work is the end of September, and it does not matter in the least whether the leaves have fallen from the tree at that date or not. In the case of trees of manageable size, say, those which have been planted three years, it frequently happens that lifting them and replanting them immediately will suffice, the breaking of a certain number of roots in the operation being a sufficient check. With older and better established specimens, however, the above system will not answer, and more elaborate methods have to be adopted. The general practice is to measure a half-circle round the

procured good fibrous loam of a rather heavy character is best, and if plum, cherry or other stone fruit trees are being dealt with, the addition of some old mortar, or lime in some other form, will be highly beneficial. The tunnel under the ball of soil and roots must first be filled in, taking care not to leave any hollow spaces and making the new soil firm, then fill in the trench, and make this firm also, so that the new roots which penetrate shall have an opportunity of becoming fibrous.

Many amateurs, and even some professionals, expect to see a crop of flowers and fruits the spring and summer following the root-pruning and as a result of the work. This is quite impossible, because any flowers to open next spring are already formed in the bud, hence it is obvious that the operation can have no influence over the crop the summer following the autumn in which the work was carried out. Growth should, however, be less vigorous, and a tree root-pruned in the autumn of this year should, as a result, produce flowers and fruits in 1910.

HOW TO GROW WATERCRESS

Nothing is simpler than growing watercress, provided you have the water facilities. The ideal situation is a stretch of level land that can be flooded at pleasure, or which is usually flooded but from which the water can be diverted at pleasure. It will not grow well in partially stagnant water. Watercress demands clean, slow and constantly moving water—not by any means stagnant—and it only needs half an inch or an inch of depth. All that is necessary to start the beds is to set out cuttings, perhaps weighting them slightly with a small stone until they have secured a hold. Water is desirable in making a tender growth, but it is not absolutely necessary for the plant's growth. Watercress can be successfully grown in a bed in a garden border, which is sheltered and can be easily watered. Sow the seed broadcast in the early spring. In raising for market, the flat, snailow, wide-spreading beds are best divided into channels with planks raised on blocks so as to facilitate the picking.

PARSLEY FOR WINTER USE

Many persons fail to grow parsley satisfactorily during the winter months. It is generally rather scarce at that time, and so nice clean leaves are highly appreciated. But pars-

HUNTING AND FISHING, HERE AND ELSEWHERE

LITTLE BAGS VERSUS BIG BAGS

(By Richard L. Pocock.)



NOT all the pleasures of hunting come from the making of a big bag. It is the unexpected which is usually the most interesting, and not the exact fulfillment according to programme of the holiday shooting trip. When one has planned an expedition to go and shoot any game, be it what you will, and has selected the country and mapped out the line of travel and arranged it all down to the last detail, dreamt of the big bag the night before, and then gone and fulfilled it all even to the realising of the bag of one's dreams, the resultant feeling is certainly one of a very real satisfaction, and yet, looking back over a fairly long list of outings in search of sport with gun and dog and fishing rod, it is by no means the days of the biggest bags and those on which everything went smoothly and according to Hoyle which come quickest to the memory and produce the keenest joys of recollection.

One of the greatest charms of hunting in a wild country is its uncertainty. You never know your luck, and, however bad things look for making a bag, should never despair until actually back in camp. I have hunted all day before now without seeing hair or hide, and shot a fine buck within a few score yards of camp on the return; tramped for hours over a mountain celebrated for blue grouse without flushing a bird, and ran into my first panther at the foot when coming home disgusted. Wonderful what a change took place on such occasions as those in my views on life! Rank pessimism gave place like a flash to an optimism unknown to any but the man whose soul is big enough to be above the pettiness of the money-worship of the city and whose heart is warm enough to keep him ever in love with his Mistress Nature of the Woods.

The ordinary man without this gift, or instinct, whatever it may be, which makes us sportsmen cranks in his eyes, finds it hard to understand the pleasure we derive from our days in the wilds with rod or gun. He sees us start out laden with weapons and ammunition, tents, bedding, and what not, with a superior smile, and is moved to derision when he sees us come home tired out and weary after a long tramp through windfalls and over rocky steeps; the only satisfaction he can see in the whole business is the enjoyment at the table of the tangible results of the chase, and in this he is usually by no means slow to participate.

He will congratulate us on a big bag, and may even go so far at sight of it as to be tempted to join us on a future occasion, but, after a poor day, or perchance even a blank day, chaff and sarcasm are the best he has for us, and he is wholly unable to understand the enthusiasm which is proof against reverses, and can find enjoyment though the bag be light.

Poor fellow, what a lot he misses!

Even in England, the land par excellence of the big battue, where the spoilt society sybarites consider themselves injured if the day's bag does not run into three or even four figures, a constant perusal of the sporting papers shews a revulsion of feeling in favor of less enormous bags and such wholesale massacre. It certainly seems to me that our forefathers, who started out bright and early some fine autumn morning with a brace of favorite dogs and powder horn and shot flask, reaped a keener pleasure from the more limited bag that rewarded them for the day's work, even though the shots afforded them shooting the longer stubbles of the days of the hand reaper over dogs were less difficult than the long chances at fast driven high rocketers.

It seems to me that a great deal of emphasis has to be laid by these modern sportsmen with their pairs of ejectors and attendant loaders on the difficulty of the shots they get in order to excuse the massacre. After all it may be difficult to hit a fast-driven bird, but it is, I know, a good deal a question of knack, and the sportsman is standing still, cool and unflustered, with nothing to do but continuously aim and shoot.

The "potterer," after a smaller bag over dogs, has several pleasures to the other's one. The watching of his dog's work, the pleasures of anticipation and constant expectation. If in rough country, his best chances will probably come just as he is balanced on one leg on a log or pulling himself painfully over a bit of extra rough ground. His success depends on his own and his dog's skill entirely. He does it himself, and therefore earns the greater enjoyment. At least that is my opinion and that of many others who have tried both ways.

Again, the easily attained is always the least valued, another excellent argument in favor of the smaller bag. When I hear men talking of shooting when their barrels became too hot to hold, I am afraid I never enthrust quite so much as I am expected to. I have before now come home with a sackful of ducks. I struck a piece of practically virgin duck-shooting ground, and I certainly enjoyed myself for a time, but after a while satiety came, and the zest of the first bombardment faded and there came a revulsion of feeling while looking at the pile of feathered victims at my feet. At other times I have worked hard, crawling, sneaking, lying in wait, and pitting my sagacity against the wariness of the game, to be rewarded at the end of the day with say two and a half couple of mallard or perhaps even one solitary goose, but I know on which day the excitement was keenest and the satisfaction and pride in success greatest.

Easy shooting is by no means the most enjoyable. Here is another paradox for the ordinary man without the sporting instinct. But it is the same in every game. Which is the better—to fill a sack with troutlets, or land one four-pounder? To make a century off "potty" bowling at cricket or get into double figures off the deliveries of a top-notcher? Every sportsman knows the answer, and therefore I make no excuse for my somewhat paradoxical contention, that little bags are better than big ones. Here are two letters from the Field, the premier sporting paper of the most sporting country in the world—Old England. Read them and contrast them, they speak for themselves:—

Sir Frederick Milbank's Record Bag

A correspondent sends us the following hitherto unpublished letter written by the late Sir Frederick Acclom Milbank, in which he gives his own narrative of how he made his celebrated bag of 18,231 grouse for the season on the Wemmergill moors in 1872. It will be seen that the letter, besides containing facts and figures as to the remarkable bag obtained, is partly controversial, and written to answer objections that such a performance was not possible. It is interesting as an account at first hand, and by the sportsman best qualified to give it, of a performance that still remains a record in grouse shooting annals. The letter is as follows:

Barmingham Park, Barnard Castle, October 17, 1881.

Dear Sir,—I have pleasure to give you information concerning some of the shooting. On Aug. 22, 1872, I killed to my own gun on the Wemmergill Moors (which are now in my possession), about fifteen miles due west of Barnard Castle, 750 grouse, and I may also add, what may appear more extraordinary, nevertheless true, viz., that in three successive drives on that day as I stood in my butt—150 grouse, 140 grouse, and 100 grouse. At the latter drive I did it exactly in twenty-three minutes; the other drives took not more than thirty minutes each. I may also say that five other gentlemen were shooting in other stands, and made very large bags.

All my birds were laid out in rows at every drive, which is our practice with all shooters, in full view of everybody, and counted before every one of the shooters, keepers, and drivers who may choose to be present, and the birds are again checked off by the man who is in charge of the game cart at a distance (as the moors are too boggy for the cart to get near the butts) as he receives them from the men with ponies and panniers. By this means we know the result of the entire bag before getting home, when the birds are counted over in the buttery. And I may here mention on that day the entire bag showed twenty birds more than the shooters claimed, accounted for by drivers picking up dead and wounded birds during the drive.

Altogether we were six shooters; the total bag for the day was 2070 grouse, and one of the gentlemen (Lord Rivers) only arrived on the ground at half-past two o'clock. These are the shooters: F. A. Milbank, Powlett Milbank (my second son), Mark Milbank (my eldest son), Lord Rivers, Mr. T. Preston (Moreby Hall, York), Mr. Collinson.

The possibility of my shooting 100 grouse in twenty-three minutes has often been questioned, and people who know nothing about grouse driving say, "He must have killed five and six at a shot," and "It is so many a minute!" I answer that during the whole of that day's shooting but twice only I killed two birds at one shot. I had three guns and two loaders, and not for one second did I stop or cease shooting, except to allow my loaders to load quick enough. I put up a target the size of a grouse at twenty-five or thirty yards, get three guns and three loaders, and see how many shots a minute you can shoot! Well, that is the very way I shot the grouse. The birds never ceased for one second in coming in a continual stream.

My entire bag, along with my friends' (never having more than six shooters out at a time), during the season 1872 was 18,231 grouse!

As to killing 500 grouse, as you ask, I have, very often done it. In 1871 I was over it one day—545 grouse; in 1872 three times over 500; again in 1876, on Aug. 22 or 23, 528—all these on the Wemmergill Moors. This year, had the weather been fine instead of wet and windy, I should have had very near 500 birds, if not quite.

I am not surprised to hear people doubt my performance at Wemmergill, but in a good season no one without seeing them can have the remotest idea of the enormous number of birds. It then only requires the shooter to hold straight to make certain of a very large bag. There are no moors in England or Scotland that can show half the number of birds on them as can Wemmergill.—Yours truly,

FREDK. A. MILBANK.

A Good Old-Fashioned Day

Never, one would think, was there a warmer day for October 1 than in this year of grace. K. and I sailed out to shoot an outlying farm, about which the reports were not good, the owner had shot it once, getting ten and a half brace partridges, and the report as to pheasants was bad. However, on such a day all seems bright and hope sprang eternal in the breast. The party was K. and I (neither of us a first rate shot), a very alert attendant, a retriever, and a small spaniel. When we arrived the mist was so thick that I thought some rooks on the ground were pheasants; however, the excitement cooled down when they rose in a black mass. The first field, stubble and roots, saw one good covey of partridges go off wild. I killed a cock pheasant, which in its fall roused two hens, of which we each killed one. I then missed an old hen and

killed a young cock. The next field was clover; result, one covey of partridges. I shot at one and hit another, which ran like a greyhound; however, the retriever ran faster, and was equal to the occasion. Then a prodigious field of maize, which occupied us about one and a quarter hours, as with our small numbers we had to march and countermarch times without number; result, two cocks and one hen pheasant. K. dropped one partridge, but, despite diligent search, we lost it. Then lunch. Total, seven pheasants, one partridge. After lunch, off to the other end of the farm. Flushed a small covey, of which we got one each. We marked one other down—it rose wild—and an old cock pheasant, and I missed them both. Then—a piece of good luck; we spied five ducks on the river. I crept up, got one first barrel, and, watching the other four for a long way, saw the second drop a quarter of a mile away in a small stream. It was evidently hit, so we went in pursuit, and found it stone dead. K. then killed a fine young cock pheasant. Back over the meadows, flushed a covey of four old birds, got a right and left; and then seven birds wild. Marked them down, went round a long tramp behind them, got another right and left, K. getting no shot. Then back to the first field; we killed one partridge and three pheasants and spared two young hens and then stopped quite early, but quite hot enough. Total: eleven pheasants, eight partridges, two ducks. Someone may say "pat-hunting"; I say a good old-fashioned sporting day.

OCTOBRIENSIS.

A LITTLE HISTORY OF HUNTING

Delving into Sacred Writings, Mythology and the Classic pages, one finds ample testimony that the hunting of wild animals as a sport has long been a favorite pastime with man. Centuries ago we find that man turned from the chase as a pursuit for livelihood to its enjoyment as an organized sport. And it is extremely interesting to note the light in which hunting was held by the ancients and its development into the popular pastime of today.

The Biblical records contain frequent intimations that hunting was a common sport during the time of the prophets. And indeed it appears that hunting was given an air of sanctity, for we learn that Nimrod, that mighty hunter, was an especial favorite with the Almighty, and that Isaac bestowed a blessing on Jacob in return for his readiness in killing deer and keeping the patriarch supplied with venison. Hunting was one of David's enterprises in the field, too, which did not prevent him from becoming a "man after God's own heart."

The Israelites were, however, hardly a sporting people. The stern injunctions of Moses tended to produce an abhorrence of most of the pastimes in the field practiced by the surrounding nations. But hunting was not altogether prohibited among the Jews, for we read in Exodus that whatever they found in their fields they pursued and killed without restriction, for when the flesh was refused the skins could be used to make tents.

The weapons of the chase during the sacred ages, and during the later ages also, were the bow and arrow, the spear and the sling-shot; together with the gins, nets and snares to which the Psalmist makes frequent allusions. The Jews had such a hatred for dogs, however, that it long prevented the use of the animals in hunting down wild beasts.

Mythological history abounds with descriptions of hunting, and affords full proof of its elevation to an exalted sport. Many of the heroes of mythology gained their renown through exploits in the hunting field. Apollo received divine honors because his arrows slew the terrible Pythian monster. Theseus killed the Minotaur and has shone in fable and story ever since.

Persus and the twin sons of Jupiter took such an interest in hunting that they made it a systematic sport. Pollux first trained horses to the chase, while Orion was the first to gather dogs into packs for attacks on savage beasts. Hippolitus improved the snares and nets for trapping. And, as we all know, Diana was the supreme deity of the chase. History is full of her accomplishments in the field, and the classics seem to delight in chronicling the manner of her hunting. This goddess of the hunt has probably had as many statues raised to her memory as has Venus, the goddess of love, which is a pretty good indication of the hold hunting has upon the world.

Ancient history exhibits the popularity of hunting with the Greeks. Alexander was passionately fond of hunting, and warmly encouraged its practice as tending to keep up the martial spirit of his people. He even commanded Aristotle to write a treatise on hunting and other field sports. And Plato and Xenophon have both eulogized hunting. Xenophon, the historian of Greece, was so fond of hunting that he wrote a treatise on the subject. In his "Dogs and Hunting" he writes of the chase of the hare, the deer, the boar, the bear and the lynx. The poet Oppian also wrote verses in praise of hunting.

The Romans were enthusiastic hunters, too, for the early Roman emperors heartily encouraged the sport. Hadrian was one of the devotees and patrons of hunting, and was extremely fond of horses and dogs. He it was who erected a monument in memory of a fight that one of his dogs had with a ferocious boar, and afterwards built a city on the spot of the encounter. And it is only when the Romans began to deprecate the sports of hunting that their national character began to decline. For as they decried the outdoor pastimes in which they had formerly excelled, laziness and effeminacy became ascendant and their tastes became depraved.

The fierce bands of Saxons that roamed the continent of Europe during the reign of Rome were likewise great followers of the chase. Indeed, hunting was their only form of amusement. Fighting was the principal occupation of these rude people, and during the intervals of peace their fierce natures took vent in forays against the wild beasts of the great European forests. And the love of hunting thus being bred in the bone of the Europeans, the present inhabitants of the Continent are still followers of the sport in spite of the dense population and the consequent scarcity of game.

During the Middle Ages falconry became the leading sport of Asia and was introduced into Europe. The Persians and Chinese seem to have been enraptured with this form of hunting, and it did attain some popularity with the European and early English nobles. But hawking is a sport so little known to and cared for by Americans that it is a waste of space to write about it here.

Nowhere else as in England, however, has hunting been so passionately pursued. Previous to the Roman invasion we can easily imagine that the savage Britons were as eager for the hunting field as for the field of battle. For the Britons knew nothing of agriculture and preyed entirely on the wild animals. Under the rule of the Saxons, who soon followed the Romans into England, the English chase took on the form of sport. When the English kingdom was formed the liberty of hunting by the people was taken from them and given to the crown. Hunting then became part of the education of every nobleman, and was looked upon by the people as a great accomplishment.

Alfred the Great was an expert hunter and performed many feats in the hunting field. The English clergy became devoted to hunting, and the heads of the church followed the sport after the manner of kings. Walter, Bishop of Rochester, was an excellent hunter, so we learn in an English tome, and followed the sport to the neglect of his churchly duties. And in the same volume it is set down that when Thomas a Becket went to France as ambassador he took with him hunting dogs and hawks.

In the Sixteenth century hunting became even more popular with the English, according to the writings of that period. This was the time when the ambushing of deer with the bow was stopped, and hunting the stag with horse and hounds came into vogue. Horses and dogs were now made use of in hunting to a great extent, and these animals were especially trained for the sport. And it is to the English that we are indebted for the hunting and racing horse and the hunting dog in its many breeds.

About this time, mayhap a little earlier, Robin Hood and his followers made the life of the crown gamekeepers miserable and slew the red deer with the bow in open violation of the law. But finally the lawless peasantry was gotten under control, and it followed that as the deer and the smaller game were offered some protection, hunting took on a purer form of sport. Coursing the hare with fleet dogs succeeded falconry, and the chase of the fox was taken up for the sport to be had with horse and hound.

Hunting with the dog and gun—the most popular form of the sport nowadays—came into general practice with the development in firearms. The use of firearms for hunting purposes became universal upon the invention of a gun that could be quickly aimed, fired and reloaded. This occurred in the eighteenth century and since that time the improvements in firearms have been so great that shooting has become the most popular form of hunting.

With the advent of the shot cartridge bird shooting on the wing became the vogue and gave the sportsman a greater variety of game to hunt, and at once became the most popular method of shooting.

Hunting as a sport has always been a favorite pastime in America. For the pioneers of our country it was largely a matter of necessity, but even in the early days it was followed as a sport to a certain extent. We have all heard of the famous old-time shooting matches and "side hunts."

The freedom attached to hunting in this country has tended to promote a rather unorganized sport, but through commercialism and wantonness we have come near causing the extinction of several of our varieties of game, and the resultant protective laws are turning American hunting ways into a purer sport. Our great game fields and the large variety of game abounding therein gives us opportunities for following and perfecting the sport of hunting to be enjoyed by no other people—Meade C. Dobson, in Outdoor Life.

DESCRIPTION OF A BEAR CHASE

Speaking about bears, said Jim, that old she I killed last month made the dogs hustle some. It was over on Charley creek above the old dam, where the hills are steeper, gulches deeper and brush thicker than any other place in the State of Washington.

I started at daybreak, and a finer morning I never saw. The hounds were in the pink of condition and wild for a chase. Ned was the first to pick up her trail—in a minute the rest were with him, each one giving full tongue.

The old bear had been feeding on skunk cabbage on a branch of the main stream. When the dogs jumped her she liked straight up the bottom for about half a mile, then turned up hill to the left toward Charley creek. They were out of hearing before I was well started, but when I reached the top of the divide I could hear them swinging around toward the place whence they had first started. They had made a circle of nearly three miles

and were now coming straight toward me. I climbed upon a windfall. Nearer and nearer they came. I held my rifle ready and watched and waited, expecting to see the bear any minute. I knew that the dogs were upon her, for every few minutes I could hear them fighting—a silence—a few muffled growls and snarls—a couple of yelps—then they would be running again, each dog giving tongue. Every minute they were getting nearer—I heard a cracking just below me—the saial brush moved and parted—a flash of black with a dot of red, there was the bear, tongue out, and panting but coming at full speed. I fired—she wheeled in her tracks. I fired again—the dogs were upon her; I dared shoot no more—then the fight—and such a fight!

It seemed as though they would all be killed—five dogs and a big black bear. The dogs seemed to cover her, yet every second one of them would give a yelp and go spinning—it did not seem possible that he could survive such a blow—but he would be back again in the thickest of the fight quicker than the flash of a gun. The fight continued—snarling, growling, rolling, tumbling, fighting for all that was in them! Down hill they went, the bear trying to get away, the dogs trying to down her, I after them trying to get a shot—but soon they were out of sight. In some way she seemed to shake them off and make a clean getaway.

I found myself at the bottom of the ravine, while they were a good quarter of a mile away going up the opposite hillside. I started to climb, but before I was half way up they were out of hearing again. When I reached the top I imagined that I could hear them away to the south, but the sound was so faint that I was in doubt whether it was the dogs or the breeze in the tree tops. I went a couple of hundred yards further, then I was sure it was the dogs, but they were fully a mile away—I kept on, the sound growing more and more distinct. The run was over, they were barking "treed," and crossing a small ravine and climbing a little hill, I came upon them, and such a crazy, howling pack I never saw before. The bear was about fifteen feet up a small hemlock. The dogs were wild with anger and excitement, they bit and clawed the tree and tried to climb it, all the while baying and barking and growling. Pilot would go about twenty feet from the tree and take a running jump at the bear, and it was surprising to see how high he would reach. He did this again and again.

When I neared the tree the bear went farther up and crawled out on a couple of large branches that crossed each other. I fired three shots into her and she died in a few minutes, but did not fall out. I had but three shells left, so could not shoot off the limbs. The tree was too large to climb, so I left her for the night. The next morning I returned with one of the boys, and we shot off one of the limbs and down she fell.—Outdoor Life.

Six of the Canadian provinces amended their game acts this year. The practice is growing in the provinces to delegate to the lieutenant-governor-in-council authority to make or alter certain provisions concerning game. In British Columbia this year this officer was authorized during the present year to set aside tracts of crown lands for game reserves and make the necessary regulations therefor. In Quebec the lieutenant-governor was authorized to fix fees from time to time for the incorporation of fish and game organizations. Such powers, which are becoming rather numerous, while they make it more difficult to keep track of existing provisions insure at the same time greater flexibility in the laws, which is undoubtedly an excellent thing.

In the legislation of the year in the States a marked tendency is shown to increase restrictions on the market-hunter.

B. C. makes an exception to its non-export laws in favor of export of big game for scientific, zoological, or government purposes.

The most noticeable feature in U. S. game laws is the growing popularity of the license system as a means of raising revenue and regulating hunting, licenses for residents being established in several States for the first time.

One sportsman at least has found good sport on Vancouver Island this season, judging from the short but pithy letter he wrote to "Field and Stream" from Victoria. He says: "In two days, ending September 7th, and within thirty miles of this city of 35,000 people, over seventy deer were shot and brought into town from right along the line of the Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railroad. Twelve of these deer were shot only seventeen miles out, and a panther eight feet long was downed with buck-shot by E. J. Cameron, a resident here.

"From farther up the island, say around Alberni, reports come that the deer are as thick as flies. I have tasted no finer venison than on Vancouver Island, and twenty-pound 'spring' salmon are so numerous on trains that they create no comment. In a walk of eleven miles along a forest highway yesterday I saw four deer, and flushed hundreds of blue and willow grouse."

Trout fishing closed on November 14th. Looking back, the season has not been at all a disappointing one for local anglers. All the well-known resorts have sustained their reputation, and most of the angling enthusiasts have made some good baskets at some time during the season. After the first rains sport was particularly good on Cowichan river, Cowichan lake, and elsewhere, but the last few days of the season were marked by such a rapid rise in the waters that little was done by fly-fishermen.

Lord Milner Tells of South African Evolution



SOUTH AFRICA was the theme chosen by Lord Milner for his address to the Canadian Club, whose guest he was at luncheon in the Grand Union on Saturday, says the Ottawa Citizen. The dining-rooms were filled to capacity, and as might be expected, with a subject with which he is so familiar, Lord Milner's talk was greatly appreciated. Perhaps the most important statement made was when he said that the conference in progress in Durban would result in a federation of the South African colonies, a union in some form or other. The precious mineral wealth of South Africa was spoken of in the most sanguine way, but the coming economic problem for South Africa, the true policy for South African development, was to prepare other sources of revenue when the precious minerals are exhausted. Agriculture on scientific lines would loom large in the future, as would also iron and coal mining. Owing to the relative position of these latter two, he said it was not at all improbable that in South Africa might be the greatest industrial centre of the Southern hemisphere. The problem of the natives from a social and economic standpoint was also dealt with.

Very significant was the address made by Chief Justice Sir Charles Fitzpatrick, who moved the vote of thanks to the distinguished guest. After an appreciation of the work and worth of Lord Milner, he said Canadians were anxious that the pro-consuls of Empire should visit the outposts not only to learn of Canada, but to know Canadians who were plodding along in their own way, doing their best for their own country and for the empire.

Mr. Gordon C. Edwards, president of the club, presided, and associated with him at the head table, in addition to Lord Milner, were: Sir Rennell Rodd, British ambassador at Rome. Mr. Steele Maitland; Sir John Hanbury Williams, Lord Lascelles, Japanese Consul-General Shimizu, Sir Charles Fitzpatrick, Sir Louis Davies, Judge MacTavish, Hon. R. W. Scott, W. L. Mackenzie King, M.P., Col. Sam Hughes, M.P.; U.S. Consul-General Foster, Mayor Scott, Col. Sherwood, Senator Edwards, Sir Sandford Fleming, Capt. F. C. T. O'Hara, and Dr. Danjo Ebina, of Tokio.

Mr. Edwards, in a few appropriate words, introduced Lord Milner, who was given an ovation. All the guests rose, waved handkerchiefs, and cheered again and again. Owing to the tax on his time since coming to Canada Lord Milner said he had not elaborated any subject in such a manner as would be worthy of his audience, and so he would talk on a subject with which he was so intimately acquainted that he could say something sensible without elaborate study—South Africa. At the outset, however, he said he would not refer to any question of a political or controversial nature. Canada, with her immense distances and her problems of transportation, presented conditions not unlike those in South Africa, where he had spent the most arduous years of his life.

Transportation Problem

"Putting politics entirely aside, he continued, the problems of South Africa are extremely interesting, and, in some respects, very similar to yours. As regards this great question of communication they are almost identical, that is to say the development of South African prosperity, and the connection between different parts of South Africa which has resulted, or will very shortly result in a confederation such as yours, would have been absolutely impossible without the enterprise of the people who first pushed forward the great lines of transcontinental communication. The first line of rails which connected the end of Lake Superior with the Pacific ocean is of importance in the history of this country paralleled almost exactly by the importance in the history of South Africa of the great enterprise which pushed a little local line of 56 miles—as it was twenty or thirty years ago—in Cape Colony first some 700 miles to Kimberley, then, in another direction some thousand or more miles to Johannesburg, and finally beyond Kimberley something like seventeen hundred miles to Zambesi, and has since pushed it 500 miles beyond the Zambesi into the very heart of Africa." After referring to the railway development and its effect on the country, he continued:

Compared With Canada

"Another point naturally connected with this, and one on which I think everybody interested in South Africa must seek information, is the question of the possibilities of development within the country which has been so recently knitted up. Many people have said to me: 'How does South Africa compare with Canada on the question of future development?' This is, of course, a question which it is impossible to answer, but there are several aspects of it on which it is easy to throw a certain amount of light. Speaking generally, the resources of the two countries at the present time present the greatest imaginable contrast. Both have a certain amount of fertility. Both have mineral resources; but, while the main offering of Canada in the markets of the world and the main cause of her recent enormous development—the main cause, but not the only one—is her great and growing agricultural wealth, the extent of which is a discovery of comparatively recent time, the opposite is almost absolutely true of South Africa.

South Africa's Minerals

"The agricultural wealth of South Africa is comparatively inconsiderable; her economic

strength lies in her enormous mineral wealth. Now, I do not think the extent of that mineral wealth is by any means fully realized. Figures appear in newspapers constantly, but they make very little impression on the minds of readers. It comes to this,—taking gold alone, and taking the gold mines of the Transvaal alone, I have, within my own time, seen their output grow from a very little over £12,000,000 sterling a year, to something like £24,000,000. And I have no doubt whatever—and I remember being laughed at when I said that five or six years ago—that this production will amount to £30,000,000 sterling a year, or \$150,000,000, taken out of the ground along a narrow reef fifty miles in length before we are many years older. (Applause.)

"Now, that is an enormous thing. But that, as I say, is only the Rand. Besides you have the diamond mines of Kimberley producing diamonds to as large an amount as the world can afford to take. Their difficulty is to keep down the production in order to prevent the prices running away. But, in the diamond mines of Kimberley and in the diamond mines of the Transvaal you have an annual production now of between £4,000,000 and £5,000,000, to which there seems to be no end for many years to come. In addition to this you have the gold mining in Rhodesia steadily increasing, and at present amounting to between £2,000,000 and £3,000,000. And it will be strange indeed if this is the end of all things so far as the mineral wealth of South Africa is concerned. But you have there enormous wealth assured for the next fifty or one hundred years. As I say, it would be a strange thing, indeed, almost impossible, and contrary to all human probability, if other sources of wealth of similar kind are not discovered long before these are exhausted. (Loud applause.)

Provision for Future

"But I have always maintained that the true policy of South African development is to assume that this immense mineral wealth which is certain is the end of all things mineral there, that is, in the way of precious metal. I hold that it is wise to assume that there is nothing more to come and to prepare the times for the development of other sources of economic strength, other resources upon which the country can live when these minerals are exhausted. That is, to my mind, the sum and substance of wisdom so far as the

economic development of South Africa is concerned. The revenue of the country depends practically, at present, upon its mineral production; the mineral wealth keeps the country going. But it is not enough merely to keep the country going; other resources must be built up on which the country can live when the minerals are exhausted. This will be more and more recognized as the true policy of South African development. The question is, what is there more?

Our Prairies Unequaled

"Let me say at once that there is nothing, and there never can be anything at all equal, for instance, from the point of view of agricultural wealth, to your Western prairie. I have no doubt about that. There is nothing of that size and continuous quality. There are splendid patches of agricultural lands, but not so enormous, not so continuous, not so sure. But there are a great variety of resources at present quite untouched. For instance, the wealth of South Africa in coal is only just beginning to be tapped, and the wealth in iron, which in some parts of the country, especially in the Transvaal, is very great, is quite untouched so far.

An Industrial Future

"Having regard not only to the quantity of coal and iron, but of their juxtaposition, the closeness in which these deposits lie to one another, there is, I believe, no reasonable doubt that the time must come, sooner or later, when the production of iron and of all those articles into the composition of which steel and iron enter is about to play a very important part in the country, and that it may very well be the case that the centre of South Africa will be the greatest industrial region of the Southern hemisphere. It is impossible to speak positively on that subject, but it is quite possible to say that such things may happen, and also it is wise for those who have the control of the affairs of the country to keep that prospect constantly in view. Besides that, of course, it stands to reason that so long as a limited population has the precious metals to go for, it will pay a lesser degree of attention to other products which may be permanently of greater benefit to the country, but the exploitation of which gives less immediate profit. Therefore the development of minerals, other than the precious metals, is a matter which will come gradually, and which may not attract so much attention until the working of

the precious metals shows some signs of exhaustion.

Agricultural Resources

"Now, as regards the agricultural resources of the country, there is no doubt that a great development is in progress. The old idea of South Africa was that while the rich coast strip would yield the most valuable products of the south tropical climate, though that strip is not very large and not very healthful, the healthy high veldt which is characteristic of most of South Africa was incapable of being more than a good pastoral or ranching country. Some of the veldt undoubtedly never can be anything else than a pastoral country. A great quantity of it, mainly in Cape Colony, can only support sheep, and a great deal more of it has so far never supported anything but horses and cattle. But since this matter has been taken scientifically in hand people have begun to discover, in the first place, that a great deal of the country which used to be considered only valuable as pastoral country will really bear rich crops, especially mealies, and that a great deal of country which it was thought could only bear crops with irrigation can, under more scientific treatment, bear crops of value even without this artificial assistance.

Science in Agriculture

"One of the most important things about South Africa today is the development of her agricultural resources by the means of science. That is of special interest to Canadians for two reasons. One is that this development is a good deal similar to what has happened in your own West, in this respect, that in the West today millions of acres are being cultivated with the greatest profit, which were despaired of even by good agricultural judges, ten or twenty years ago. (Hear, hear.) The supposed difficulty and supposed impossibility have turned out to be a delusion. Precisely the same thing has happened, though on nothing like the same scale, in South Africa today, and land is being cultivated, profitably cultivated, which in time past has been looked upon as hopeless. There is another point about it which will be of interest to you. This development, which has come within the last few years, is largely a consequence of the fact that, directly after the war, we started in the two new colonies, the Transvaal and the Orange River colony, very active agricultural departments. The government took the matter up as it never had been taken up before.

Turned to Canada

"We looked around the world to find the men who might be competent to start a thoroughly scientific and energetic agricultural department in both of the new colonies. And we found them all over the world, but we found some of the best of them on this continent, and especially in Canada. (Applause.) And not only did the men in several instances come from Canada, but all the men who came in any leading and responsible position had made a special study of the agricultural development which had been so characteristic of the United States and Canada, in fact, of the whole of this continent. For the teaching of scientific agriculture which is going to effect the transportation of a large part of South Africa, a complete transformation in its economic conditions, we looked to the experience and the teachings of scientific agriculture in this country. And I am glad to think that, despite all the differences which divide South Africans today, and despite all the contrasts which, perhaps, may exist between the present regime and the regime which preceded it, the agricultural departments of the new colonies have struck root to that extent, and the good work that they have already done has received such an amount of recognition that I think, whatever may happen to other things, that is a piece of solid progress which nothing is going to counteract. (Loud applause.)

Durban Conference

"The question which is being discussed at Durban at this time is the question of the federation of the South African colonies. (Applause.) The results will be, I have not the least doubt, a union in some form or other. The form of that union I would rather not attempt to forecast. But there is this great difference between the union of South African states and the union which has taken place here, that there is nothing really separating the states in South Africa today except artificial lines. I do not mean to say that there are not deep divisions among the people of South Africa. There are deep divisions, and only time can overcome them and draw the people together into one nation, and perhaps a long time may be required. But these divisions exist inside every one of the states, not absolutely in the same proportion, but in very much the same proportion. It is not a case, for instance, of bringing together a British community and a Dutch community, it is a question of uniting a number of communities in all of which these same elements exist. Therefore, so far as the question of race is concerned, great as the difficulties are which it presents, it does not present any special difficulties for union, because whatever problem may arise from the co-existence of nations of different languages and ideas in the body politic already exist in the different states, and they are not going to be increased but rather diminished, or, at any rate, modified, by putting these states together. The difficulty is of another character. It is that one of the states is so much wealthier and more prosperous, at the time being, than the rest, that there may be people within that state who do not wish to share their prosperity with the rest of South Africa, and, on the other hand, there may be people in the other states who are afraid of coming into partnership with such an overwhelming neighbor. I do not believe that these difficulties will cause the thing to break down, but that is the nature of the difficulties, and not the things which are commonly supposed to cause them."

The Chief Justice

Sir Charles Fitzpatrick, after tendering the thanks of the club, said:—"I would like to give Lord Milner a message on your behalf. I would like him to understand, as a representative Britisher, that you are anxious, that the great pro-consuls of Empire should visit the outposts frequently. (Applause.) We are anxious that they should come not only for the purpose of admiring our marvelous rivers, our great lakes, our noble mountains, our unrivalled prairie, our mines and our forests, but we are anxious as well that they should come not only to understand Canada geographically, but to understand Canadians. (Applause.) We want them to know that we are blundering along, John Bull fashion, trying to work out our own problems in this country, that we do not pretend to any virtues, but admit many imperfections, but that we are doing our best for our country and for the Empire." (Prolonged applause.)

The meeting closed with three cheers for Lord Milner and the singing of the National Anthem.

The Road Congress Sitting in Paris

THE Congress on Roads has been holding its sittings in Paris. The importance of the French road-system is fully recognized, for it is shown by the existence of a special body of Government engineers—namely, the engineers of Ponts et Chaussées, whose chief duties are the maintenance and construction of the national roadways.

The traffic on these roads, after having suffered from a period of inaction in consequence of the development of railways, has recently manifested a renewed vitality, owing to the extended use of the motor bicycle and the automobile. But, at the same time, the engineers have been confronted with a new and grave problem, inasmuch as the circulation of heavy vehicles and those driven at high speed has caused a serious amount of wear and tear. The existing methods of road formation have proved to be wholly inadequate to stand the present class of traffic and unless willing to face the risk of constant complaints and paving repairs of a most costly character, some new process must be found by the authorities to replace the present system.

This question of road formation was the most important of those brought forward at the Congress, and with the presence of engineers representing nearly every country it became possible to ensure a discussion ranging over a wide area. Some of the speakers were in favor of a return to the use of paving setts, employing squared stone of small dimensions, laid upon a solid foundation, either of concrete alone or reinforced concrete. This plan, which is specially applicable to roads passing through towns, would be extremely expensive if its employment became general and it were adopted in all cases for roads of great length. The attention of the Congress was also directed to the use of tar and macadam roads, and great interest was evinced in the reports of the English delegates on the advantages arising from the use of tar-macadam, a system in which the road metal, consisting of furnace slag or broken stone, is embedded in a matrix of tar.

It is impossible to attempt to give even a brief review of the numerous papers brought forward, but the general results of the Congress have been condensed in a very clear and comprehensive manner by the adoption of a series of conclusions which were settled at a plenary sitting.

The Present Condition of the Roads

Attention was directed by the Congress to the importance of a secure foundation for the road with regard to the questions of wear and tear and the maintenance of an accurate camber. In the matter of the choice of the character of the foundation to be adopted, it appeared to be necessary to study the

composition of the subsoil, the conditions relating to traffic, and the class of vehicles likely to make use of the roads in question. It was considered that a depth of from 10cm. to 15cm. of concrete would be sufficient, even in cases where large paving setts are employed. It would be necessary in using paving setts to provide a mattress composed of a thin layer of sand. A resolution was passed that it would be advisable to carry out some experiments with the use of tar or bituminous matter as a matrix for the stone used for metalling the road surface. The view was also expressed that it was expedient to make trial of the arrangements for the paving setts inserted in lines in an oblique direction to the longitudinal axis of the roadway; and also perpendicular to the same, and likewise to undertake further experiments with the use of paving setts of small size.

General Methods of Road Maintenance

It was recommended by the Congress in the case of macadamized roads that the remade road-surface should be thoroughly rolled; that hard and homogenous materials should be employed, broken to a uniform gauge; that the substances used to incorporate the road stone should be selected in accordance with the nature of the stone employed, but that the least possible quantity of the agglomerating material should be introduced, and arrangements should be made in all cases, where such course is practicable, that the entire width of the roadway should be remade at the same time, in one operation.

Guarding Against Undue Wear and Dust

The Congress was in favor of paving the roads or employing the best systems of constructing the macadamized road surface. The importance of sloping and cleaning the road surface was insisted upon, also of light watering at frequent intervals, the methods employed for this purpose being mechanical in their nature. It was recognized that the use of emulsion of an oily material of a tarry nature, as also of deliquescent salts in solution and similar substances, are more or less efficacious, but their influence is generally short-lived, and it was laid down that their adoption can only be considered advisable for special events—such as automobile races, fetes, and on similar occasions. It was thought desirable, however, that further trials should be made of these specifics. In view of dust-prevention, the planting of trees along the sides of the roads should be encouraged.

As respects the employment of tar, the Congress came to the conclusion that tar-spreading, when properly carried out, is undoubtedly an effective means of preventing dust, and, moreover, that it protects in a certain measure the road surface against the destructive action of certain descriptions of ve-

hicles, more especially of motor-cars, driven at high speeds. The congress recommended that additional trials should be carried out to test the effects of the incorporation of tar with the materials forming the roadway.

The Roads of the Future

It was agreed by the congress that in cases where the volume of mechanically-propelled traffic was moderate, the present methods of road construction sufficed. In places where a large number of self-propelled vehicles must use the roads, the following rules were laid down: That all classes of traffic should use the same road; that this road should be formed with the least possible amount of camber, so as to ensure the discharge of the water; that only moderate gradients should be admissible, and that it was advisable to employ curves of the utmost possible radius (not to fall below a minimum of 50 metres); that on entering and quitting the curved portions of the roadway parabolic curves should be inserted; that super-elevation might be used on curves, but kept down as much as possible; that all road crossings should be rendered visible and as free from obstructions as possible.

Effects of New Modes of Locomotion

In the case of motor-cars the deteriorating action of motor-cars driven at high speed should be reduced to the utmost possible extent by the adoption of soft treads to the tires, and where rivets or studs are employed, it would be well to make them of rounded section and with a very moderate projection.

As respects motor vehicles carrying heavy loads, it appears necessary, in order to protect the roadways, that limitations should be assigned to the weight carried per inch width of wheel. A maximum weight of 150 kilograms per cm. in width of tire appears to accord generally with the prevailing practice, and the wheel diameters now in use. It seems also expedient to consider the part of the load carried by each axle.

Road Signals

A vote was passed by the Congress that it is expedient that the kilometer boundary marks along roads should be rearranged as soon as possible on some uniform principle throughout the entire area of each separate country, and that steps should be taken to secure the adoption of this identical system of marking distances, obstructions to traffic, and other signals on some plan internationally agreed upon.

Visits were paid by the members of the Congress to some of the very much frequented roads in the environs of Paris, notably the road from Saint Cloud to Versailles, on which, for some years past, experiments in tar-spreading have been carried on, and trials of substances of a tarry nature have been made.

HOW EUROPE IS PREPARING FOR WAR



RIGHT HON. H. O. ARNOLD-FORSTER, M.P., is contributing a series of articles to the London Standard on "Our Military Policy and Needs." The first is as follows:

This summer, following a practice which I have pursued almost without intermission for 30 years, I have devoted a portion of any holiday to seeing something of the work of one of the great armies of the Continent. What I have learned this year is but a continuation and a confirmation of the lessons which many previous years had taught me.

The lessons to be learned are numerous and varied. I shall not attempt to recapitulate them here. But the sum of all my observations leads me to one great conclusion, which is so definite and alarming that I desire to submit it to the earnest consideration of my countrymen. My conclusion is this:

Every country in Europe, save our own, to the best of its ability, and according to its lights, is preparing for the kind of war in which it has reason to fear that it may some day be engaged. How complete, how scientific, how tremendous these preparations are, many Englishmen knew very well; but the majority of the people of this country are not so well informed. Happily for ourselves, we in England know nothing whatever of war as it really is; and, as a natural consequence, we are unable to understand the frame of mind in which those who possess this sinister experience approach the problem of national defence. The result of our ignorance is curious; at least, so it seems to one who has enjoyed somewhat special opportunities of studying both Continental methods and our own. It appears to me to be a fact beyond contradiction that while foreign nations, without exception, are preparing for the wars in which they are likely to be engaged, we alone are doing nothing of the kind. Not only are we making no preparation for the kind of war in which all our experience tells us we are likely to be involved, but, with great diligence and an immense amount of talk, we are making what we are pleased to call preparations for a war in which in all human probability we shall never be engaged.

Truth and Its Enemies

The result is very serious; so serious, that, at the risk of incurring great disfavor on the part of those who hate to look unpleasant facts in the face, I shall do my best to tell the truth, and the whole truth, about the military policy to which this country is being committed. The task is not easy. It is difficult at the present time for any person to examine, still more to criticise our military arrangements. For four years past an organized campaign has been in progress, the apparent object of which has been to befog and confuse the public, and to divert men's minds from the problem of defence, as a whole, to the contemplation of one subsidiary and not very important part of it. The praises of that excellent institution, the Territorial Army, have been sung in every key, the subject of the Regular Army has been systematically and effectively burked in parliament and out of it. But this is by no means all. The mot d'ordre seems to have been given that every one who refuses to find merit in the official policy shall be denounced and attacked as a public enemy. Solemn wiggings have been administered by important personages to all and sundry who shall dare to criticise or even to question. Exalted names have been dragged into the service of the promoters, and it has been stated, almost in so many words, that for a civilian to doubt the virtue of the new scheme is to be guilty of lese majeste, and is a sign of malevolence and want of patriotism. A similar offence on the part of an officer is to be punished with expulsion from the army. Our soldiers have been definitely told that praise and approval will be welcomed and rewarded. Those whose conscience or whose military experience forbids them to offer this tribute have been bluntly told to hold their tongues or to take the consequences. And the outcome of this process is described as "military opinion."

But extravagances of this kind must in the long run defeat their own object. No self-respecting civilian is likely to be affected by menaces, and the army suffers too much from the continuance of a sham to allow of its voice being permanently silenced. Officers who may expect to find themselves confronted with a real army composed of men, and of trained men, will be the first to suffer from a system which will send them into action at the head of a tiny contingent largely composed of untrained boys. That much harm has been done by system of menace and cajolery which has been pursued cannot be denied, but its success will not be permanent. In the long run it will be found impossible to stifle free discussion and to prevent the plain statement of plain truths. And one of the plainest of these plain truths, which cannot be stated too clearly or too often, is this. We in this country are not preparing for any war in which there is a reasonable probability of our being engaged. On the contrary, we are preparing for an emergency which in all human probability will never occur, and one which, if it does occur, will not be met by the preparations we are making.

Foreign Methods

It may be said that these are abstract and general statements, and that in order to make them intelligible and effective they must be supported by and illustrated by concrete examples, which every one can understand and appreciate. Let me then be perfectly explicit. I have said that foreign nations are preparing for wars in

which they think that they may some day be engaged; and that they are taking the most effective steps of which they are capable to ensure success in such wars should they, unhappily, take place. The French War Office has to contemplate the possibility of another German invasion; and the French frontier from Verdun to Belfort is elaborately defended and organized with the object of making such an invasion impossible. The preparation may prove to be inadequate; but it is in accordance with a consistent theory, it is scientific, it is appropriate. For its purpose it is the very best thing that French intelligence and French wealth combined can produce.

In the same way the German army and navy are perfectly organized for a great aggressive war. Very likely no such war is in contemplation, but aggressive wars have always formed part of the Prussian system; and when undertaken they have always, hitherto, been successful, because the means were deliberately calculated to produce the ends desired.

British Methods, Naval and Military

But when we come to our own country, what do we find? We find, at least so far as one great branch of our defensive service is concerned, nothing even remotely resembling the German or the French method. The navy, happily, is still organized with reasonable regard to the work it may have to do. The Admiralty, to my certain knowledge, have a theory, and a perfectly definite one, as to the functions

which the fleet ought to perform in time of war. Their whole efforts are devoted to the task of enabling the fleet to perform that function successfully. I am aware that in the opinion of some critics the Admiralty are not doing enough to enable them to carry out their purpose. If the critics are right, the Admiralty are open to censure, and it is their plain duty to increase the fleet until its power to achieve that purpose is beyond dispute. But no one even pretends that the navy has not a definite role and a definite object. The stronger the navy becomes, the more easily and the more certainly will it do what the country expects from it.

Now let us turn to the army. How different is the situation. Unless all the teaching of history be wrong and of no account, unless all military experience is to be discarded as meaningless, we are not preparing for war at all. This allegation may seem at first sight to be an exaggeration. But a brief examination of our military position will suffice to show that it is a reasonable and moderate statement of an incontrovertible fact. Indeed, were it not that the British public is rarely willing to pay attention to two subjects at the same time, such an obvious truth would never have escaped attention. Unluckily, the skilful manoeuvres which have been resorted to with the object of diverting public attention from the Regular Army and concentrating it upon the Territorial force have been successful. Parliament and press have been full of the Territorial Force. All the world

has been writing about it, and making speeches about it. The sporting element, so dear to Englishmen, has entered into the discussion of the question. Sides have been formed. Half the press and half the critics have declared that the required numbers will never be raised, and that the scheme will, therefore, be a failure. The other half have asserted with equal conviction that the numbers will be raised, and that when and because they have been raised, the success of the scheme will become, thereby, self-evident. Nobody has ever paused to ask whether, if the whole force were to be completed tomorrow, down to the last drummer boy, it would be of any use whatever for the sole purpose for which it exists, namely, to win a victory for this country in any war in which the nation is to be engaged. There are hundreds of thousands of persons in this country who, if the Territorial Force reaches its establishment, will pronounce it a success, and who, if it falls short of that establishment, will, with equal confidence, pronounce it a failure. And yet, as I shall endeavor to demonstrate, the force may be complete in every detail and yet be an absolute and dangerous failure from the point of view of the national needs.

The Territorial Force and Its Flatterers

And here it is desirable to pause for a moment to say a word which ought not to be necessary, but which is necessary in view of the prejudice which the promoters of the Territorial Army scheme have endeavored to create

against all those who do not fall down and worship. I write as a well-wisher of the Territorial Army. That force, which, of course, is only the Volunteers under another name, has many admirable qualities, and fulfils some useful purposes. There has been, and there always will be, an immense amount of exaggeration with regard to it; and the force has, undoubtedly, suffered a good deal from the indiscriminating eulogy which some of its friends have thought fit to bestow upon it. We read glowing accounts of the performances of the troops at manoeuvres; we are invited to admire and wonder at the intelligence, discipline, and physique of officers and men. A great many of the things that are said are true, true not of the force as a whole, but of certain portions of it; and it is unfortunate that many commentators and eulogists fail to discriminate. Moreover, it is well to remember that what we are reading in 1908 is merely a reproduction of what we might have read, and what many of us did read, in every succeeding year since 1860. The address of the inspecting officer, informing the officers and men of a Volunteer battalion that their corps is the best he has ever seen, is a formula which has marked, and, be it said, disgraced, Volunteer inspections ever since the creation of the force. The flaming newspaper articles which have been inspired by each succeeding Volunteer review or Easter excursion for fifty years past are almost word for word the same as the accounts of the Territorial Force which we have all been reading during the past few months. There have, of course, been some very valuable and discriminating criticisms in which full justice has been done to the many good qualities of the force, but from which the ridiculous exaggeration which the public is supposed to like has been absent.

But enough of the inflated and ill-considered language to which reference has been made has found its way into the speeches of persons in authority, and into the columns of the newspapers, to mislead many persons, and to induce the belief that some great and beneficial change has come over the Volunteer Force, which has entirely changed its character. There has been a change, and a change for the better. The creation of a brigade and divisional organization, the addition of subsidiary services, such as the transport and ammunition columns; and, perhaps, more important than all, the abolition of the capitation grant, are all real reforms for which the Secretary of State and the Army Council are entitled to great credit. But no miracles have been performed, and there is no valid ground for supposing that the statement made by the Norfolk Commission with regard to the Volunteers to the effect that, "taking the force as a whole, neither the military nor the tactical training of the rank and file would enable it to face, with a prospect of success, the troops of a Continental army," and that, "in view of the unequal military education of the officers, the limited training of the men, and the defects of equipment and organization, the Volunteer Force is not qualified to take the field against a regular army," is susceptible of any serious modification at the present time. It is well, therefore, to keep cool when reading the glowing descriptions of today. They may be true and deserved, but they differ neither in form nor in degree from many other descriptions which have preceded them, and which, beyond all doubt, were not true and were not deserved. Nothing but harm is done by these exaggerations. When the public is told, as it was told not long ago, that the field batteries of the Territorial Force, after a period of drill averaging less than ten days for each man, had attained a condition of efficiency equal to that attained by batteries of Regular Artillery at the end of a year's continuous instruction, the result is purely mischievous. The actual statement was to the effect that, "in the opinion of a thoroughly competent observer, the London field batteries at the end of the fortnight reached about the same standard as the Regular batteries, formed at home during our last war, obtained after a year's work." To nine people out of ten such a statement could only have the meaning assigned to it above. It is possible, however, that the writer of the passage referred to may have intended to convey another meaning and to prove that hastily raised units cannot be made efficient. It is probably quite true to say that the new batteries raised in a hurry in 1900-1 were far below the mark at the end of a year, though it is probably a great exaggeration to say that they were no better than the Territorial batteries after ten days' instruction. But if the contention be true, what is the moral? The moral is that, even with all the appliances available in a Regular battery, with skilled professional officers and continuous work, a battery cannot be made efficient in a year. If that is the conclusion which it is sought to establish, it need only be said that it coincides exactly with the conclusion which has long since been arrived at by artillery officers in every other army in the world, but as an argument in favor of creating 180 batteries, with a minimum training of fifteen days every second year, its relevance is not obvious.

If it be true that the work of one year's continuous training can be accomplished in a week, it is obvious that we are wasting enormous sums upon the Regular Army which ought instantly to be devoted to some other purpose. Soldiers do not take statements of the kind to which we have referred seriously; but civilians, who are entirely dependent upon the judgment of others, do believe what they are told, and are quite justified in doing so.

British Columbia Today and Its Prospects

THE problems, present conditions, and future prospects of British Columbia were the subjects of an interview which a representative of Canada (London) had with Captain the Hon. R. G. Tatlow, Minister of Finance and Agriculture in the British Columbia Government, before his departure from London for Ireland.

In reply to the suggestion that, although British Columbia was, less than ten years ago, of all Canadian provinces the best known and most popular in the Mother-country among the best class of settlers—having, in fact, a weekly paper in London devoted entirely to its interests—today Ontario and the prairie provinces are much more in the public eye, Captain Tatlow said:

"Mr. Turner, the Agent-General for the province in London, does not bear out your suggestion that British Columbia was better known ten years ago than at present. The province may have been more in the eye of the mining world, but Mr. Turner found on his arrival in England seven years ago a lamentable ignorance on the part of the general public regarding the many attractions of British Columbia. At that time, owing to adverse conditions in the British Columbia mining industry and the bitter feelings which were aroused in consequence, it was almost impossible for anyone to discuss in England the merits of the province without incurring suspicion. In 1902 arrangements were made whereby exhibits of the products of British Columbia were displayed in various parts of the United Kingdom with the idea of educating the British public as to the great possibilities of the province. In 1903 British Columbia secured the gold medal for its display of fruit, and as a result the Agent-General's office was inundated with inquiries from all parts. Since then British Columbia has become increasingly well known, and is, I understand, more talked about than any other Canadian province, excepting perhaps Ontario."

"It is recognized over here, Captain Tatlow, that, both with regard to climate, scenery, and sport, British Columbia has at least as much to offer to the well-to-do settler as any part of Canada, but the fact remains that your immigration is much more largely from the United States and from the prairie districts of the Dominion than from Great Britain. Why is this?"

"There is no doubt," replied Captain Tatlow, "that the climate and scenery of British Columbia are very attractive, more so, perhaps than those of any other part of Canada. Of course, the greater cost of traveling from the old country has to be borne in mind, but it is a fact that up till quite recently the Dominion Government made no efforts to attract emigration to our province. Attention was principally confined to securing settlers for the North-West, and the shipping companies and various agents adopted a similar policy. I am glad that Mr. J. Obed Smith, the recently appointed Dominion Assistant Superintendent of Emigration in London, is largely rectifying this state of affairs, and British Columbia is now beginning to receive its due amount of attention from Dominion emigration authorities."

"The chief attraction in the province seems to be that of fruit farming," remarked our representative, "but in certain quarters it is urged that, both as regards the market and price of land and labor, the Englishman of moderate means who intends taking up that industry can do better in the Annapolis Valley or in Ontario. What are your views on this matter?"

"Statistics show," Captain Tatlow replied, "that profits from fruit farming in British Columbia are greater than those made in the eastern provinces. This may be accounted for by

the large market in the Northwest for our fruit. Arrangements have been made also for the shipping of certain grades of apples from the Okanagan district to England. A great impetus has been given to the industry by the action of the Dominion Government which prevents dumping from the United States. Previously British Columbian fruit growers had to contend against the dumping of fruit on the market from California, Washington, and Oregon, but that is now a thing of the past, and fruit farmers have benefited accordingly. I might mention that we have a show of British Columbia fruit at the Agricultural Hall, London, on November 26 and 27, and those interested can have an opportunity of judging the quality."

Discussing the exportation of salmon, halibut, and other fish in cold storage for the market of this country, Captain Tatlow stated that the New England Fish company annually place on the Boston market halibut to the value of many million dollars. Salmon has been sent over to the English market in cold storage and the experiment proved successful. Arrangements have now been made by one of the companies operating in that direction to bring over to England an increased quantity, and undoubtedly the exportation to the United Kingdom would continue to grow. Whale fishing on the coast, which was taken up two or three years ago, is proving very successful.

"Regarding the labor question, is it true," asked our representative, "that the labor unions are stronger in British Columbia than in any other part of Canada, and that they are dominated by the American 'bosses' across the border?"

"Not more so than in any other part of Canada. Unfortunately, the Canadian unions are more or less parts of the American unions and under their control, and have to organize strikes accordingly. This is one of the questions we should like to see settled, and hope the day will soon come when public opinion will demand an alteration in present conditions."

"Is it the intention of the Government to take steps to mitigate the trouble arising in British Columbia from lack of domestic servants, so that men with means, either retired officers or officials from India or from the Mother-country, younger sons and others, can enjoy the ordinary amenities of life with suitable domestic service?"

"Last year," said Capt. Tatlow, "domestic servants and men for farm labor were sent out from the Old Country to British Columbia under the auspices of the Salvation Army, acting under an arrangement with the Provincial Government. The sum of £2,000 was lent to the Salvation Army to be used as advances to assist in overcoming the difficulty of a larger fare than that to the North-West. A sum of money was also paid to the Army on the understanding that the emigrants would be carefully selected and taken care of on arrival in British Columbia. This arrangement proved very satisfactory, enabling us to bring out a fair amount of help, and (at least, as far as domestic servants are concerned), the policy is to be continued. It should be remembered also that the majority of retired army officers and Anglo-Indian officials who settle in the province bring out their own servants. I am informed by the Agent-General that a retired officer who recently visited British Columbia to inquire into the suitability of the province as a place in which to settle, expressed himself as very well satisfied with the social conditions, and as a result a party, of which he is a member, has decided to locate there."

Our representative next referred to the recent articles on "Asiatic Immigration," by Dr. Crozier, the well-known Canadian political economist, and asked in what direction the

Government is hoping to overcome this grave disability.

"I have not read the articles," Captain Tatlow said: "but the matter is now out of British Columbian politics. The Federal Government has legislated in connection with the entry of Chinese immigrants, and the Privy Council the other day stated that legislation on the lines of the Natal Act affecting Japanese and other Oriental races is outside the jurisdiction of the Provincial Government, so that the question has become one for the Federal Government to deal with."

"Is the policy mooted by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company of opening up land on Vancouver Island on a big scale to be followed up?"

"The Canadian Pacific Railway Company are carrying on at the present time an experiment whereby a block of land is being cleared on the island for the purpose of selling it to settlers on reasonable terms. If the experiment is successful, and there is certainly every reason to believe it will be, the clearing of land on a more extensive scale will be carried out."

"Has the scheme for the erection of a representative Canadian building on the Kingsway site in London, in which several of the provinces in the Dominion were to have their London offices situated, and in which your Government was said to be interested, fallen through?"

"Practically, it has. The British Columbia Government were willing to take a share of the building, and are still willing to do so, but the scheme seems to have fallen through. Undoubtedly it would be a good move on the part of the Dominion and the various provinces to locate their offices in a central building in which the High Commissioner and the respective Agents-General would be located, and our Government for one would welcome the carrying out of the scheme."

Questioned as to his personal opinions in regard to Tariff Reform and Imperial Federation and the views of the majority in British Columbia on this topic, Captain Tatlow replied: "I think you might safely say that we in British Columbia are all Imperial Federators to the core, and most certainly Tariff Reformers. I might even suggest that, in return for any preference we might receive from the Mother-country, our efforts in the way of immigration would be made to attract more and more our own people from the United Kingdom. The matter has formerly been left so much in the hands of shipping agents, etc., that probably greater efforts have been made on the continent of Europe than in the United Kingdom, and this is a question that might be taken up."

"Have you personally visited the northern portion of the province which will be opened up by the Grand Trunk Pacific railway," asked our representative, "and what advantages does that portion open to settlers?"

"My last visit to that district was made previous to the creation of Prince Rupert," replied Captain Tatlow; "but the operations of the surveying parties have revealed considerably more good agricultural land than was at first anticipated. As a consequence, the work of prospecting is being carried on with increased vigor, and until that work is concluded I do not wish to make a definite statement on the matter, except that the early anticipations have been very much more than realized."

In conclusion, Captain Tatlow said he was pleased to note that Canada devoted attention to making investors in Great Britain interested in the opportunity which Canada affords for remunerative investments. As for British Columbia, Captain Tatlow said that the province offered today as good facilities as ever for the loaning of money on mortgage at a rate of 6 to 7 per cent on city property, and at an even higher rate on farm land.

Feminine Fancies and Home Circle Chat

HOW TO MAKE AND KEEP FRIENDS



F all the words of wisdom, Johnson is related to have uttered, surely none carried more sound advice with them than "Keep your friendship in repair." Friendship is a most valuable asset in life, and to consider it at its highest; if it is not the actual bread of life, is most certainly the butter, or the jam.

To "make friends" is an art in itself, which if we do not naturally possess, it is well worth striving after, and, having once acquired it, do all in our power to keep. After all, most of the world have gained that success through their popularity, or in other words, their gift of making friends. A well known man once said, "charming manners gave the least trouble and paid the highest interest." And I do not think he was far wrong.

But it is not only the making of friends which is so important a matter but the still more vital point to be considered, how to keep that friendship when you have made it. That is more difficult, because it entails a certain amount of forethought and trouble, which, with the selfishness of human nature, people are apt to resent. The little note, which might have been written when their friend was in trouble, but was postponed indefinitely, or the congratulatory message which would not have taken three minutes to pen, but which was never accomplished, has severed many a promising intimacy.

Not only are these little delinquencies unkind, but they are distinctly un diplomatic, and people must not be surprised if they in their turn are likewise forgotten on important occasions in their lives. If from no better motive than expediency, the woman who wishes to be popular must ever guard against the least tendency to degenerate into a "bore." That the world will never forgive under any circumstances, and who can blame it?

"She is always so breezy," some one remarked of a woman who was renowned for her number of friends. There is a little poem by an American woman in which these words occur:

"Laugh and the world laughs with you,
Weep, and you weep alone,
For the sad old earth must borrow its mirth,
But has trouble enough of its own,
Rejoice, and men will seek you,
Grieve, and they turn and go,
They want, full measure of all your treasure,
But they do not need your woe."

All this sounds very unsympathetic, but it is right, that it should be so. People don't want to be worried and harassed in life. They want to be cheered and amused, and the sensible ones would as a whole rather visit the entertaining hostess in a garret (figuratively speaking) than a dull one in Belgrave Square. It is a great mistake for people to imagine that they must wait until they are better off before they can entertain, so much can be done now-a-days, on so little with good management, that if they wait to invite their friends till they are able to do so in a lordly manner the time is apt to "slip by," and they may look round some day and discover they have no friends to entertain. A warm welcome a cheery hostess, and a prettily arranged table are by far the most important items towards a social success. How many a struggling professional man has had cause to look back in after life, and be thankful to his wife, or womenkind for their charming little impromptu entertainments which they arranged for his friends, or clients, and which possibly raised him another rung on the ladder of fame! "Afternoon tea" is undoubtedly the most economic form of entertainment, and comparatively speaking only costs a few cents.

After that comes the cold Sunday supper, which is a great institution for housewives of limited means, when you can have everything cold, and it is quite an understood thing that people wait on themselves.

And to the girl who has "to make her own way in the world," no better advice can be given than to cultivate the art of making herself socially agreeable not only when she is visiting, but when she is at home; never to lose an opportunity of doing a kindness to any one, remembering that old people are especially susceptible to a little attention from a younger woman, and who knows that they may not "be entertaining an angel unawares."

Who does not know the "Jolly girl" who is such an acquisition at the little impromptu picnics and parties? How many an invitation she receives on account of her cheerfulness and her power of making things "go!" While Angela, the beauty is continually searching for a secluded spot where she can examine her face in her pocket mirror, use her powder puff in privacy, or enclose herself without the risk of having her complexion damaged by mosquitoes! the "Jolly girl" is bustling round, making everyone comfortable, talking to the people who might otherwise be a little "out of it," and generally imparting a festive spirit to all around her. Thus it behooves all, rich or poor—but especially the latter—to make themselves a necessary adjunct to society.

GOWNS AND GOSSIP

Hats have gradually increased in size, until they have become positively grotesque, and already the fashion is on the wane. In Paris exceptionally small hats and fussy trim, which apparently are being exploited, and these accentuate the long, narrow figure of the moment.

Tunic draperies have, as I expected, failed to attain popularity, but they are exploited on evening gowns, and are truly delightful in gauzy, transparent fabrics arranged over a limp, trailing skirt. The high waisted skirt is not universally favored, and is not amenable in the matter of blouses; but it is possible to make the short waisted effect with a high, folded belt, which is practically a cummerbund, and is worn over a vest of high coloring. This is delightfully chic under a short waisted Directoire coat, and the skirt is still available for the ordinary blouse. The folded sash has a similar effect in suggesting the high waist, and its tasselled ends are of decorative value when contrasted by a skirt of lighter tone.

The newest blouses for autumn wear are of Shanghai silk, adorned with dyed lace and touches of velvet, and extremely useful as well as ornamental are the blouses of soft twilled satins, which wash well and harmonize splendidly with floral embroideries and delicate lace.

The girl with deft fingers may add literally pounds in value to her autumn or winter costume by adorning it with soutache braiding. It is quite easy to braid in this fashion, and the tracing is simple. The portions to be worked must be laid on firm canvas of the soft thin type, and all ends and connections are passed through a pierced hole to the back of the canvas.

An ideal costume for the early winter is of petrol-blue faced cloth, with a long, limp skirt, absolutely untrimmed, but most chic with a high waistband of black satin, and a white silk waistcoat, with high skirt and fussy trim, which apparently falls out between the folds of the vest. The short waisted coat with long flat tails has its upper part covered with a massed design of black soutache, and the tight sleeves decorated likewise in epanette fashion halfway to the elbow. Most graceful and artistic in shape, the evening wrap of the moment depends less upon trimmings, and its success is assured when arranged in soft, harmonious coloring. The coat costumes of the moment are modish, albeit simple, and the choice lies between the rounded cutaway fronts and the more severely straight model. Brown is a favored color, and there are several shades of blue, and the popular elephant and smoke greys, nor forgetting the new tweeds in heather and autumnal tints, or the new dark greens, which somehow do not seem so attractive as the old forest and Lincoln tints.

Short, puffy sleeves, which barely cover the elbow are utterly incongruous with the sleek skirts and abbreviated bodices, and we have returned to the full length sleeve, which falls well over the wrist, and in many instances partially covers the hand. As a concession to the woman who pre-

fers the smartness of long gloves and fussy touches of lace, the three-quarter sleeve is introduced, and this retains its close effect, and is finished with a cavalier cuff of velvet. In Paris, the full length sleeve appears on nearly all the smartest afternoon gowns, and is de rigueur in Directoire models.

The waistcoat is a most important item now-a-days, and none are more fascinating in cloth gowns than those of striped black and white satin, or of silk run with stripes of beige ribbon. This latter method ensures a striped vest to correspond in color with the costume, a result not always obtainable when striped fabric is required.

Coats of soft satin are extremely chic, but too smart for ordinary wear. They make ideal bridesmaids' costumes, with a skirt of faced cloth en suite, and are chic for restaurant dinners when worn over a V or square-cut waistcoat of decorative aspect, and a skirt of lace of pale union de sole. The sheath skirt is at its best in dark tones of velvet, opened on one side to show a panel of pleated silk over which are laced silken cords.

Unfortunately, some dressmakers are so infected with the corselet mode that they fit the skirts tightly over the curve of the hip, and quite destroy the character and style.

Undoubtedly the present modes are trying to a stout figure, but a much straighter effect is ensured if the waist is allowed to expand slightly, and extra pressure is given below. It is in this fashion the



A BEAUTIFUL CHERUIT GOWN—In a shade of old blue, showing the new plain corsage.

corsetiere works, and so obtains a figure with less curves, an effect emphasized by the skillful modiste when fitting her gowns.

VENISON

Various Dainty Ways of Cooking It.

In order to make the best of venison, we must know how old it is and how long it must hang to be in perfection, and this is not less than how to cook it, for however perfect the cooking of it may be, if the venison is old or imperfectly kept, the result will be far from pleasing. Buck venison is usually counted the best to be had, most people can recognise venison by its dark color and fine grain, though I have known a haunch to be mistaken by a very young housekeeper for mutton. It is to be stated for the comfort of others, who may in future make the same mistake, that well-hung mutton may be quite successfully cooked by the methods hitherto held sacred to venison. Still the great point of difference, the thick layer of fat on the haunch, is so plainly observable that errors ought not to occur. The age is easily told by the hoof.

Naturally an old animal has used its hoof well, so that it is large and the cleft is broad and deep, while the heel is horny and well worn. A young animal's hoof is the exact opposite of this more or less plant and only slightly cleft, and its heel bears evidence of very light use. To see if venison is newly killed or stale slip a clean skewer in near the bone, and the difference in smell will at once tell its own tale. Venison is skinned directly it is killed and cut up at once, and then it must be cared for, as I shall show, day by day and more than once a day if necessary, until it is ready for cooking.

The difference from such hung and cared-for meat and that which has become stale from neglect need not be enlarged upon.

Directly it is skinned and cut up, venison must be thoroughly dried with a clean cloth and dusted with a mixture of black pepper and ground ginger. Every day it must be well looked over, and thoroughly dried again as damp is its worst enemy.

It will keep from seven to twenty-one days or so, according to the weather, but will "turn" very quickly if the latter be muggy or warm. If it should go "wrong"—and we know what becomes of the best-laid schemes of mice and men—the only thing to do is to wash it in clean luke-warm water and then in milk and water of the same temperature, and then dry it thoroughly and dust it with the pepper and ginger again. This should put it quite right; but it must not be forgotten that except in rarest cases, and that fresh air is the best possible protection. The color of venison is to be considered, for if it is tainted it will turn black with yellowish spots. The fat should be thick, not contracted, and the meat neither tough nor hard if it be good.

To Roast Venison

In cooking it the great art is to preserve the fat and to this end old-fashioned cooks were wont to take precautions which cooks of today must also take if they wish to attain the same perfection.

The haunch must be wrapped in paper thoroughly well buttered, then over the fat part must be put a paste made with flour and water and rolled out to three-quarters of an inch in thickness, and this again must be secured by two more sheets of well buttered paper, and the whole tied with tape. It is far better when roasted before the fire, but if this is absolutely impossible it may also be done, and if done with care

may be done well, in any modern cooking stove or oven, but the basting must be incessant.

A large haunch of 20 to 24 pounds will take three and a half hours to roast with a good fire, though if the fire be very hot indeed, three hours may be enough.

About twenty minutes before it is done, remove all the paper and paste, dredge the haunch well with flour and then baste very liberally with butter until it is nice and brown, when it is ready to dish up the greatest point to notice is that it requires the minutest care, from the moment it is put into the oven till it is done, and if this care is not given, the result will spell failure.

The Gravy

Most people prefer the rich gravy which is found in the dripping pan. Run all the fat off this, add a gill of boiling water to what remains, stir it well to get all the richness possible, and pour it off into a clean pan. Taste and add salt if necessary, boil it up and strain round the haunch.

Some people add a teaspoonful of walnut or mushroom ketchup or of raspberry or any other flavored vinegar.

In any case let rowan or red-currant jelly be sent to table with this joint, and let these be slightly warmed, as venison fat chills very quickly, for the same reason a hot water dish is required to carve on, and plates, etc., should all be very hot.

Another Method

After hanging for a few days take the venison down, dry it well and soak it in milk, or buttermilk for twenty-four hours. Then dry it again, remove the underskin, lard it well by darning into it small pieces of bacon 1/4 of an inch thick and 2 inches long, at about 2 inch distances all over it, salt it a little and



put it into a fireproof dish in a hot oven, and then and there cook it, basting frequently with butter and pouring over it during the cooking process, a spoonful at a time, about five or six tablespoonfuls of red wine. When done, dish it up and pour a teaspoonful of sour cream over it, and keep very hot while the sauce is made.

The Sauce

Reduce the liquid strained from the dish in which the venison was baked by boiling it up in a clean pan and after tasting and flavoring it, add a few finely chopped mushrooms (previously cooked in butter) and a tablespoonful of cream. Boil up at once, and pour over the meat. The most fashionable way of serving this dish at the present time, is to send it to the table with an orange salad. This is very nice, and it makes a very pleasant change from the first recipe, which is the one most frequently encountered. Then there are some very nice sauces which are excellent served with venison. I give a few below:

Sweet Sauce

Warm together a pint of red wine and 1/4-lb. of sugar for six minutes over the fire, serve in a tureen.

Sharp Sauce

This is prepared in exactly the same way as the above, substituting good vinegar for the wine.

Tomato Sauce

Have a pint of tomato puree, and add to it a gill of strong stock and a teaspoonful of chopped capers. Stir well, then add a spoonful or two of rowan and red-currant jellies and a squeeze of lemon juice, and season to taste, with salt, a pinch each, of sugar, ground ginger, and cayenne. (This sauce must not be poured over the meat, as some people might not like it, but sent to table separately in a sauceboat.) If the sauce is found to be too thin, a little brown roux can be added. If venison is very lean, the best plan is to stew it in a pan, into which it just fits. Cover it with stock and stew slowly for two hours. Then add a little pepper and salt and allspice, and half a pint of red wine and cook for another hour. Send to table in a very hot dish, with its own gravy strained round, and hand rowan jelly with it, or any of the sauces given above.

Lastly, if venison is to be kept for a long time, it may be dusted with powdered charcoal, after being cut into joints, and packed tightly into large jars. Some crushed mace, peppercorns, and bay leaves should be strewn over, and the whole covered with melted fat poured in lukewarm and entirely filling the jar, which should be protected from dust by being tied up in muslin. Stir in a cool place, and then when some is wanted for use it may be taken and the remainder sealed up with fat again.

SMALL TALK.

Everyone is much interested in Lady Violet Elliot's engagement to Lord and Lady Lansdowne's younger son Lord Charles Fitzmaurice. Lady Violet is the third daughter of Lord and Lady Minto, and though very young—she is only nineteen—has had plenty of time to make herself popular in India as well as in England. She is very pretty, with the charm of manner which the three sisters have inherited from their parents, the charm of which is so greatly responsible for making Lord and Lady Minto's reign in India the success it is. The bridegroom to be knowns India as well as does his bride elect, for

his parents occupied the vice-regal throne just fifteen years before Lord and Lady Minto undertook the duties and difficulties, which go hand-in-hand with the glories of that position.

Mr. and Mrs. Asquith are back in London again, after paying a few visits in Scotland. They have been stationery at Slains for practically the whole of the recess, as they were both somewhat tired out when the end of the session came and Mr. Asquith is not what one would call "a society man."

The Queen of Norway and her little son the Crown Prince Olaf, are expected during this month on a private visit to England. King Haakon joining them later on. Queen Maud will spend the time at Appleton Hall, her much loved little Norfolk home, and as the King and Queen will then be at Sandringham and the Prince and Princess of Wales at York cottage, the Royal family reunion will be almost complete.

SOCIAL SNARES

About Introductions

Often the question is asked, "Ought I to introduce my friends, or is it best to leave them to speak to each other or not as they please?"

This is a question which cannot be answered merely by "you should," or "you shouldn't"—so much depends on circumstances on the occasion, and on the friends themselves. Obviously there are moments when it is advisable to make introductions, and others when to do so is both inexpedient and unnecessary. As there are some people who have an unfortunate talent for doing the wrong thing, so there are hostesses who always bring the wrong people together, and insist on introducing the very people who have been trying for years to avoid each other, and few things are so annoying as pointless introductions of this kind. The clever hostess generally has a "flair" an instinct, which enables her to avoid these social pitfalls; she would certainly not invite people living near together to meet each other unless she was pretty sure that both parties would be pleased and if they happened to meet by accident in her drawing-room, she would find a way of talking to both without making them known by name to one another.

It is generally understood that introducing has gone out of fashion, and whatever the truth of this dictum may be, it certainly enables hostesses to bridge over some awkward moments. At the same



Hat of stretched black poplin, trimmed with huge sulphur-coloured wings.

time it should not be used as a stalking horse to make one's guests uncomfortable. The careless hostess who does not want to take any trouble she can avoid and who is quite indifferent as to whether her guests enjoy themselves or not, shelters herself behind this pronouncement, and leaves her friends to get on as best they may. This kind of hostess thinks if she shakes hands with her acquaintances as they come in, and provides them with food and possibly some kind of entertainment, she has fulfilled the whole duty of a hostess, and is quite indifferent to the fact that Miss So-and-So sits in a corner unnoticed, most of the evening, because she does not know anyone, or that the Smiths go away voting it the dullest party they were ever at. Whereas a few judicious introductions would have sent them all away happy. I suppose most hostesses realise that at small luncheon and dinner parties it is desirable to introduce. While at large dinner parties of this kind the thoughtful hostess makes a point of introducing those who sit next to each other as obviously it is much pleasanter and more conducive to conversation to know who one is talking to.

Introductions should be accepted as simply as possible. "Let me introduce you to Mrs. M. Mrs. L." mentioning the name of the lady, or person of most social importance first. A few words such as "I think you know his brother," or any link of this sort brought forward which will add to the ease of the situation. Another point in introducing I should like to mention is that it is not correct to introduce small fry to people of social importance without first ascertaining from the latter whether it will be agreeable to them or not. It is, of course, very gauche of people to ask for introductions under these circumstances, but that is no excuse for the hostess who must make some vague, civil excuse when asked to affect an introduction she is not sure will be welcome in the quarter most to be considered.

BEFORE WINTER SETS IN

"October will proclaim the summer past." This line, in a book of verse which I was looking through, during an idle half hour, I have not many such—impressed the fact upon my mind that winter is approaching, for here is October past, and November here.

Personally, I usually hail the season with delight, that is the cold dry part of it, and even the wet part is rather delightful within doors, though I know many people give a visible and audible shiver at the bare idea, and commence to "trouble, trouble," quite unhelpfully with mental moans concerning short days and fog, and dear cold and various other possible and improbable miseries.

But whether we like the wintry weather or not, we must undoubtedly prepare for it, and the sooner this is done now the better for our comfort and peace of mind. I may as well inform you that I am a great advocate for changing the appearance of most of one's rooms twice in the year, in the spring—the great cleaning era—and the autumn, when a lesser but none the less important cleaning should take place. I suppose most people alter their draperies and cushion covers, though I know of more than one house where white lace curtains hold undisputed sway from January till December, but I also like to change the position of the furniture, as far as possible, having a theory that the window should be made the most attractive spot in summer, whilst attention is transferred to the fireside in the winter. The furniture in the dining-room does not adapt

itself to change, because it is obvious that the table must remain in the centre of the room, and the side-board just where it is found to be the most convenient. The drawing-room and morning-room lend themselves easily to the charm of playing "general post" with the household gods, and something can be done with the bedrooms.

In large towns, I do not know that the bedroom window offers many attractions save in the matter of obtaining air, but in places like this, and the country view of the garden, or in the latter case of beautiful stretches of woods and water, and really lovely scenery cannot with any conscience be obscured.

Therefore the dressing table is put at an angle, and a comfortable chair, and an occasional table placed close to the window for those who would enjoy sitting there to sew, or write, or read.

But now, at this time of year, the dressing-table is placed again in front of the window, and the chair moved to the side of the fireplace if there is one.

If, during the summer, the curtains have been of cretonne or muslin they can now be taken down, washed and put away till next spring, warmer ones taking their places; and here I want to dilate on the advantages of Bolton sheeting, especially that in the natural cream color which washes like the proverbial rag.

I was once let loose in a faded bedroom, where the wall-paper pattern of pale pinkish roses on a white ground, and the green carpet, which the sun had considerably whitened, did not seem very promising where winter cheeriness was concerned.

The black and brass bedstead had seen its "palmy days" and the brown wicker chair, guiltless of cushions, looked as if it ought to be in the garden, but was not wanted there. A sufficiency of Bolton sheeting of the aforesaid cream tint, did wonders. I cut out a panel the size of the headpiece of the bed, and traced a design of big pink tulips and large green leaves thereon, to be worked in pink silks in shades of pink and green. The window curtains, to sell only, were to be similarly embroidered down one side, it is very quickly done if coarse outline stitch is used, and out of six yards of material I had also enough for a table cloth and the cover to a blotter.

I enamelled the chair cream, and two cushions of pink Cassia cloth were plumped down in it, and I can assure you that with a fire burning in the grate and a pretty elderdown laid upon the bed the room looked most warm and comfortable, and what a little sum was required to get this effect.

In a drawing-room there is always an air of comfort, if, during the winter, the sofa is drawn by the side of the fire, with a book-table or work-table close at hand.

In a small room when the Chesterfield is brought away from its summer service in the bow window and put at right angles with the chimney piece it seems to absorb most of the available space.

Then the beloved volumes and the pet magazines can be placed in one of the mahogany book-troughs, which occupy so few inches, and the wools and silks can be stowed into an artistic work-bag.

If the chintz, or cretonne covers are very light, it is wiser to have a different set for winter use, and very effective cretonnes can be found with dark green or smoke-blue ground, but where the suite is covered with light tapestry the only remedy is to throw a large embroidered blanket over the sofa, and put cushions in oriental covers over the chairs. Portiere keep off a great deal of draught, but I think one of the chief comforts in a winter drawing-room is a footstool, as this brings one's toes on a level with the grate, and as good as indulging in the forbidden practice of putting one's feet on the fender!

The footstool is an inexpensive luxury, buy an ordinary hassock for a small sum, and then cover it with pale colored linen plush, or worsted, or a handsome design (as you have the time or patience) in colored silks on a light fawn cloth for the top, put a cloth band all round, and hide the join with a cord.

There are two means of scenting a room which are both rather fascinating. One is to get some dried lavender, the sticks as well as the flowers, put some, broken up, into a metal bowl, and set it alight, the scent is delicious.

Other people get one or two Tangerine oranges and stick them closely with cloves until they look like brown wood, these give a charming aromatic scent.

"Before winter sets in," I pray some of you who own a big glass vase, fill it very loosely with russet brown leaves, silver honesty, some skeleton grasses and a few ears of golden corn, this makes quite a picture even in the plainest room.

CLIPPINGS FROM THE POETS

Daddy's Pockets

Plums from the wonderful sugar-plum-tree,
Apples and goodies now theirs,
Daddy brings home in his pockets for me—
Ships that can sail on a make-believe sea,
Little tin soldiers as brave as can be,
And toys that are worked upon strings.
And I run to explore them at night, for I know
Most wonderful things may be hidden below.

Sometimes it's chocolate, and peppermint, too,
Or maybe a dolly that speaks in rhyme—
But always I find something shiny and new—
A jack-in-a-box that jumps out with a "Boo!"
A little tin horn, painted red, white, and blue,
Or a ball that is rubber and squeaks.
So I search in his pockets at night just to see
What wonderful things have been put there for me.

The fairies have many strange places, they say,
To hide things for good little boys,
Where they put all their presents and sweetmeats away.
Where they hide wondrous things at the close of the day,
Where the gingerbread horses and sugar-plums stay,
And also the brightest of toys,
And these wonderful places, so filled with delight,
Are just daddy's pockets I search every night.

Staffa

Not Aladdin maglan
Ever such a dream began;
Not the fabled of the East,
Ever such a dream could see;
Not St. John, in Patmos' Isle,
In the passion of his toil,
When he saw the churches seven,
Golden-aisled, built up in heaven,
Gaz'd at such a rugged wonder,
As I stood its roofing under,
Lo! I saw one sleeping there,
On the marble cold and bare;
While the sunset wash'd his feet,
And his garments white did beat
Drench'd at the sombre rocks;
On his neck his well-grown locks,
Lifted dry above the main,
Were upon the curl again,
"What is this? and what art thou?"
Whisper'd I, and touch'd his brow;
"What art thou? and what is this?"
Whisper'd I, and strove to kiss
The Spirit's hand, to wake his eyes;
Up he started in a trice:
"I am Lycidas," said he,
"Fam'd in funeral minstrelsy!
This was architectur'd thus
By the great Oceanus!"
Here his mighty waters play
Hollow organs all the day;
Here, by turns, his dolphins alight,
Finny palmers, great and small,
Come to pay devotion due—
Each a mouth of pearls must strew!

But the dulled eye of mortal
Hath pass'd beyond the rocky portal;
So for ever will I leave
Such a talent, and soon unweave
All the magic of the place."
So saying, with a Spirit's glance
He dived!

Eloquent Tributes to Bacon's Memory

MY name and my memory I leave to the charitable speeches of mankind, and to foreign nations, and to the next ages." Such was the pathetic bequest of Francis Bacon, and it may be taken as justifying the philosopher's faith in those "next ages," that, after three hundred years, the Benchers of Gray's Inn celebrated the anniversary of the election of their most illustrious treasurer, says the London Standard of recent date. At a luncheon given in Gray's Inn Hall, they entertained a great company of men who have a right to be connected with Bacon's career, and though the two first centenarians were allowed to pass practically unnoticed—perhaps those next ages were more remote than even Bacon imagined—the honor done to his memory on Saturday by the benchers and their guests made a fitting return for the omissions of their predecessors.

Any ceremony at any Inn of Court is a thing peculiar to its setting. The old buildings, the quiet, secluded aspect, the indefinable air of ancient mystery and modern energy, all go to make up an Inn of Court, and the heart of every inn is its hall. A year before Francis Bacon was born—1560—the hall of Gray's Inn was completed, and it was within those walls that the great men of the present day assembled to do honor to his memory. Naturally there were lawyers, members of the inn, and the chair was occupied by Bacon's present successor in office, the treasurer, Master Duke, K. C. Before being created Viscount St. Albans in 1621, the great Chancellor had been made Baron Verulam, and on the chairman's left was to be seen the present Earl of Verulam. The American Ambassador and Lord Strathcona were there, representatives of the English-speaking race across the Atlantic; the attorney-general (Sir W. Robson, M.P.), the solicitor-general (Sir S. Evans, M.P.) the master of the rolls, the attorney-general for Ireland (Mr. Chery, M. P.), and the common sergeant, were a few of the representatives of the legal side of Bacon's life; his connections with Cambridge was shown by the presence of the Ven. Archdeacon Cunningham (fellow of Trinity College), Dr. W. Aids Wright (vice-master of Trinity College), and others; while among the literary and other celebrities to be seen were Mr. Birrell, M.P., the Bishop of Exeter, Lord Courtney, Sir Robert Ball, Mr. A. W. A'Beckett, Mr. Sidney Lee, the president of the Royal College of Surgeons, Sir Henry Roscoe, Sir James Crichton-Browne, Sir William Ramsay, Sir Thomas Raleigh, Sir Alexander Mackenzie, Sir Charles Standord, Mr. W. F. Pomeroy, and Sir Henry Reichel.

The Benchers of the Inn present, in addition to the treasurer, were Mr. Henry Griffith, Sir Arthur Collins, K.C., Mr. M. W. Mattinson, K.C., Mr. Lewis Coward, K.C.,

Mr. C. A. Russell, K.C., Mr. Montague Lusa, K.C., Mr. Edward Dicey, C.B., Mr. Thomas Terrell, K.C., Mr. W. T. Barnard, K.C., Mr. J. H. M. Campbell, K.C., M.P., Mr. H. F. Manisty, K.C., Mr. Edward Clayton, Mr. W. J. R. Pochin, Mr. J. R. Atkin, K.C., and Mr. W. P. Byrne, C.B.

The old hall was a fit place for such a gathering on such an occasion. There Bacon had sat as student and benchman, as reader and treasurer, and to it he had returned in the days of his downfall. As one looked at the oak roof, divided into seven bays by Gothic-arched ribs, with spandrels and pendants richly carved, at the wainscotted interior, with the panels emblazoned with the arms of former "ancients," and at the windows similarly decorated, it was not difficult to imagine the "Novum Organum." It was "from my chamber at Graie's Inn, this 30 January, 1597," that those essays were dedicated, which the chairman so felicitously compared to the company of Sinbad and Aladdin to the youthful reader. That chamber overlooked the gardens which he made, and of which he wrote: "God Almighty first planned a garden, and, indeed, it is the purest of human pleasure. It is the greatest refreshment to the Spirits of Man, without which Buildings and Palaces are but gross Handyworks."

From the walls of the hall the portraits of the giants of the past gazed down on the men of the present. Turning his back to the chairman was Bacon himself, and just below his father, a man of heavy countenance, stared across the room. The great Lord Coke, Bacon's bitterest and most powerful rival, was there, together with Queen Elizabeth, Charles I., and other Stuarts. In the gallery a few ladies looked down upon the scene and listened to the speeches that followed. The loyal toasts were honored, and then, after a short interval, the chairman rose to give the immortal memory of Francis Bacon. It was a great theme, and worthily treated. For nearly an hour Mr. Duke spoke of Bacon and his associations with the inn, and long as the speech was, it never once flagged or failed to interest his hearers. Then he briefly proposed the guests, and the American Ambassador felicitously replied. A move was made to the library to see some Baconian relics, and manuscripts, and in the gathering twilight one left the old-world buildings and their memories of the rise and dramatic fall of an illustrious member, and passed out into the whirl of Holborn and the seething energy of the present.

The treasurer, in proposing the toast of the memory of Francis Bacon, said the Inn thanked them for their presence, because it recognized in it the expression which he believed, was common to the minds of English-speaking men, and of men beyond English speech, who justified the saying of Macaulay that the day would come when Bacon's name would be spoken with reverence by thoughtful men

throughout the intellectual world (hear, hear). Whether he should refer to that seat of learning from which he came, and which he adorned, and which he left no ungrateful student, or whether he should refer to his labors in the House of Commons, where, from the time he was 23 until the time he became Lord Keeper, he was an ornament of what was even then a great expression of the English mind, or whether he should glance into the world of letters, or whether he should dwell upon those chapters which associated him with the Bar and the Bench, he knew he should find there men who would be glad to say, with regard to Francis Bacon, "We are all his debtors, and of his debtors I am chief" (cheers.) He would not presume to search these higher regions in which Bacon was a master and their predecessor. A just judgment linked him with Plato, but he believed the judgment of the ages had placed him in front of Plato. A just judgment of a censorious critic described him as the Moses of an unexplored land. He was the Columbus of greater discoveries than Columbus (hear, hear). He was the Pizarro of more fruitful conquests than Pizarro, and for his part he could only echo the words in which a great Englishman spoke of another great Englishman when he coupled those two names which he ventured to associate and bracketed in immortal words, "Plato the wise, the broad-browed Verulam, the first of them that know" (cheers). There was one matter with regard to Bacon which, to his mind, and he ventured to say to the mind of every man who had ever dipped into English literature, put Bacon into a place apart. It was the recollection of the sensation with which the lad who read Bacon's "Essays" completed their perusal. It was as though he had walked in the company of Sinbad and Aladdin, and had found his pockets filled with gems. They were imperishable (cheers).

They had asked them to come that day, because there, for twenty-five most difficult years of Bacon's life, he was student, he was barrister, he was Benchman, he was the regenerator of the society, and the intimate friend of those who were his fellows in it; and because during those years Gray's Inn was bound up with the difficulties of his life and with that long period of adversity as no other English place was. In that hall, in that Inn, Bacon came and went, a brother and a master, and it was because Bacon was there so long a brother of their students and their barristers, a master of that bench, and ultimately treasurer for, he thought, the almost unprecedented term of nine years of that society; and because during these nine years his mind was bent upon that colossal task which he undertook and which he achieved—because during that time often it seemed that his expectations, which were so long delayed, must result in the destruction of his hopes and the sterility of his powers—that they claimed in that place

a share in the possession of the name and the man which they did not grant to any other society (hear, hear). It was a strange fate which linked Bacon with that house, where he found a secure foothold when the eye of power regarded him very jealously. His father had been treasurer fifty years before him. That hall had been built during this treasurer'ship, Nicholas Bacon, and William Cecil, and Francis Walsingham had been students and ancients there together. Thomas Cromwell had been their predecessor, when Francis Bacon was on the point of leaving Cambridge, and when, in all human probability, the practice of the law, the utility of the law, was to him a matter of entire indifference.

Just as Nicholas Bacon had entered three sons of greater age, so he brought the two younger boys, Antony and Francis, there together. When Francis was fifteen years of age they were entered, and they knew it could have been little more than a courtesy to the inn, because in that year Francis Bacon started upon what seemed to be his destined career in public life in Paris. Although Sir Nicholas Bacon chose for his son a master among the young barristers of their society, a master whose name was recorded in the judgment of William Cecil, Lord Burghley, they knew that Francis Bacon left the inn and gained a name and place for himself in spite of his youth. He was embarked upon a career which would have severed him from the inn had it not been that in 1579 his father's life came to an untimely close, and the will left him not penniless, but wholly dependent, and it was under these circumstances that Francis Bacon returned and took the place of Antony in his father's old chambers, where No. 1 Gray's Inn Square now stood. The following three years, devoted to the law, brought Bacon one conspicuous piece of knowledge, "The wise will have no bedfellow." It was not until he had been eight years a member of that bench that Bacon was taken into public employment at all, and then came to justify what, no doubt, was his own knowledge of training in the law—to justify his declaration that in the technicalities of English common law he was Coke's equal, if not his master. The justification was the struggle between them for mastery for long years, and lawyers knew how abundantly Bacon held his own against that great man of unmatched greatness in his domain of the law—Lord Coke. Yet Bacon found time when penning his "Essays" to devote attention to the affairs of the society.

There was much to say of Bacon. What he thought was the dearest recollection of the men of that Inn in the career of Bacon was that when the day of calamity came, and within three months the Bacon of Ben Jonson's verses became the Bacon of the Confession to the House of Lords, he came back to that house, and there the first act of his old colleagues, from whom his high office had

separated him, was to extend the grant of Bacon's lodgings, which he had erected upon the old chamber of his father, so that he might have in that chamber a saleable interest (cheers). Among the shadows of that great age the name of Bacon stood out, with fact about it, with public services about it, with character about it, in spite of all the errors of his time and all the weaknesses of his nature, which made that name increasingly a treasure of the English race (cheers). What he wrote in his will was that he left his memory to the charitable speeches of mankind, and to foreign nations, and to the next ages. Three hundred years had gone, and they had thought that the time was ripe when they might declare their gratitude to Bacon (hear, hear), when they might challenge the judgment of Englishmen upon the broad view as to the memory and the services of Bacon. He asked them to drink to the immortal memory of Francis Bacon.

The toast was reverently honored. The American Ambassador, responding to the toast of the "Guests," which had also been proposed by the chairman, said that Bacon was of the blood royal, and a prince in the intellectual republic of his country and the world. He was not sure that he would have the approval of Gray's Inn or of the legal profession but he ventured to think that if the whole connection of Bacon with the legal profession were left out of sight his name and his fame would stand before England and the world practically the same as they stood today. There was one connection, however, which nobody could forget. Three hundred years ago Bacon was elected treasurer of the inn, and in all the centuries that had followed the benchers had preserved his memory, and were proud to testify to the happiness of their financial relations with Francis Bacon (hear, hear.) There were always meticulous minds which could not enjoy the sun without having spots on it (laughter). Let those who liked enjoy and pursue that pastime. The rest of the world preferred to profit by and enjoy the beneficent rays of light and warmth which came from the sun. Certainly no man ever held a more extraordinary position. It had been given to few men to change the whole intellectual current of their age and succeeding ages (hear, hear). The whole effect of what had been called the Baconian philosophy was to look for fruit. It was essentially practical. As one of his acutest critics had said, it began in observation and ended in arts. Enormous progress had been made in the centuries since his time in the development of mind over matter, but it received its original impulse from the Baconian philosophy (cheers).

Among the manuscripts exhibited were two volumes of Bacon's letters, lent by the Archbishop of Canterbury; and other letters, lent by the City Corporation, Sir E. Durning-Lawrence, and the Faculty of Advocates of Edinburgh.

Wonder of the North Land

JESSE DORMAN, special correspondent of the Calgary Daily Herald, writing from Edmonton, says: Agnes Dean Cameron has traveled far into Alberta's hinterland, farther than most any other woman. She went so far that the spectacle of the midnight sun became quite ordinary. She traveled the Athabasca, the Mackenzie and the Peace from end to end and explored their banks and shores.

"They are three noble rivers," she said. "The Mackenzie is so great one almost feels that he is out at sea."

"What sort of a country is it up north?" I asked her.

"Down north," she corrected, and I felt quite like a schoolboy.

Miss Cameron used to be in the Vancouver schools, and took to journalism only after her hair turned grey and she had fallen out with the powers that was—the board of education. Until then she had no idea that her mentality was garbed in any journalistic habiliments. What the heart thinks the lips uttereth—and so she wrote for publication such a gem of a hot roast for the board that the Saturday Evening Post asked her if she wouldn't go up north and try to warm up the arctic regions. She went up and I met her on her way back and asked her if she thought it would be a good idea for Alberta to attempt a railway up to the north pole.

"Down to," she corrected. "It took me a long time to learn that and I am going to make it one of my life missions to teach it to the rest of you. Down north it isn't much colder than up south. Can you say that, now?"

I tried, but it is hard to teach old ideas a new way of shooting. If it is up hill from the north pole to Edmonton the old glacier had to climb a hill to creep down here, I mused.

She divined my notion and remarked that time is no respecter of conditions. In the days of the glacier perhaps it was a down hill slide from the north. And then the earth upset and changed everything except politics. Now the rivers flow northward, the icebergs creep back from the land, the warm sunbeams lighting the way, lead men to the north. In the north is developing a new, hardy, virile civilization, and out of the north some day will march a vast army to fight the battles of the dominion.

Not many years ago a convention of railway men solemnly resolved that the northern

tier of states were too far north for successful agriculture. And at the very moment the rollers of the Hudson's Bay company's mill were crushing native wheat and making flour at Fort Vermilion.

"'Nothing isn't always colding,' someone has written," observed Miss Cameron. "Latitude alone does not establish the limits of the agricultural zone, always; altitude has quite as much to do with it. At the Arctic ocean spruce grows in merchantable quantities. At the delta of the Mackenzie you may find spruce trees two feet in diameter. Away the other side of the Arctic circle the missionary grows potatoes and pease and poppies."

Mrs. Eddy says that temperature is a matter of mind. Manifestly there is more sense in that than there was in the resolution of the railway men. The Eskimo when you tell him that it is cold in the north merely says, Oh, fudge! Convince them in their simplicity that it is cold and they will probably freeze to death.

Why are the Eskimo any way? Are they merely an incident? Perhaps no more so than the cacti of Arizona. After an age of thinking that the cactus is a worthless weed growing in a worthless desert, Burbank had a right idea and, robbing it of its thorns, changed the cactus into excellent fodder, enabling the deserts of Arizona to produce millions of wealth. So the Eskimo and northern Indians are probably in the north to remind us, when we become too numerous, that we can live and have room down there. The Eskimos are human sign boards, saying to the ambitious young man, "Go north and grow up with the country." An Eskimo takes only one bath in his lifetime and that is a snow bath the day of his birth. That is to teach him that the snow isn't as cold as it looks to be.

"The winters aren't to be taken into calculation," said Miss Cameron. "Crops do not grow in the winter in Oregon. People go on living, gossiping, cheating each other all winter long, but Nature takes a rest. In proportion to the length of its rest is its power to renew its summer beauty. Away south the bud lives a long, long life; while on the Mackenzie the bud lives only a moment and within a few hours from the advent of spring the leaf is full grown. The sun comes north and, like an ardent wooer, stays there. Midnight, instead of being robed in a suit of solemn black,

is a gorgeous symphony of colors. Cabbages and carrots, no less than human appreciation of the beautiful, grow all night, for in the growing season there is no night. One most surely begrudges the hours of sleep, it is so beautiful. In the north they make hay while the sun shines. In the north when there is a great civilization and a great people there, they will work in the summer as they work nowhere else and in the winter they will play as only in the north they know how to play."

Miss Cameron was accompanied on the trip by her niece, Miss Jessie Cameron Brown, and her secretary. At Fort Vermilion she made a study of the agricultural lands for the benefit of the land hungry. She secured over 500 views, of which she will have slides made, and during the winter she will return to Alberta and deliver a series of illustrated lectures on Alberta's fertile northland.

"What sort of a country is it down north?" she asked, repeating my question. "It is such a vast, still country, it seemed to us as if a great asbestos curtain had dropped down between us and the world. It is the world's greatest refuge for men whose nerves are racked by business strife. There will be great cities there one day, cities with a flavor entirely their own. The country will doubtless develop great mineral wealth, and its timber and fisheries are very rich. It will support a vast agrarian population."

Miss Cameron was chiefly impressed by the vastness of the country, its beauty and agricultural possibilities. She believes, indeed, knows, that the Peace river section will be settled as soon as transportation is provided, and is eager to see a railway projected into it. Any other part of the north, she is convinced, will need to prove its worth before a railway will reach it. Asked if she believes a road to the head of navigation on the Athabasca would result profitably, she replied: "Railways do not go exploring like ships. Wait until the prospectors 'slop' around the country and find real wealth and then the road will go there. Two cars a year would supply every one who goes in there now." "Well," said I, "two cars of provisions a year would almost have outfitted every one in Alberta when the first railway came. Consider the resources of the Athabasca country, already quite proven. They need a road to develop them. No one will go there till the road goes. Nothing but a gold excitement ever stampedes people into an inaccessible country. Gold may be packed out in buckskin bags, but it takes trains to carry out petroleum, asphalt, lumber, salt and the like."

The Duke's Diamonds

TO an Englishman belongs the doubtful distinction of having "lifted" the Duke of Brunswick's world-renowned diamonds and in all the annals of crime a more striking example would be difficult to find of the extraordinary patience and perseverance called forth by the desire to obtain vast wealth, writes D. Martin in Edinburgh Scotsman.

The Duke of Brunswick was perfectly well aware of the risk he ran, but, on the other hand, he was not prepared to forego the pleasure of having his jewels at hand so that he might gloat over their value, admire their lustre, and, in fact, play with his glittering toys whenever he felt so inclined. The strong room in which the jewels were kept could only be reached by passing through both the Duke's private study and his bedroom.

The door, which was of great strength and provided with the most powerful locks, was concealed by a silken curtain at the head of the Duke's bed. That door, however, was only the first obstacle which must be faced by any who wished to reach the gems, since the latter were kept in a mighty safe, which, in its turn, was protected in an extraordinary fashion. When once this door was locked, an elaborate system of electric wires came into play. These were connected not merely with bells and alarms, but also with a perfect armory of loaded revolvers, the muzzles of which were all pointed just at the spot where the would-be thief must stand, so that should any have the hardihood to attempt to force the safe door, the bells which clanged their warning to the members of the household would also toll the miscreant's knell.

The Duke was no doubt perfectly satisfied with the measures he had adopted for protecting his cherished jewels, but he made the mistake of under-estimating, or rather overlooking altogether his English valet, Shaw. In 1863 he entered the Duke's service, and for months he played his part to perfection, attending to his master's every wish, living on excellent terms with his fellow-servants, and generally behaving just as a gentleman's gentleman should.

It is a rare saying that all things come to the man who has patience to wait long enough, and certainly the chance he had looked for so steadfastly came to Shaw, the odd thing

about it being that, as is sometimes the case, it was the most careful of men who made the most careless of mistakes.

On December 17, 1863, the Duke sent for the working jeweller he occasionally employed in order that he might have some alterations made in the setting of one or other of his pieces of jewellery. Now, it may have been that the wonderful door of the safe with its many electric wires took a good deal of opening, or it may have been that the Duke was afraid of the jeweller seeing just how the mechanism was worked; but be that as it may, the fact is certain that the owner unlocked the door of the safe, then settled down to wait for the artificer's arrival. The man did not keep his appointment. The Duke grew impatient, he fumed, he fidgetted, and finally he went to the strong-room door and locked it, but he did not take the trouble to refasten the safe or to again arrange the wires!

Shaw was not the man to have taken up his abode in the Duke's house for a fixed purpose without being well prepared, and without loss of time he fetched a set of those wonderful instruments which have so often brought the handiwork of the locksmith to naught.

With these the fastenings of the door were forced, and when once the door stood open there was nothing to hinder Shaw from filling a bag with the booty he had coveted so long.

Amongst the valuables taken were certain jewels which Shaw believed the English Royal House to covet, or even to claim, and thinking to dispose of them at an enhanced price, the man calmly wrote to his prospective royal customer that if a trusty messenger were sent to a certain rendezvous with a sum of money which did not err on the side of moderation, the jewels in question would be handed over.

Now royalties, in common with most people, are not fond of dealing in stolen goods, and accordingly the man's letter was promptly handed over to Scotland Yard. In no department is the entente cordiale better sustained than in that of the police. Scotland Yard lost no time in communicating with Paris, the usual steps were taken, with the result that the erstwhile valet's evil machinations came to nothing, his patient work of months being brought to an ignominious ending, while the Duke of Brunswick had once more the joy of handling with caressing fingers his beloved diamonds.

A PAGE FOR THE YOUNG FOLKS

WHILE MOTHERS LIVE

(By Emily Calvin Blake)

"ACK is at such an uninteresting age—thirteen, you know."

Jack, sitting on the front doorstep, heard the words plainly, and a dark flush mounted to his brow. The answer of his sister's companion killed a budding romance that had but lately entered his heart.

"It is too bad, isn't it? My brother is just the same as Jack. So uninteresting, and always in the way."

Jack rose slowly and went down the front walk out into the broad life had lost its flavor for him. His sister's comment came as the culmination of an unhappy week. And mother, who healed all wounds, was ill, lying upstairs in her pretty room with a new little head pressed against her bosom.

A boy! Jack's heart leaped when he heard the words, but now he was filled with a consuming pity for the new mother. Inevitably it would have to reach the uninteresting age. It seemed that the whole world was cruel—always excepting mother. And now she was away from him, and he might see her for a few moments only every morning. Thus far, she had smiled at him and he had smiled in return. That had been the extent of their communication.

He kicked a pebble viciously. Today was Saturday, hazy day, and when mother was well, cake and pie day. He had gone into the kitchen early in the morning and asked Mary when the cake would be ready, and if it would be a cream cake. She had answered him surlily, muttering something about youngsters "always on hand."

Then he had met his big brother, who swung a cane and wore his trousers untucked at just the right angle. The big brother did not realize what a staunch little champion he had in Jack, nor what great admiration he had inspired in the small heart—an admiration preserved loyally, despite references to his freckles and the size of his feet.

But, "Hello, kid!" the elder's greeting had been; then, to Jack's chagrin, a broad smile had suddenly enveloped his countenance. "You are the proverbial ugly duckling," he had volunteered; "why, you're all legs and arms!"

Jack had tried to laugh in return at the joke. But, somehow, he couldn't. Then, meeting father a little later, he had asked if he might have his weekly allowance. He did not say that he wanted to buy mother roses—pale ones with curling petals.

Father had given the money to him, and then looked him over with the slow, disconcerting gaze that fathers often bestow upon their small sons.

"You must hurry up, Jack, and grow to an age where you'll be able to do something for yourself," he said. The words were accompanied by a kind pat, but Jack swallowed a hard lump in his throat.

Then he had wandered into the library where sixteen-year-old Dorothy was looking over some school papers with her friend Ruth. Jack sat down near them, uninvited, to be sure, but feeling a strange comfort in being with those who would not tease him. He admired Ruth, and liked to watch the sweep of her long lashes as they fell upon her cheek.

The conversation had stopped abruptly upon his entrance. It was rather disconcerting to the boy, for he had hoped for a salutation of some kind. He glanced up from his inspection of the rug after a bit, and looked into his sister's face.

"You haven't polished your shoes this morning, Jack," she said.

Even his ears burned, for Ruth's long-lashed eyes followed Dorothy's glance at the muddy shoes.

"Haven't had time," he answered, sullenly.

"Well, you can do it now," his sister suggested, brightly; and he knew that she was glad of any excuse to have him leave.

He went out and sat on the front steps. During the afternoon a great baseball game was to be played, but now he did not care. Things had changed since last Saturday. Then his sister's voice floated out to him.

"Uninteresting!"

He wondered just when a boy became uninteresting. He, Jack, wasn't so to himself, or perhaps he had glided so gradually into that state that he hadn't noticed. But only last week he had thought how very interesting his thoughts were. He had smiled when, looking up into the sky, he saw a floating bit of blue that looked just like mother's eyes.

Then he choked, and stopped to lean against a tree. He stared for some moments at his hands and the few inches of wrist to which they were attached. They were large and spry. Was that what made him uninteresting, and did mother find him so?

A bitterness of spirit possessed him. Hitherto he had accepted without even mental comment all the remarks anent his personal appearance, and had turned an unmoved countenance to his deriders, even though he winced. But now what action should he take? A sudden thought of the little sister came to him. She was aged three, and Dorothy kissed her tenderly whenever she toddled into the library. Father picked her up and called her his blessed bit of sunshine even when he was busy with the newspaper. But if Jack interrupted him at that time he received a stern reprimand.

He kicked the tree savagely, and a withering self-contempt gnawed at him. Did he want to be kissed and hugged? A boy of thirteen, who had played baseball for many years and was a noted champion? Did he want to be called a bit of sunshine? Why, on the contrary, he always looked furtively around in fear of observation when mother kissed him and pulled his tie straight.

He resumed his walk. He was glad that he met none of the boys. He wanted to be alone. He did not want to meet even George Sercomb, who was almost aged thirteen and probably uninteresting. Jack thought he might have suffered the companionship of George's dog with its big, understanding eyes and its love for boys.

His allowance jingled in his pocket, and with the jingle came a thought and a speedy resolution. He wouldn't touch a penny of it. He would earn his own money with which to buy the flowers. Perhaps his uninteresting age would not affect the grocer when he saw also such big hands and willing feet.

Jack turned his footsteps in the direction of the grocery-store at which his mother dealt. He went to the proprietor, who knew him.

"Do you want a boy to help deliver goods," he asked, "and if so, how much will you pay?"

"You're just in time, Jack," the man answered; "we're short of help. Get on that wagon going out. I'll pay you fifty cents for the day."

Jack went out into the street again; the wagon was backed up to the curb.

"Jump on," the driver called.

Jack did so. The wagon started away at a mad pace. Jack with some difficulty maintaining his seat on the rear end. Then, as suddenly as it had started, the wagon gave a mighty lurch and stopped.

"Here, kid," the driver commanded, "take this up to Mrs. Benjamin; third door."

Jack received the large box filled with groceries and started on his journey. He was puffing breathlessly when he returned to the wagon. But a glow of independence warmed him. He was working! He had torn his coat and skinned his knuckles, but he found that action brought a certain degree of forgetfulness.

When noon came the wagon was driven back to the store. Jack remained outside, hungry and miserable, and the strange ache at his heart had begun again.

His legs also began to ache, and his hands were calloused. He tried to remember that he was doing something for himself. At least, he could satisfy father on that score. But he could not shorten his arms and legs, nor could he render himself more interesting, for he was unable to place his finger on the exact characteristic which made him so uninteresting and unwanted.

Again the thought of the baby came to him; he was very sorry for it; he hoped fervently that it might escape the ill fate that he had endured. If he were anywhere around when it was thirteen, he would help it—you bet!

Then the driver came out again, and after hours of climbing stairs the day ended. Jack took the final

big box to the third floor, and walked painfully, limping down to the wagon. Every bone in his body was a big, separate ache, and his empty stomach knawed indignantly.

He pocketed his fifty cents, and sought the florist shop. It took him some time to select the creamiest sweetest roses. It was very late then, but, of course, they hadn't missed him at home. They had only been relieved because he wasn't there—in the way with muddy boots and ugly hands that he always tried in vain to hide when his big brother called attention to them.

He could see them all; father at the head of the table, big brother, Dorothy, and the little sister, and—He stopped short, a roll of misery enveloped him. Mother wouldn't be there; she was upstairs, lying in bed with a little thing held lovingly in her arms. When the banter which his entrance always provoked had commenced she wouldn't be there to say, gently: "Come here, my little man, and sit near mother."

And then the rest usually didn't matter so much; and when she squeezed his hand under the table he was able to smile at any reference to his awkwardness, and to banish the undreamed-of hurt that dwelt in his heart.

And once—he straightened his shoulders—she had left out the word "little," and called him simply "my man," and he had looked at her with eyes so like her own, and way down deep he had promised that she should always have him to lean upon. And now tonight she wouldn't be at the table to look up at him when he entered.

He wanted her. He wanted her! He knew now all suddenly what he would do. He would go into the house quietly, return the money to father, then go upstairs to her room, and—

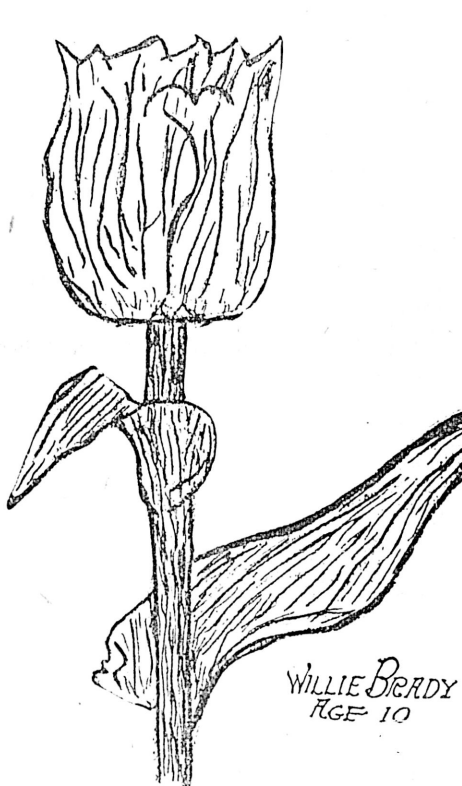
He didn't know just what, except that she must smile at him; who must remove her protecting hand from that tiny new head and put it on his ruffled hair. Oh, she must love him as she did when he was little and cuddling and sweet.

When he entered the front hall he could hear the voices of his father and brother. He went forward swiftly, the nodding roses in one hand, and his weekly allowance clutched tightly in the other.

Father looked up; he did not speak, and Jack stumbled on the leg of a chair. He recovered himself, and put the money down on the cloth near his father's plate.

"I worked today, father," he said, in a low, clear voice, "and I'm able to return the money to you. I'm just as much obliged, though."

He wanted to be very polite and grateful, as mother had taught him to be. He searched his father's face.



"It's all right, isn't it, sir?" he asked, for the strange silence surprised him. "I wanted roses for mother—she loves them so, you know."

Still father did not answer, because of a tightening of his throat, and Jack, looking down at the roses, saw that one was drooping. He forgot everything but that mother must have them in their delicious freshness.

He turned and flew up the stairs. His heart leaped wildly, but he pressed on. When he reached mother's room he heard no sound. He pushed the door open very gently.

Yes, she was there, but the baby was in its crib. Mother was lying there, looking out of the window up into the sky. Her beautiful hair was braided and lay over her shoulder, and her slim hands were so white, so quiet.

She looked around dreamily as the door opened; then she half started at the sight of the pathetic little figure that entered. His coat was torn and muddy, and two buttons were missing. The roses were guarded carefully in his tired hands.

He stared at a moment looking at her—his dear, dear mother—his pale lady.

Then she put out her arms, and in a second he was within them, sobbing unashamed, returning her tender kisses, forgetting his hands, his uninteresting age; drinking in her sweet words, touching her smooth hair with his cheek.

And then, after a long, love-filled silence, he looked deep into her shining eyes, and paid her the one great tribute:

"The whole world doesn't matter, does it, not even hurts and mocking, while there are mothers left?"

The Seventh Birthday of the Little Cousin From Constantinople

(By Emma C. Dowd)

The Little Cousin from Constantinople was to have been given a party on her seventh birthday; but, just before the invitations were written, Mumps came uninvited, and, of course, there could be no other guests while Mumps stayed.

The Little Cousin could not help feeling just a little fearful on her birthday morning, for Mumps, as nearly everybody knows, is a painful, disagreeable visitor. She did not cry when anybody was near—oh, no, indeed! She even tried to smile; but she found smiling very difficult with a poultice on each side of her face, and she had to give it up. The Merry Mother understood, however, and told her she was a dear, brave little girl, and strove to comfort her just as the dear absent Mother in Constantinople would have comforted her if she had been there.

Before the Merry Mother left her the Little Cousin felt almost happy, sitting up among her soft pillows, and wearing her new, pink, birthday sacque, with its pretty ribbons.

"I am sorry I must be away all the morning," the Merry Mother said; "but I hope your pleasant company will keep you from missing me. I am going to shut your door for a minute, and when it opens you can pull in your visitors as fast as you please." She laughed to see the Little Cousin's astonished face, for the doctor had said that the children must not come

in to see her as long as Mumps stayed. Then the door closed.

There was a slight commotion outside. The Little Cousin listened eagerly. What could it mean? Hushed voices, bits of laughter, the sliding of something over the polished floor, scurrying footsteps here and there—the Little Cousin heard it all, and waited breathlessly.

At last the feet retreated, the door opened, and the Merry Mother's face appeared. Something attached to a string came flying toward the bed.

"Catch it!" she called.

The Little Cousin grabbed it—only a small block of wood, on which was printed, "PULL."

Eagerly the little hands obeyed, when in through the doorway slid an oblong package. Across the rug and up the bed the Little Cousin drew it, till her excited fingers clasped the package tight—what could it be?

Fastened to the further end of the bundle was another block of wood, and attached to it was another string which led outside the door. On this block was printed, "When you are ready, PULL again!"

"I'll open this first," said the Little Cousin to herself, untying the block, and laying it aside with its dangling cord. Eagerly she tore off the wrappings—it was, it was a doll, such a darling of a doll! It had brown eyes and fluffy yellow curls, and—this seemed very strange—the only thing in the way of clothing that it possessed was a little blanket that was wrapped around it.

Never mind! she was learning to sew, and she would make it a dress as soon as she was well again. She cuddled Dolly down against the pillows. She would not be lonely any more, even if Mumps should stay for a longer visit than was expected. Her dolls had all been left for the Little Sister in Constantinople, and it was so nice to have a dolly of her own again!

Then her eyes fell on the block of wood, with its inscription, and she began to pull in the string.

A square package appeared in the doorway, and she drew it toward her. Attached to it was a third block. This she untied as before, and removed the paper from her gift. It was a small trunk. She lifted the cover, and there were Dolly's missing garments! A blue dress, a pink dress, a white dress, dainty underwear, sash ribbons, a coat and hat, and even a tiny comb and brush, were found in that wonderful trunk. Of course, Dolly had to come out from her nook in the pillows, and be dressed. It took some time, because Little Cousin must stop to admire every separate garment. At last, however, the third present was pulled in, and it was a chair for Dolly to sit in.

The fourth package was big and rather heavier than the others. The Little Cousin wondered what it could be, and she found out just as soon as she could get it open. It was a dining-table for Dolly, with a real little table-cloth, and napkins, and a set of pretty china dishes.

"Oh, oh!" gasped the Little Cousin, in sheer delight. It is a pity there was no one there to see the shining of her eyes. She posted awhile among her pillows; but not long, for Dolly must have her table set for luncheon—she might be hungry.

Ready for the make-believe repast, string number five was pulled, and when the box was opened the Little Cousin fairly squealed, for there was a real luncheon for Dolly and herself, all in twos! There were two tiny buttered biscuits, two very small apple turnovers, and two little frosted cakes. There were, also, two small bottles containing a brownish liquid. It was chocolate! Oh, how glad the Little Cousin was that she had passed the stage where she could not eat! It would have been hard, indeed, to have left all those goodies for Dolly. As it was she had to take food in very small bits, but that only made it last the longer; and if it did hurt a little once in a while she did not mind, it tasted so good. So on the whole, the luncheon was a very happy affair.

When the sixth present was pulled upon the bed the Little Cousin said, "Oh!" to the accompaniment of very bright eyes, for the shape of it told her that must be a carriage—a carriage for Dolly, and it proved to be one of the very prettiest that ever a small doll rode in. She was put on the seat in a twinkling, and had only one tumble—which did not even muss her dress, and the next time she was strapped in so that she could not fall.

The seventh gift was a little white bedstead, with mattress and sheets, a dear little puffy comforter, and a dainty coverlet, and two pillows. Of course, Dolly was tired enough after her ride to be undressed and go to bed, and very sweet she looked as she was tucked snugly in.

"Now shut your eyes and go right to sleep!" Dolly was bidden, and she obeyed at once.

"What a perfectly lovely birthday!" murmured the Little Cousin, drawing her darling—bed and all—close to her pillow. Then she shut her own eyes, to keep Dolly company.

When the Merry Mother peeped in, the Little Cousin from Constantinople lay quite still among her treasures—fast asleep.—St. Nicholas.

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An Unfermented Anecdote

Once when Rudyard Kipling was a boy he ran out on the yard arm of a ship.

"Mr. Kipling," yelled a scared sailor, "your boy is on a yard arm, and if he lets go he'll drown!"

"Ah," responded Mr. Kipling, with a yawn, "but he won't let go."

This incident also happened to Jim Fiske, Horace Walpole, Napoleon Bonaparte, Dick Turpin, Julius Caesar, and the poet Byron.—Washington Herald.

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Most people, remarked the thoughtful thinker, take life seriously. Well, there's no reason why they should not, rejoined the matter-of-fact person. Taking life is a serious matter.—Chicago Daily News.

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brother, although the latter was two years younger than he.

One of the noblemen opened the door, and the two boys went out of the room and crossed the hall to the top of the great red staircase. They looked down on the mob of soldiers who were gradually surging up the stairs, brandishing swords and spears, fighting among themselves for the possession of some treasure, and calling continually: "The Czar! Where are the boys, Ivan and Peter? Where are they?"

At first in their excitement no one noticed the two boys on the stairway. Ivan, who was by nature timid, shrank away from their sight as much as he could, but Peter, who was of a different make, stood out in full view, and held fast to his brother's hand. He had inherited the iron nerve of the strongest of his ancestors. He looked at the mutinous rioters with bold, fearless eyes.

Presently a soldier caught sight of the younger boy and raised a cry loud above the general din: "The Czar! The Czar! There is the boy Peter, but where is Ivan?"

A score of voices took up the cry as all eyes were turned on the landing, and many men started up the stairs. "There is Peter, but where is Ivan?"

A score of voices took up the cry as all eyes were turned on the landing, and many men started up the stairs. "There is Peter, but where is the boy Ivan?" came the deafening chorus.

"Ivan is here with me," said Peter, his voice clear and high. He tried to pull Ivan nearer to him so that the men might see him. "Stand up where they can see you, Ivan!" he begged. "There's nothing to be afraid of. They only want to see their new Czar."

Trembling with fear the older boy, who had inherited all the weakness of his race and none of its strength, was finally induced to step close to Peter. So, side by side, their hands clasped, the two looked down on the crowded stairway, and faced the mob of soldiers. They made a strange picture, two small boys, standing quite alone, fronting that sea of passionate, angry faces.

At sight of Ivan another cry arose. "There's the Czar! Hall, Ivan! Hall, the son of the great Alexis!"

For a moment the onward rush of the mob was checked, but only for a moment. Three or four soldiers started up the stairs, their lanterns pointed at Peter, shouting: "What shall we do with the son of the false woman Natalia?" They came so close to the boy that their spears almost touched him before they stopped.

"I am the son of the Czar Alexis also, and I am not afraid of any of you!"

The boy's calm eyes fronted the nearest soldiers steadily.

"Peter, the son of Alexis, is not afraid of his own father's guards!" the boy continued. "That is why I came out here when you called me."

In the hush that had followed his first words his voice carried clear to all the crowding men. When he finished there came a silence, and then of a sudden cheer on cheer rose on the stairs and through the hall. "Peter, the son of Alexis! Hall, Peter! Hall, the two boys Czar!"

The nearest soldiers dropped the points of their spears and joined in the shouting. A flush came into the younger boy's face and he smiled, and squeezed

PETER THE GREAT; THE BOY OF THE KREMLIN

The halls of the Kremlin, the Czar's palace in Moscow, were filled with a wild rabble of soldiers on a winter afternoon near the end of the seventeenth century. The guards of the late Czar Alexis were storming through the maze of corridors and state apartments, breaking statues, tearing tapestries, and piercing and cutting to pieces invaluable paintings with their spears and swords. They were big, savage-faced men, pets of the half-civilized Russian rulers, and were called the Strelitz Guard. They had broken into the Kremlin in order to see the boy who was now Czar, so that they might be sure that his stepmother had not hidden him away, as the rumor went, in order that her own son Peter might have the throne for himself. But once inside the Kremlin many of the soldiers devoted themselves to pillage, until the ring-leaders raised the cry: "Where is the Czar Ivan? Show him to us! Show the boy Ivan to us! Where is he?"

In a small room on one of the higher floors a little group of women and noblemen, all very thoroughly frightened, were gathered about two boys. The noise of the attack on the palace had come to their ears some time before; they had seen from the windows the mutinous soldiers climbing the walls and beating down the few loyal servants who had withstood them. Now the din was growing more terrific every instant. It was only the matter of a few minutes before the rioters would break into the room.

"We must decide at once, friends," said the Czarina Natalia. "If they enter this room they'll not stop at killing any of us."

The smaller of the two boys, a sturdy lad of eleven years, spoke up: "Let me go out on to the red staircase with Ivan, mother. When they see that we are both here they'll be satisfied."

A dozen objections were raised by the frightened men and women of the court. It was much too dangerous to trust the lives of the two boys to the whim of such a madman.

"Nevertheless Peter is right," said Natalia. "It's the only chance left to us. They think I have done some harm to Ivan. The only way to prove that false is for him to stand before them, and my son must go with him."

The small boy who had spoken before took these words as conclusive. "Come, Ivan," said he, and took the other's hand in his. Ivan, a tall, delicate boy, whose face was white with fear, gripped Peter's hand hard. He was used to trusting implicitly to his half-

Ivan's hand tighter. He knew that the danger had passed.

Slowly the soldiers who had climbed nearest to the boys drew back down the stairs. Swords were returned to scabbards, harsh voices grew quieter, and within a quarter of an hour the red staircase and the great hall were empty of men. Then the door of the room from which the two boys had come opened, and Natalia and her women stepped out. The Czarina, a woman of courage herself, took Peter in her arms. "My brave son," she murmured, "you are worthy of your father. I would have stood beside you, but the people hate me, and it would have been worse for us all."

"I needed no one, little Mother," said Peter. "If I am ever to be a ruler I must not fear to face my own men." Then his face grew more serious. "But if I ever am Czar they will not break into the Kremlin this way, mother, nor will they need to hide themselves from them."

"God grant it be so, Peter!" answered Natalia. "I think they've learned much from thee this very day." (To Be Continued)

FOR THE LITTLE TOTS

Climbing Up the Hill

Never look behind, boys;
Up and on the way!
Time enough for that, boys,
On some future day.
Though the way be long, boys,
Fight it with a will;
Never stop to look behind
When climbing up the hill.

First be sure your right, boys;
Then, with courage strong,
Strap your pack upon your back
And tug, tug along!
Better let the lag lout
Fill the bill,
And strike the farther stake pole
Higher up the hill.

Trudge, is a slow horse, boys;
Made to pull a load,
But in the end will give the dust
To racers in the road.
When you're near the top, boys,
Of the ragged way,
Do not stop to blow your horn,
But climb, climb away.

Shoot above the crowd, boys;
Brace yourselves, and go!
Let the plodding land pad
Hoe the easy row.
Success is at the top, boys,
Waiting there until
Brains and pluck and self-respect
Have mounted up the hill.

—James Whitcomb Riley.

Ginger Jacks Or Hallowe'en Fudge
Sugar and milk together boil
Until in water cold
They make a soft elastic ball
Between the fingers rolled.

Remove at once from off the fire;
Let stand a while lukewarm
Where no rude jar nor shaking up
Can do it any harm.

Then beat to the consistency
Of good, rich, country cream;
Vanilla add and cinnamon,
And butter's golden gleam.

Salt, nuts and ginger stir in last;
Pour all in buttered pan;
When cool and hardening, cut
In squares, as many as you can.

—St. Nicholas.

A Magician

"My brother Roger said to me,
"I am a great magician. See?
"I'll make your dolls all laugh and talk,
"Your Teddy bear shall dance and walk,
"Your little china mug shall bark.
"The creatures in your Noah's ark
"Shall march in order, two by two;
"And I shall do these things for you
"On the thirty-first of September."

"And you shall be a princess fair,
"With trailing gown and golden hair.
"The prince just now looks like the cat;
"He's been bewitched—I'll change all that.
"You'll find the doll's house turned into
"A royal palace, when I'm through.
"For I'm a great magician. See?
"And all this shall be done by me
"On the thirty-first of September."

Just think how splendid it will be
When Roger does these things for me.
I didn't know he was so great,
And oh, dear! I can hardly wait
For the thirty-first of September!

—Eunice Ward.

Mother Hummingbird

Such a tiny, tiny nest was that in which Mother Hummingbird and her two babies lived, hidden away in a bush so carefully that only Betty knew where it was, and she kept the secret to herself.

But one day Betty began to think. Suppose it should rain, what could such wee birds do, for a drop of rain would be almost enough to drown one of them?

Mamma only smiled when Betty told her. "Wait until it rains, little daughter," she said. "Little Mother Hummingbird will know what to do." Sure enough. The next day it rained, and what do you think the mother bird did?

A good sized leaf grew at one side of the little nest. Mother Hummingbird took hold of the top of the leaf and bent it over the nest. Then she fastened it to the other side to a little twig which happened to be on the nest. There the birdies stayed, quite dry under the leaf roof, until the storm passed. Then Mother Hummingbird unfurled the leaf again.

Brer Rabbit's Loss

A man who loves the folklore stories of Joel Chandler Harris, and has taught his little girl to love them, too, told the child that "Uncle Remus" was dead.

He noticed a little later that the child was unusually quiet.

Presently he called to her.

"What is it, dearie?" he asked; "what's bothering you?"

"It's 'bout Uncle Remus, daddy," she answered, and there was a little catch in her voice; "I was des thinkin' how awful sorry Brer Rabbit must be!"

Mathematical Signs

Sir Christopher Furness on Labor Co-partnership



CONFERENCE of trade-union organizations engaged chiefly in the shipbuilding and allied trades was held recently at West Hartlepool, on the invitation of Sir C. Furness, M.P. The Mayor (Alderman Robson) presided, and there were nearly 140 delegates present, including Mr. Thorne, M.P.

Mr. A. Henderson, M.P., in a letter of apology for absence, stated:—"The effects arising from industrial strife are most injurious, and I am afraid that it must be admitted result in an incalculable amount of suffering to many who are in no way responsible for the difficulty. If the scheme you have to unfold in any way assists to prevent such loss and suffering by making it easier for capital and labor to adjust their differences, you will have conferred considerable benefit upon the whole community. Personally I hold the opinion that no more effective instrument can be found for securing the desirable object you have in view than a board of conciliation, with the final reference to a Court of arbitration. But, in order that this method should be effective, it should cover all branches of trades in a given industry. In fact, any machinery must do this if a trade which is not immediately affected in the dispute is not made to suffer, as so many trades have suffered, in connection with the recent shipbuilding and engineering trades on the Northeast Coast. I trust that you may have a most successful conference."

Sir Christopher Furness, in his address, to which he gave the title "Industrial Peace and Industrial Efficiency," said that he had invited the delegates to meet him in order that they might confer in a friendly way upon the present exceptionally grave crisis in the shipbuilding industry. His hope was that they might be able to arrive at a method whereby the relations between capital and labor might henceforth proceed upon a more harmonious footing. With the masters in one corner and the men in another—with forces opposed in battle array which ought to be in co-operation—the old basis was played out. These close federations outside the works spelled ruin to the shipbuilding industry! What was needed today was federation inside the works—a federation of good will between masters and men—harmony instead of discord.

The Claims of Labor

The active forces of the industrial world were usually represented as twins—Capital and Labor; but, for his part, they always resolved themselves into a trinity: Enterprise, Capital and Labor, no one of which could well do without the other. When capital and labor came together at the summons of enterprise, they did not come together on the same footing, for labor was not in a position to share in the risks which capital could afford to accept. Labor wanted a ready market; it must be able to dispose of its product quickly, it could not wait even until a ship was finished, not to say sold. The provision of this ready market was one of the services that capital rendered and for which capital had to be remunerated. He was convinced that the only basis on which capital and labor could enter into relations primarily was that of buyer and seller of a commodity called labor, and that all attempts to produce more satisfactory co-operation between the two forces must rest upon a recognition of this great central fact. We might rest assured that unless there should occur within the next few years a pronounced acceleration of enterprise in the newer countries, or some overwhelming change to the good be vouchsafed by science or invention, there was ahead of us, as builders of ships, a future of increasingly strenuous struggle to maintain our position in the world. Friction had become chronic in the shipbuilding industry, and thanks in large part to their strikes, sectional and general, trade of the district—perhaps, even, the trade of the country—was in grave danger of being seriously damaged for a large period.

Two Offers of the Workmen

After discussing and dismissing the alternative of the employment of unorganized labor Sir Christopher Furness proceeded to submit to the conference the two sets of proposals which he had to make. First, he said, the trade unions being capable, organized, powerful bodies, why should they not go into the business on their own account? They had got the capital and the organizing capacity—why not? "I offer to your unions, either singly or in combination, to hand over to them our shipyards at this port as going concerns for such sum or sums as may be determined by a recognized firm of assessors, appointed by joint nomination. My company would not be exacting while you were in the preliminary stages—for part of the purchase money we would allow you ample time in which to turn round, and myself and my representatives would readily convey to you all the information at our command and such suggestions as might prove of service." Having regard to the conditions of the industry, it was possible that upon consideration they might perceive certain difficulties and disadvantages calculated to prevent them from accepting this proposition. In such case there was before them his second proposition, "I invite you to become limited partners in these shipbuilding yards, as distinct from the shipowning and other ramifications of the firm of Furness, Withy and Co. (Limited), on conditions which I will state. The initial condition is that the employee partners should prove their good faith

by becoming holders of special shares, to be called employees' shares, in the capital of the shipbuilding company owning the Middleton Shipbuilding Yard at Hartlepool and the Harbor Dockyard at West Hartlepool, under my chairmanship, paying for such shares by agreeing to a deduction of 5 per cent. from their earnings until the total amount of their shares is covered. For the 5 per cent. deduction so invested in the special shares I have named, you would receive—whether the company divided any surplus profit or not—4 per cent. per annum as fixed interest. Such an arrangement would not interfere in the slightest degree with a workman's freedom of action, while a workman leaving the service of the company would be able to sell his shares to one or more of his fellow-employees, at an assessed, or, it may be, an arbitrated value, based on the market price of the day." He went on to explain that the works would continue to be under the control of a board of directors, with the supreme power, as at present, vested in the chairman and managing director of the company. On the other hand, neither would the attitude of the company towards trade-unionism or the federation of employers be altered, hours of labor, rates of pay, etc., would be governed as at present.

Profits and Management

While the employees would continue to work and be paid according to trade-union regulations and rates, and would receive the 4 per cent. fixed interest on the shares which they had bought on the easy-payment system, there would be divided between them as holders of employees' shares and the holders of the ordinary shares in the company whatever sum might remain after the apportionments for capital's interest (5 per cent.) and the depreciation, reserve, and development funds had been provided—such amount being shared between them on the basis of their individual holdings, in addition to the fixed minimum interest of 4 per cent. per annum. If by reason of fat reserve funds the shares of the company rose in value, their own shares would benefit by similar accretions. In this way they would receive, not only a portion of the profit made upon their own labor, but also a share in the sums won by the foresight and initiative of enterprise and the staying power of capital. He proposed to set up a works council composed of an equal number of representatives of employees and of the firm, as a kind of Court of reference and committee of counsel rolled into one. Its chief purpose would be the promotion of friendly communication between the firm and its labor partners on all affairs of common interest, and an important part of its duty would be to take into consid-

eration on the instant, before any ill-temper had entered into them, all matters or incidents calculated to breed friction in all or any of the departments of the establishment. In addition to a representative from each trade employed in the works, he had invited to this "family council" the secretaries or local representatives of the numerous trade unions in the area who had members engaged in the works.

Arbitration in Disputes

He was anxious to introduce such a community of association and interest as to make differences and disputes improbable, and then, should differences and disputes, despite all precautions, arise, that they should be carried through to a settlement without those irritating and inflaming interruptions of business which entailed such costly punishment upon all, whether employer or employee. "In a sentence, it will be an imperative condition of the agreement that I propose to you that under no circumstances whatever shall the employee co-partners go on strike against the directions and decisions of their co-partners governing the administration of the business; that whatever be the causes of complaint that may arise against the management, the labor co-partners shall, by their representatives, submit for friendly inter-communication duly provided, and that every effort and article of amity shall be used by both parties to the dispute to bring it speedily to a close on the basis of mutual satisfaction and good-fellowship, it being understood always that a strike would overthrow the system." If, however, the methods of conciliation provided by the works council (or committee of counsel) failed to attain their object, the controversy in all matters in the major category would be left to be settled by a court of arbitration, to be composed of three members from either section of the works council and a referee (conceivably the county court judge for the district) nominated by the works council; or, if it was preferred, a court could be set up in the fashion provided by the machinery recently established by the president of the Board of Trade.

At the close of the address questions were invited.

Councillor Baker, Stockton, asked whether they could have the works council without the co-partnership.

Sir C. Furness replied that they could not. At Mr. Baker's request he promised to provide the delegates with copies of his speech. He was also asked whether, in the event of the scheme being carried, he would leave the Employers' Federation, and he replied that he had made his position perfectly clear in his speech.

Mr. Baker said he hoped that the scheme

would receive every consideration at the hands of the men. He suggested that the time limit should be extended in order to allow due consideration of the proposals.

Councillor Riddle, Hartlepool, said they could not but admire the courage of Sir C. Furness in some of the statements he had made in front of the men. He hoped that the proposals would be properly discussed by the men, with a view to some arrangements being arrived at so as to avoid strikes.

Mr. J. N. Bell, Newcastle, said that they had heard some accusations and warnings, and he pointed out that the constant repetition of these was a source of irritation to the men, and caused great difficulty with their leaders. He wished well to the scheme.

Mr. Park asked whether all the operatives in the yards were necessarily to be shareholders, and a reply was given in the affirmative. It was also stated that in the case of an operative being discharged he would have to sell his share. Where a man's services were dispensed with owing to slackness of work, however, that would not be necessary.

Mr. Thorne, M.P., asked whether it was proposed to make membership of a trade union compulsory.

Sir C. Furness replied that it would be left to the individual. He added that he recognized the difficulty of the question being considered by the societies, but time was pressing, and it was necessary that something should be done quickly. They had, however, to look at it from his standpoint. If they could deliver ships on a certain date they could secure orders, but they had decided not to book orders with a guarantee of delivery. He must, therefore, adhere to the date. Their last three orders were all late in delivery, one 11, another 12, and another 10 months late.

As there were no further questions, Sir C. Furness made an appeal to the delegates to discuss the matter impartially, and to let him know the result by November 26.

Apropos of the above, the London Times said editorially in a recent issue:

Moved by the acute trade dissensions which for some time past have disorganized the shipbuilding industry of the Northeast coast of England, and even threatened its destruction, Sir Christopher Furness has invited the representatives of the trade unions concerned to confer with him on the situation. We publish the main part of the remarkable speech with which he opened the proceedings yesterday, a speech which some may think all the more remarkable because he is one of the staunchest Liberals in the north of England. His remarks are characterized by extreme frankness of statement, by their perfectly

calm and businesslike tone, by the total absence of recrimination, by studious avoidance of everything savouring of sentiment or rhetoric, and by the manifest earnestness with which he points out in the most friendly way the rocks upon which the workmen are making shipwreck of their own interests while trying to extort what they think more just remuneration from reluctant employers. He lays before the conference two alternative proposals, one of which eliminates the capitalist altogether, while the other offers the workmen a profit-sharing co-partnership with him. Sir Christopher Furness hopes that, by accepting one or the other, the workmen associated in their trade unions will put an end to the friction which at present is working incalculable mischief to all, while bringing no real benefit to any. He asks for fair and full consideration of his proposals, and hopes for a final answer by November 26. By the first proposal he says, in effect—You are told, and some of you apparently believe, that capital is, if not the enemy of the workman, at any rate a grasping partner cheating him out of a great part of the fruit of his labor. Very well, I offer you the opportunity to get rid of that partner altogether. I am very tired of the endless quarrelling, and have no wish to stand in the way of any system which enables you to dispense with the capitalist. Therefore the shipbuilding yards of Furness, Withy & Co., are placed at the disposal of any union or combination of unions that cares to take them over and work them on the co-operative system, for the exclusive benefit of the workers. They will be sold at a price fixed by assessors jointly nominated, they will be handed over in full working order, and the vendors will impart every information they possess that may aid the purchasers to carry them on successfully.

The second proposal is of a more complicated character. The workmen are invited to become limited co-partners in these shipbuilding yards. The workmen are to become holders of special shares to be called employees' shares, paying for such shares by agreeing to a deduction of five per cent. from their wages until the amount of their shares is covered. On these shares they would receive four per cent. interest, whether the company divides any surplus profit or not. Possession of the shares would not hamper any workman in his movements, since they would remain at all times a marketable security. Out of profits it is proposed that five per cent. shall be reserved as interest upon capital, and that the usual provisions for depreciation, reserve, and development funds should be made. All the available surplus would then be divided among the holders of the employees' shares and of ordinary shares. Good reserves would enhance the value of these shares in the market, and would ensure the permanence of the profits. Thus the workmen would have, in the first place, the usual wages upon the trade union scales for the district, in the second place four per cent. certain on their investment, and in the third participation with the ordinary shareholders in the whole of the profits of the business above five per cent. There is no logical ground, Sir Christopher Furness admits, for adding to these advantages the representation of labor in the administration of the company. But he wants peace, intimacy, confidence, and harmony. In the hope of obtaining these things he is prepared to "scrap" any conceptions or notions that may stand in the way. He therefore offers an internal council on which workmen and capitalists will be equally represented, and in which the trade unions will also be directly represented as well as the actual workmen of the company. That council would supervise all the ordinary administration of the business, with an arbitration board behind it to deal with any particularly knotty problem. The finance of the company, and the determination of what is needed for reserve, or to meet contingencies not obvious to the ordinary workman, would remain in the hands of the directors.

This is an exceedingly liberal and broad-minded offer, for which the closest precedent is probably the scheme by which Sir George Livesey, whose death we have just had to deplore, achieved such remarkable results. The scheme cannot work, as Sir Christopher Furness explains with great cogency, unless every man so taken into partnership becomes a real partner, puts his back into his work, and studies the interests of his company. There must be an absolute end of strikes, otherwise the whole thing must go to pieces; and there must also be an end of the "ca' canny" system, with all its demoralizing ramifications, otherwise there can be no success. But if anything can put a new spirit into British industry surely this liberal scheme of profit-sharing will do it. Sir Christopher Furness is a great believer in straight talk, and one cannot but think, in viewing many trade disputes, that there is far too little of it between masters and men. He hopes that it will be promoted by his Family Council, as he loves to call it, and that a wider knowledge of the real difficulties of business management and of the real effect of wages demands, that may seem small to the individual, will result in a better and more reasonable frame of mind among the co-partners, leading to hearty and harmonious co-operation for the common good. The decision of the workmen will be awaited with uncommon interest.

Scheme of Naval Defence in Australia



BLUE-BOOK (Cd. 4325) has been published, containing the official correspondence which has passed between the Colonial Office, the Admiralty, and the Australian Government upon the question of amending or terminating the present Naval Agreement and upon the provision of a local Australian flotilla for coastal defence.

The correspondence now published begins with a despatch from Mr. Deakin, dated October 16, 1907, in which he refers to his despatch of August 28, 1905, proposing, in place of the existing agreement, the establishment of a rapid and regular service of first-class steamers between the United Kingdom and the Commonwealth, the crews of which would be selected and trained as members of the Royal Naval Reserve. This proposal (Cd. 3524, 1907) the Admiralty could not approve. Reviewing the subsequent development of Australian opinion, Mr. Deakin proceeds:

"Speaking generally, the further consideration which has been given strengthens the conclusions put forward in 1905, particularly those in which I dwelt upon the fact that at present none of our grant is applied to any distinctively Australian purpose, while our contribution would seem in part repaid if we were enabled to take a direct and active part in the protection of our shores and shipping. Our sole aim then, as now, was that of uniting with the mother country in the necessary preparations for national defence."

Following, therefore, the suggestions put forward during the Imperial Conference last year, and on subsequent discussion with the Admiralty on the Australian station, Mr. Deakin submits the proposals summarized in the following telegram:—

"In pursuance of my conversation Tweedmouth and the Admiralty in London, and Ewing's conversation with your Excellency, please telegraph to Admiralty inquiring whether following proposals approved for amendments in Naval Agreement substituting for present Commonwealth subsidy offer one thousand seamen, Australians if possible, to be paid by Commonwealth for service in Navy on this station estimated cost of about £100,000 to Commonwealth per annum remainder of present subsidy to be applied by Commonwealth to submersibles or destroyers or similar local defences as suggested London conference. Two cruisers P or superior manned by 400 of the 1,000 Australians to be retained Australian coast peace or war. Loan of two

P cruisers or superior to be maintained by Commonwealth for training local naval militia at estimated cost to Commonwealth of £60,000 per annum. This proposed amendment is in addition to Commonwealth vote this year £20,000 for naval harbor and coast defence, and £50,000 for fortification harbors."

This proposal also the Lords of the Admiralty declare themselves unable to accept, for reasons summarized in the following telegram from Lord Elgin to the Commonwealth Government, dated December 7, 1907:—

"They adhere to the position taken up at Conference that, while they did not themselves propose to cancel the existing agreement, they were prepared to co-operate with the Colonial Governments if an alteration was desired by them, but so long as the existing agreement is not cancelled the Admiralty is precluded from making the necessary strategic dispositions of naval forces, and, therefore, the first condition of any new arrangement must be the cancellation of the agreement."

"The Admiralty fear that they are not in a position now to express an opinion on the details of the scheme, which has not yet been put forward in sufficient detail to form the basis of a new arrangement."

"Your Premier appeared at Conference to realize that under the scheme then sketched by him the Admiralty would not be bound to maintain any particular ships permanently in Australian waters, and their Lordships are prepared to advise and assist in carrying out either the scheme submitted by Mr. Deakin at Conference or an approved modified scheme for local defence, provided that such a scheme does not involve a definite pledge to maintain particular vessels permanently in Australian waters."

"Before any definite conclusion can be arrived at, it will be necessary to ascertain the views of New Zealand Government as to any proposed alterations, and, further, the Admiralty desire it to be understood that no increase of Imperial expenditure beyond that involved in the existing agreement can be entertained, and regard it as essential that complete control in time of war over local forces must be secured to Commander-in-Chief."

The Australian proposals, with some modifications, were then restated by Mr. Deakin in a speech delivered to the House of Representatives on December 13, 1907, when he took occasion to review the previous correspondence. Commenting on this speech, which had been forwarded for consideration, the Ad-

miralty, in a despatch dated February 10, 1906, states again its inability to "consent to the appropriation of the four P class cruisers asked for at the present time," but adds that it understands that "the Commonwealth will not press this part of its proposals." It also lays down the principles which, in its opinion, should be observed as regards the control of the local naval force. Finally, in a despatch dated August 20, it discusses the proposals for a local flotilla contained in Mr. Deakin's speech. The substance of this despatch was summarized in a telegram from Melbourne published in The Times of September 25. It concludes:

"As previously stated, my Lords consider that the security from overseas attack of the Empire generally, of which the Australian continent forms an important part, is best secured by the operation of the Imperial Navy, distributed as the strategic necessities of the moment dictate. At the same time, they recognize that under certain contingencies the establishment of a local flotilla acting in conjunction with the Imperial forces would greatly assist in the operations of the latter. My Lords also recognize the importance, politically, of fostering a feeling of security among the inhabitants of the coast towns of the Commonwealth by the provision of a local force which will always be at hand. In the absence, therefore, of any direct contribution to the expenses of the Imperial Navy, my Lords will be ready to co-operate in the formation of such a flotilla, subject to a satisfactory understanding being arrived at in regard to the general administration of the force."

"At the same time, their Lordships cannot disguise from themselves the fact that the carrying out of the scheme will involve many difficulties, but it is hoped that, with a readiness on both sides to overcome them, a satisfactory arrangement may be concluded. Many more details still remain to be considered and settled if an agreement is arrived at on the general lines indicated above, such as the manner in which the scheme is to be brought into operation, the settlement of the financial details, etc."

"My Lords will accordingly await a further expression of opinion from the Commonwealth Government upon the scheme generally before proceeding to consider such further details."

A hen attains her best laying capacity in her third year. She will lay in an average lifetime from 300 to 500 eggs.

Georgian Bay Canal—Present and Proposed Routes



MONTREAL correspondent of the London Times writes: "The construction of the Georgian Bay Ship Canal is a work which is certain to be undertaken sooner or later by the Canadian Government. After many years of agitation on the part of private individuals, the matter a few years ago reached the stage at which deputations from the sections likely to be benefited by the canal began pressing the issue upon the Federal Government. The proposed route—from Montreal along the Ottawa River to Lake Nipissing and down the French River to Georgian Bay—is no new route, being one of the oldest and most historical in Canada. It was along this waterway that, three hundred years ago, Champlain, following the old Indian route, made his way into the heart of the country. The present waterway, though much the longer, superseded the original Ottawa River route because of its commercial value, as almost throughout its length it afforded a safe and rapid passage for the largest boats afloat. It included three large lakes, Ontario, Erie, and Huron, making up the greater portion of the distance, along which the British Navy could pass with safety. The remainder of the route presented difficulties at various points, such as in the St. Lawrence River some distance above Montreal, and in the Niagara River, connecting Lakes Ontario and Erie; but these were more easily overcome than those of the Champlain route, so that the longer route triumphed, and the shorter fell into disuse as a through commercial waterway. Naturally, the country opened up more rapidly along the line of the through waterway, the Ottawa River sections being left to the lumberman and the settler.

Advantages of the Proposed Route

During the past decade or so this district, however, has been assuming greater importance; the opening up of the Canadian Pacific through line of railway across the continent gave it an impetus, and towns and industries of more than local importance are now springing up and developing throughout the district. This of itself would justify the expenditure of a considerable sum of money on the development of the waterway, and has occasioned much agitation in that direction. In addition to this is the development of the wheat fields of the Far West, and the necessity for the shortest and quickest possible waterway down which to bring the grain from the West to the head of ocean navigation, Montreal. Competition with the transportation routes of the United States was no small incentive, as it was clear that if the Canadian waterways could be shortened without too great an expenditure, this country would do the grain-carrying business of the North American Continent during the period of navigation. These considerations, a few years ago, induced the Federal Government to undertake a full and complete survey of the disused route for the purpose of ascertaining the approximate cost of its conversion into an adequate commercial waterway, and the advantages it would offer as compared with the route now employed. The survey was a most careful and comprehensive one, and early in July an interim report, containing its chief features, was presented to the House of Commons by the Minister of Public Works. The Government has not yet indicated its intentions in the matter, and there is small doubt that decision upon the subject will be delayed for some little time to come.

The intentions of Sir Wilfrid Laurier (if returned to power) are shown by his speech at Hull (Ont.) on Monday, the 19th inst. He stated that if the country's revenue continued to increase at its present rate, the Georgian Bay Canal could be taken in hand as soon as the Trans-continental Railway was completed.

Cost and Description of Canal

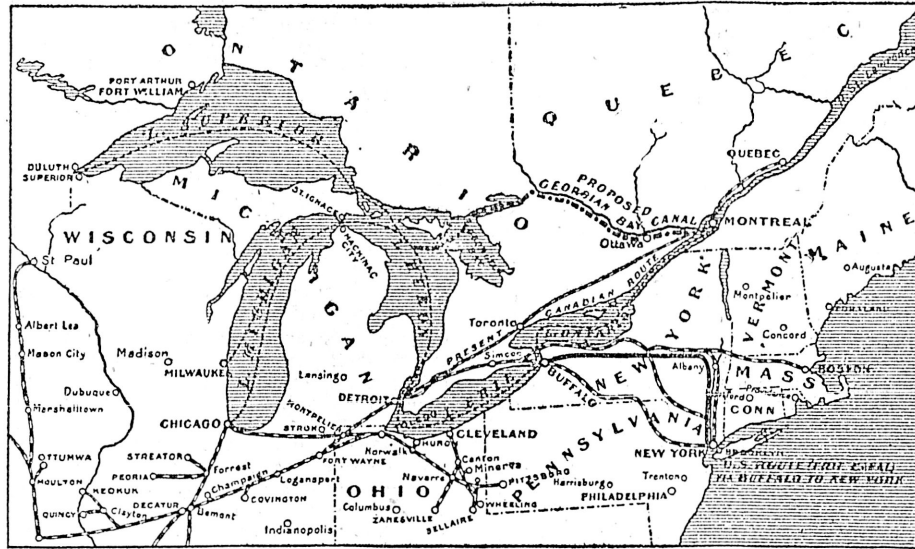
The cost of the canal is estimated at \$93,890,000 to \$99,689,000, and it is calculated that the canal will require about ten years to construct. At present boats bringing grain from the interior, pass eastward through Lakes Superior or Michigan, and turn southward through Lake Huron, proceeding round the southern extremity of the Province of Ontario. By the new route, they would continue eastward across Lake Huron and into Georgian Bay, where they would enter the French River and, continuing eastward, would pass upward through Lake Nipissing to the highest point in the route, after which they would descend the Ottawa River to Montreal, which is situated close to the confluence of the Ottawa and St. Lawrence Rivers. It is proposed to construct the canal on the "dam and lock system," with slack water reaches between the structures. The estimates are based on a waterway of at least 22 feet in depth at the shallowest points. The locks along the route would all be constructed of concrete, and have a length of 650 feet, a width of 65 feet, and a depth of 22 feet. This would permit the passage of ships of 600 feet in length, 60 feet in beam, and with a 20 feet draught. The total distance from Montreal to French River village, at Georgia Bay, is 440 miles, of which all save 20 or 30 miles, follows the course of some river or lake. According to the route used—there being alternative routes near Montreal—the total canal cutting would vary from 28 to 34 miles. The length of submerged channels to be excavated would be about 60 miles, besides which about 14½ miles would have to be removed at shoals, sharp bends, etc., in order to form wide chan-

nels. This would leave about 332 miles of natural waterway which would not require any improvement save the raising of the water surface.

Altitude and Lockage

The highest point along the route is reached at a distance of 333 miles westward from Montreal, that is, about three-quarters of the distance from Montreal to the Bay. At this point, the height above the sea level is 667 feet, so that as Montreal is 18 feet above the sea level, the rise is 659 feet, while Georgian Bay being 576 feet above sea level,

Rivers after the proposed improvements have been fully carried out. These improvements would entirely alter the general features of the route. For the purpose of lockage, the falls would be concentrated and all the small rapids obliterated. This concentration of the falls at one point would eliminate the greatest difficulty in the development of water-power. The alteration of so many existing features of the route cannot be done without destroying some of the present water-power to which rights have probably already been secured by different individuals and interests.



This map shows the routes by which grain is now brought from the grain centres on Lakes Superior and Michigan to Montreal and via Buffalo and the Erie Canal to New York, together with an outline of the Georgian Bay Canal.

the rise from that point to the summit is 99 feet. In gaining the summit from the eastern or Montreal end of the route, some 22 or 23 locks, with lifts of from 5 to 50 feet each will be employed, while from the western or Georgian Bay end only four locks, with lifts of from 22 to 29 feet each will be needed. At the summit of the route, which will embrace Lake Talon, the Little Mattawa River, and Turtle and Trout Lakes, it is proposed to provide a system of reservoirs for the storage of a portion of the surplus waters during the flood seasons, thus securing a reserve supply which may be liberated according to requirements during the periods of low water. A water supply with a flow of 540 cubic feet per second will be afforded throughout the period of navigation (about 210 days) allowing an average of twenty-four passages per day, or 5,040 passages for the season of navigation. This supply of water may be increased by 700 cubic feet per second by the expenditure of \$300,000 in creating storage reservoirs further south at the head of the Amable du Fond River.

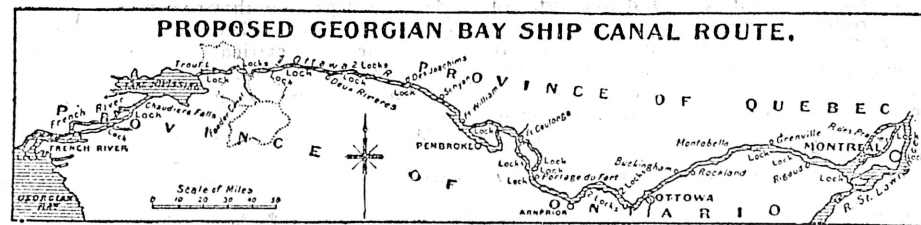
Water-Power

The report indicates that, although it is doubtful if 150,000 horse-power at minimum flow could be developed from the route at present, it is probable that nearly 1,000,000 could be secured along the Ottawa and French

It is probable, however, that the owners would be willing to be compensated by power-rights at other points. The raising of levels would also place considerable stretches of land under water and necessitate compensation for those also. The estimates of the cost, however, contain provision for all such charges.

The Montreal Terminus

The estimates take into consideration two alternate finishing routes; one of which costs



This map shows in some detail the proposed route by which vessels would leave Lake Huron at Georgian Bay, enter French River, cross Lake Nipissing, and proceed along the Ottawa River to Montreal.

considerably more than the other, but which would have as its terminus the present harbor of Montreal. This harbor, it may be worth stating, is situated on the southern portion of the island of Montreal, midway between its eastern and western extremities. At

this point the island is about ten miles wide; its length is 40 or 45 miles. It lies at the confluence of the St. Lawrence and Ottawa Rivers. Part of the latter flows along the north side, as the Riviere des Prairies, and joins the St. Lawrence at the foot of the island, the remainder forking southward and immediately joining the St. Lawrence River, and, with it, forming the Lake St. Louis, a short distance above Montreal. The waters are here known as the St. Lawrence River, and, as such, pass through the Lachine Rapids to Montreal where the ocean vessels lie at the docks. The cost of the Georgian Bay Canal via the latter route, is estimated at \$99,689,000; while, if the Riviere des Prairies route along the north of the island be used, the cost is only \$93,890,000. It is not explained what arrangements would be made for harbor facilities in case the cheaper route were chosen. Such a selection, however, seems very remote, unless the boats, after reaching the St. Lawrence, came back to the ocean vessels at Montreal.

Comparisons of Routes

As regards distances from the different ports on the Great Lakes, from which the wheat crops are mainly shipped, to the Atlantic seaports and to Liverpool, the Georgian Bay Canal route easily has the advantage over any existing water route either in Canada or the United States. The advantage of the proposed route, in the question of mileage, over the present water routes is as follows:—

	Advantage over U. S. route via New York.	Advantage over present Canadian route.
	Miles.	Miles.
From Ft. William, Canada, to Liverpool	282	282
From Duluth to Liverpool	282	282
From Milwaukee to Liverpool	270	270
From Chicago to Liverpool	270	270

The distance from Fort William or Port Arthur, Ontario, and Duluth, U.S.A., to the port of Montreal, is 424 miles shorter via the Georgian Bay Canal than from the same ports to New York by the United States route via Buffalo and through the Erie Canal. When the comparison is made applicable to railways in the United States, instead of to waterways, the comparison is even more in favor of the Georgian Bay Canal.

Of more importance than that of mileage, however, is the comparison as regards dura-

tion of voyage. From calculations made of the speed allowable in the different stretches of the Georgian Bay Canal, with about three-quarters of an hour delay in passing each lock, it would appear that boats will require an average of about 70 hours to pass through

Opposition to the Scheme

An important comparison remains to be considered, and that one is less advantageous to the proposed route than those mentioned. The opponents of the Georgian Bay Canal urge that more money should be spent upon improvements in the present route instead of upon such a very big work as that proposed. From all that can be learned, it would seem that if the locks along the present route were enlarged and deepened, and assuming that the number of locks would be greatly reduced by the improvements, the time of transit could be reduced to such an extent that the proposed route would have practically no advantage over it. It is contended that the saving of distance in the latter route would be offset by the greater rate of speed which could be maintained throughout almost the entire distance of the present and longer route. The period of navigation on both routes would be about the same, viz., about 210 days during the year.

In considering the new canal, in addition to the advantages it possesses over present routes, many other benefits must not be lost sight of. One of these is that the canal is entirely within Canadian territory, an advantage which would be more evident in time of war. The main advantages, however, apart from those shown in the comparisons given above, are the enormous water power developed along the route and the fact that the section of country through which the canal would run is rich and capable of great development. Its importance is already a justification for an improvement in its waterways, if only for local traffic. Additional water power, to the extent of at least 800,000 horse power, it is stated, can be developed by the canal, which power, estimated at the conservative price of \$10 per h.p. per year, would alone be worth \$8,000,000 per annum.

BIRDS AVOID THE SEA

The great autumnal exodus of birds from England is nearly over. For weeks past it has been going on, cuckoos, swifts, flycatchers, and nightingales leading the way, followed by swallows, martins, night jays, and a score of others, while the rear will be brought up in about a fortnight's time by the chaffinch, which is always the first to come and the last to go.

One very curious feature in this annual migration is the fact that the birds never fly straight from Great Britain to their destination in Egypt or Arabia. They follow a zigzag course. First of all, crossing the Channel at certain specified points, they make for Northern Germany, where the great gathering of the feathered clans takes place. There the vast host breaks up into four divisions, the first flying southwest through France and Spain to the Straits of Gibraltar; the second due south to the Gulf of Genoa, and thence across Corsica, and Sardinia to Tunis; the third a little more to the east, so as to pass down Italy and through Sicily to Tripoli, while the fourth goes southeast through Austria and Greece, and so by way of Crete to Alexandria. Then, on reaching the African coast, they will turn due east and fly straight on till they reach their winter haunts.

The reason why the birds adopt these strangely circuitous routes is simply that they hate crossing the sea, and always prefer an overland journey, although it may be very much longer. And their great idea is to make the passage of both the English Channel and the Mediterranean Sea at the narrowest points. So they willingly fly an extra thousand miles or so by land, both in autumn and again in spring, in order to avoid a flight of fifty or sixty miles across the water. And nothing will turn them from these old ancestral "fly lines," which seem to date back to the time when the Mediterranean was a series of lakes and Britain was connected with Denmark by means of the Dogger Bank.

The Australian mail brings news, says the Standard of Empire, of a remarkable achievement by a well-known Queensland drover, G. du Moulin, who successfully brought twelve hundred head of cattle from Hodgson Downs, in the Roper River district of the Northern Territory, to Charleville, a distance of 1,750 miles. The march occupied just under twelve months, and the first three hundred miles of it was through trackless bush which could only be navigated by means of a compass and the aid of a half-savage Warrigal of the far north. Mr. du Moulin believes that the proposed Transcontinental Railway would open up, between Cloncurry and the South Australian border, a country extremely rich in minerals, while beyond lie thousands of square miles of splendid pastoral lands.

Mr. Haldane on the Territorial Army



At a meeting of members of the Royal United Service Institution, held at the Institution in Whitehall, a paper on "The Training of the Territorial Army" was read by Lieutenant-General R. S. S. Baden-Powell, C.B., the general officer commanding the Northumbrian Division. The Secretary of State for War presided, and there was a large attendance of members.

Mr. Haldane, in introducing the lecturer, alluded to the fact that it was proposed to ask for 24,000 men to join the Special Reserve, and that funds had been provided for that purpose. There were those who thought that because they wanted to get in unemployed workmen to that force they would be losing quality by so doing. But it was quite the contrary. They had a larger number than ever to pick and choose from, and were sticking to their standards tightly in those they were taking in. He hoped for the best results to the Army from this new enterprise. The coming year was one which was likely to prove of as great importance in the history of the Territorial Force as the year that had gone by. In the year that had gone by the force was born; in the year that was before them the principles which defined the purposes for which the Force was to be organized and used had to be born. Their plans were already in an advanced condition, and very little had yet to happen before they would become operative. In the history of the British Army, the point on which we had been most defective was a definite conception of what mobilization meant. It was all very fine to have battalions and batteries and even brigades, and to be able to dribble them out after two or three months' interval. But in modern war everything depended upon rapidity. And that was quite as true of defence against invasion as it was of other things. The essence of defence was the capacity of rapidly taking the offensive, and dealing the

counter stroke before the initial stroke had actually been dealt. If rapid mobilization was essential, and if they were fighting in great units in which mixed arms were represented in their due proportions, rapid mobilization became a very difficult problem. That is why the Special Reserve was receiving the attention which it was receiving at this moment, and that was the great problem of the Territorial Force. That was why they swept away the old organization of the Volunteers and Yeomanry, which was no organization, so far as rapid mobilization was concerned, at all. They had laid the foundation, in the shape of the Territorial Force, of an organization which lent itself to rapid mobilization, and the question was whether they could work that out. Time only would show. It was useless to prophesy, or to conjecture about public spirit, and what it would bring forth. They hoped to produce very shortly plans dealing with the whole situation comprehensively. The essence of the duty of the Force was to protect against possible invasion, and in that way to render invasion unlikely. For that purpose the Force must exist in sufficient strength. The Navy could account for a great deal the larger the invading force became. The smaller the invading force was, the more danger there was of its evading naval vigilance. The essence of the plans they were prepared to further would be to distribute the functions of the various units of the Territorial Force. Suppose the enemy to come and threaten invasion. He might land at a number of points very distant from one another. It was plain that you must have local defence, local Territorial Force arrangements, prepared to catch him at those points. The purpose of the local force, and undoubtedly the Territorial Army, must be in part to organize so as to provide the proper local force and the proper local knowledge and training for each particular area—not to do the whole work. There must be at the back

of it a force mobile over the whole area, designed so that it could be brought up at the shortest notice, and the function of that force must be to crush the enemy, who had been delayed by the local force. What was essential was that there should be a complete scheme hanging together of the whole of which those who were at the head were cognizant, and which would enable every part to fit into its place. (Cheers.)

General Baden Powell, in the course of his paper, said that the essential preliminary points for all training which the instructor must know were (1) the object and aim, and (2) the standard required. Their object was to have a self-contained force of all arms, organized and trained in a state of efficiency and readiness (1) to check locally sudden raids on our coasts; (2) to support the Regulars in repelling invasion; (3) to take the place of the Regulars for general defence of Great Britain in the event of their being required over the seas. The standard must be, as nearly as possible, up to that of possible enemies. The steps to those ends were the organization of the Territorials in complete self-contained divisions, which had already been carried out, and training to a state of efficiency, which was about to be done. Progress to date was very promising. When they got the individuals trained, officers and men, they could go to work effectively in larger units.

A discussion followed.

Cardinal Coullie, Archbishop of Lyons, has issued a stern prohibition against the priests and clerical students of his diocese riding bicycles, holding that the practice is contrary to the gravity of the priestly calling and distinction of conduct which should mark the clergy. An appeal to Rome, it is believed, would be fruitless, for Pius X., when he was Cardinal Sarto and Bishop of Mantua, took the same step, forbidding clergy the use of bicycles.

Amor De Cosmos—A Political Sketch

By D. W. Higgins, Author of "The Mystic Spring," "The Passing of a Race," etc.

"Vex not his ghost: O let him pass; he hates him,
That would upon the rack of this tough world
Stretch him out longer."



ABOUT nine o'clock on the morning of July 24, 1858, I took past-steamer sarcastically named the "Leviathan," bound for the new town of Semiahmoo, Washington. The boat, I was told, had been built as a yacht for service in China waters, had been brought to San Francisco in 1856, and when the northern gold fever broke out she came to Victoria, running the risk, with a few passengers on board, of the tempestuous voyage. The length of the Leviathan, over all, could not have exceeded thirty-five feet. Her engines were of the crudest and had a dangerous habit of catching on the centre. When most needed the screw would cease to revolve. The captain and owner was Martin Bulger, who afterward became a leading politician at San Francisco. But who do you think was the fireman and roustabout? No less a person than blithesome, jolly William (Billy) Farron, who was then a raw youth of about twenty, and not long out from Ireland. Billy was as jolly and witty a specimen from the "ould sod," as ever eyes met, with a jovial smile, dancing eyes and expressive features. Bulger and Farron composed the entire ship's company, Bulger being owner, pilot, captain and engineer, and Farron fireman, mate, cook and roustabout. Whenever the engine would catch on the centre and the propeller stop with a jerk and splash, like a huge fish on a line, Bulger would leap into the little fire hold, monkey-wrench in hand and screw up some of the nuts, discharge the most awful oaths at Billy, who would turn away his head, give a wink at the passengers, and then swear in turn at the darned boat which he informed us in confidence and a whisper would some day sink with all on board. The jovial lad who so amused us, four years later turned up at Cariboo as the owner of a rich gold mine on Williams Creek.

Lord Milton, who walked across the continent in 1862, mentions Billy Farron in the book he published, tells of having enjoyed the hospitality of the jovial Irishman and spoke of his sparkling wit. Farron invested a considerable sum in Victoria real estate and married Miss Anastasia Murray, one of Victoria's prettiest daughters. He was drowned by falling off the steamer Grappler, while on his way to the northern diggings about 1880.

But I am getting away from my subject. As the boat cast off the lines that were attached to an iron ring in the rocks where the old custom house and present Indian office now stands and I saw that I was the only fare, a young man was seen running along the front of the fort palisades, waving his arms to attract attention and hailing the boat as he came nearer. I recall that he was tall and somewhat spare and carried over his arm a brown overcoat and in his hand a travelling bag. The steamer was brought alongside of the rock again and the new passenger stepped on board and joined me in a little poky cabin which was soon half filled with smoke from the furnace. The captain was in a very bad humor because there were only two passengers. He stormed and swore at the boat, the weather, the lumpy sea, the engine, and the travelling public for not patronizing the boat and, last of all, at Billy Farron. How the other objects of his abuse took it I, of course, never knew, but Farron seemed to enjoy it, and as the captain's spirits fell and his temper rose, "Billy's" hilarity increased and when the captain's back was turned he kept us amused by his witty remarks at the expense of his irate employer and the "rotten ould" craft which he commanded.

I found my fellow passenger a very agreeable companion. He was about 30 years of age and very well-informed. He, too, had come from California and had settled at Victoria, which he pronounced the most peaceful spot in the world, surpassing even his own native city of Halifax. He told me his name was Amor De Cosmos, and that he was bound for the American town of Semiahmoo, to examine its possibilities as a commercial rival of Victoria. As I was bound for the same place, we became very communicative and whiled away the tedious passage to Port Townsend by relating our experiences in the Golden State. At Port Townsend the boat remained until morning and we got accommodation at one of the hotels, which was kept by Capt. Tibbals, then a young and active business man, now a decrepit man of 85 or so.

The next afternoon we reached Semiahmoo, where I found Joseph Lovett, whom I had known at San Francisco. Lovett had built an hotel upon a sand spit on the American side of the bay. Right across the bay was another town also called Semiahmoo. Though the center of this town the international boundary line runs and one half the site lies on the American and the other half is in British territory. I believe the place is now called Blaine. It is where the Great Northern trains cross the line and where the customs officers of both nations levy tribute. From this town-site to the Hudson's Bay Company's town of Langley, on the Fraser river was about twelve miles over an Indian trail and many men bound for the gold mines took that route. We remained at Semiahmoo several days and then returned by a sailing barque to Victoria, where I parted from my new-found friend and

saw him not again for a year or so, during which time I was at the mines.

Early in the winter of 1858, the month of December, to be exact, there came into my hands while at Yale, the first number of a paper just issued at Victoria. The tone of the publication was violently aggressive and assailed the government of the Hudson's Bay Co. in unmeasured language and demanded that the conduct of public affairs should be taken from the company's hands and confided to the people. On turning to the front page I was delighted to find that Amor De Cosmos, my mild-mannered fellow-passenger in the Leviathan, was the editor, whereupon I sat down and wrote a letter approving of his course and enclosing a communication signed "Puss-in-the-Corner," in which I accused the gold commissioner on Fraser river of malfeasance. The communication raised a deuce of a row in government and political circles and the paper was proceeded against for libel. These proceedings were soon dropped as being untenable and the gold commissioner was soon superseded by another appointee.

Mr. De Cosmos threw himself heart and soul into the anti-government movement. His newspaper grew in circulation and strength, for he was a man of great ability and strong common sense, patriotic and fearless in expressing his views on public questions. He refused to be bought off or placated. Nothing short of a complete surrender would be satisfactory to him and to those whose mouthpiece he was. At times his feelings carried him so far that he was indiscreet, and of course he had faults. But who has not been indiscreet and who is without faults? Can the best among us point to himself and exclaim "Behold the perfect man?"

While by no means an eloquent man, he was forceful and convincing. He never rose to the sublime height of Tom Humphreys. He could not enthrall an audience as Tom Robson did. He did not possess the subtle ability of Theodore Davie. But he was ever in earnest. His facts were facts, not illusions, and he was seldom shown to be wrong. At times his conclusions were unhappy, but his statement of facts remained unchallenged to the end. The worst thing that his opponents could say about him was that he changed his name from Wm. A. Smith to Amor De Cosmos. This was done by the authority of an act of the California legislature and without a sinister object. He was an eccentric and the change of name was a symptom of his peculiarity. Mr. De Cosmos early entered the Island Assembly and was instrumental in bringing about the union of the two colonies of Vancouver Island and British Columbia and the abolition of that hideous mistake of the first government—the free port.

When, in 1867, the eastern colonies were confederated, Mr. De Cosmos took a leading part in the movement that eventuated in the inclusion of British Columbia in confederation. He fought against great odds. There were, first, the official element who were strongly opposed to the scheme and wished to preserve the Crown Colony form of government and their positions, and next the people had to be educated up to a standpoint where they would see and understand that union with Canada was the best possible thing for British Columbia. It was a hard, up-hill fight. Often some of the friends of the union fell back discouraged or disposed to yield to the pressure of the adverse element. But the subject of this

sketch stood to his guns. He never wavered an inch, but fired broadside after broadside into the ranks of the opponents of confederation. When, after years of toil and detraction, the terms of union were about to be agreed upon between the two governments, it was found, to the dismay and alarm of the friends of constitutional government that no provision had been made for the institution of a system of responsible government. The popular indignation was great. Mr. De Cosmos had fought long and ably for that form of government only to lose at last. In the midst of the popular excitement I despatched, at my own expense, a Colonist representative to Ottawa where he informed the government that, unless responsible government was conceded, that paper, then the leader of public opinion on the British Pacific, would oppose the passage of the terms. Sir John Macdonald's government conceded the point and when British Columbia entered Confederation she entered it with the full measure of political liberty which she has since enjoyed.

Mr. De Cosmos was an energetic advocate of the selection of Esquimalt as the western terminus of the railway guaranteed under the terms of union. Elected representative for this district at Ottawa, he contended that the best route for the railway was through the centre of the province, by Yellowhead Pass to Bute Inlet and thence by bridge or ferry at Seymour Narrows to Esquimalt. This line, if adopted, would have made Victoria, instead of Vancouver, the chief commercial seaport on the British Pacific. At one time the Bute Inlet route was adopted and Esquimalt was selected as the terminus. A despatch proclaiming Bute Inlet the route for the C.P.R. was really received by the government at Victoria. It passed through Sir Joseph Trutch's hands—he was then lieutenant-governor—but was lost between Government House and the Government Buildings and never again saw the light of day. A legislative inquiry failed to produce any satisfactory result and to this day its disappearance remains an impenetrable mystery, as I showed some months ago. There was a political thief or hold-up man somewhere on the road between Cary Castle and James Bay, but his identity was never disclosed and must have died with him.

When Mr. De Cosmos was elected to represent Victoria at Ottawa he was a member of the local parliament as well. At that time dual representation was allowed. In 1873, when the McCreight government was defeated, Mr. De Cosmos was called on to form a ministry and he responded to the call. In the middle of the session of the local house he was called to Ottawa to attend the session there. Now, in the years that Mr. De Cosmos battled manfully for confederation, his chief supporter was the eloquent, clarion-voiced Tom Humphreys, the man whose tones when addressing an assemblage could be distinguished on a still night by a person half a mile away. In forming his cabinet Mr. Humphreys was passed over by Mr. De Cosmos, to the surprise of both friends and foes, and Mr. Walkem, who had always opposed the De Cosmos party in the legislative council and had voted against responsible government, was taken in.

The indignation of Humphreys was terrible to witness. He was in needy circumstances and depended on the gratification of his ambition for the discharge of certain liabilities, for his friends had been good to him and had assisted him with heavy advances.

Humphreys never forgave the slight he received at his former friend's hands, and in season and out attacked him and his policy with bitter invectives until the day came when Mr. De Cosmos, upon the abolition of dual representation, was forced to resign from the local house to preserve his Dominion seat.

Mr. De Cosmos sat through three parliaments at Ottawa. He appeared to be invincible and his seat at Victoria was considered one of the safest in the Dominion.

During all those years, faithful to his pledges, he advocated the adoption of the Bute Inlet route. When the Fraser river route was at last chosen he seemed to lose heart. Soon afterwards, two new and untried men, Messrs. E. Crow Baker and Noah Shakespeare were chosen to represent this constituency at Ottawa and Mr. De Cosmos appeared before the electors for the last time at that election as a candidate. If I remember aright he did not stand for any position, but confined himself to looking after his property interests, which were large and valuable. His public services were great. His active, virile mind was ever alert to the advancement of his town and province. The dry dock at Esquimalt, in its initial stage, was one of his ideas which others took up and carried to a successful issue. Mr. De Cosmos was an early advocate of the Island railway, but only as a link in the overland railway, not as a local line, and he always said, what others soon discovered to be a fact, that too much was paid for the E. & N. road, and that, like Ben. Franklin, we paid too high a price for our whistle—nearly two million acres of land on Vancouver Island for eighty miles of road! When the route question was finally settled, Mr. De Cosmos endeavored to break the force of the blow, as it were, by originating a scheme for a line of railway and ferry from Fraser river to Victoria via Saanich. This scheme was later on adopted by others and carried out. It now forms a link in Victoria's communication with the Great Northern railway. The trains arrive and depart daily from the depot which was formerly known as the city market, on Cormorant street.

It would be impossible, in the space of an ordinary newspaper article, to recount all the eminent services that Mr. De Cosmos rendered the province, but when the political history of British Columbia shall be written his name will occupy a prominent place which even his old opponents will not begrudge him. In 1896 he emerged from a severe illness with a clouded intellect, and was adjudged insane. In commenting on the fact I wrote an article for The Colonist which began with these words:

"Another familiar face has disappeared from the places where men most do congregate. Another well-known figure will shortly join the ghostly procession that since our first parents sinned has kept up a ceaseless march towards the Great Beyond. Another page of colonial history must be turned down; for a man who once swayed the destinies of this great province and who, not so many years ago, was the uncorrupted king of the masses—a political power in the land—is at the point of death. The Hon. Amor De Cosmos was yesterday adjudged insane, and the days that remain to him will be few and full of suffering."

In a few months the patriot passed away at the age of 72, and to the eternal disgrace of Victoria, for whom he had done so much, the attendance at his obsequies was so pitifully mean and meagre that it drew from Hon. Dr. Helmcken, who had not always believed in the dead man's policy, a letter which for withering,

scathing, sarcasm and contempt has scarcely an equal in the English language. I have preserved it, and now give it a fresh start in the hope that the words will sink deeply into the popular heart and that never again will a man who served public interests as Mr. De Cosmos served them, be laid away in the cold-blooded, heartless fashion in which he was consigned to the grave by a people who owed him so much:

SIC TRANSIT GLORIA MUNDI

To the Editor:—A few hacks, a score of men at the residence, the footfall of a dozen men sounding from the wooden sidewalks, three-score men and a few women in the church, no sepulchral tones from the organ, no singing of sacred, hopeful hymns, a short reading of the burial service—all dead, dead, as cold and lifeless as the corpse in the dismal coffin. At the graveyard some twenty or thirty saw the casket lowered to its last resting-place—ashes to ashes; dust to dust—all is over. This was the mockery of honor paid to Amor De Cosmos, whom forty years ago, and thirty after, a large section of the people of Victoria considered a hero, a patriot, who fought for the emancipation, improvement, progress and welfare of the country, less for his own material interests than for fame, honor and glory—even those, and they were not few, who disapproved of his course and opinions, for the most part admitted this much. That such a man should have come to this—alas, poor Yorick! Such a funeral is neither worth living, nor dying for. Is honor and glory, then, a mere temporary public gaseous emanation, like the will-o'-wisp, leaving no trace behind, only beautiful and deluding whilst it lasts? This is not the first time that a public man, a pioneer, who has "stood behind the gun," has been thus heartlessly treated! Governments, corporations and the public seem to have no hearts, no sentiment, no memory—callous to all but their own interests or affairs.

What an example to hold up before the rising generation! Does it represent them? No wonder that public men nowadays should think of their own interests first and those of the country last or not at all; the public men are only the representatives of their constituents. Doubtless there are still some who value honor and honesty more than the dollar, and it is hoped that the "brave days of old" may soon reappear and virtue again be in the ascendant, to render honor and respect to whom honor is due—to those who have served their country, not necessarily politically, but faithfully and well.

J. S. HELMCKEN.

AUSTRALIAN YOUTHS MUST TRAIN

Mr. Ewing, Minister of State for Defence for Australia, moved in the House of Representatives on September 29 the second reading of the defence bill.

The bill prescribes that all the male inhabitants of Australia, unless specially exempted, who have resided for six months in Australia, are British subjects, and liable to be trained from the age of twelve to eighteen as cadets, and from eighteen to twenty-six in the defence force.

The prescribed peace training for cadets is fifty-two attendances of one hour each, and four whole days' attendance yearly; for the defence force in the first three years, eighteen days' attendance, and in the last five years seven days yearly; and for the naval forces, the artillery, and engineers, in the first five years twenty-eight days yearly, and in the last three years seven days yearly.

The act does not apply to those over eighteen at the time of its coming into force. At the termination of the annual training members will be classified as efficient or non-efficient. If the latter, they will be required to attend an additional training yearly until they are efficient.

A penalty of \$500 will be inflicted on any employer, either preventing an employee from serving or reducing his wages or dismissing him in consequence of his military service. Any one failing to comply with the act will be ineligible for employment in the Commonwealth service, and will be disqualified from voting or receiving an old-age pension.

The Ratio of Service

The act provides in war time for the calling out, in addition to the active forces, of reserves in rotation as follows:—

- (1) Unmarried men between eighteen and thirty-five.
- (2) Unmarried men between thirty-five and forty-five.
- (3) Married men between eighteen and thirty-five.
- (4) Married men between thirty-five and forty-five; and
- (5) All men between forty-five and fifty.

Mr. Ewing said that the main principle actuating the ministers was that it was the duty of every young man and every growing youth to serve in the defence of his country.

The bill had been called a conscription bill, but he held that there was an important difference between the system which took a man from his home for years and one which simply gave him a few weeks' work in the open air, which was good for himself and beneficial to his country.

If the defence of the country was a national necessity it was the duty of every man to participate in it, and it was the duty of the government to see that he did so, and, furthermore, that those sent to the front were fully fitted, because if they were sent untrained it would be equivalent to sending them to the shambles. The essence of the matter was: "Has the voluntary system succeeded, or can it succeed?"

Of the 800,000 adults in Australia within the fighting ages under 20,000 had enrolled in the defence force. Every commandant in Australia had declared that the voluntary system had failed. Hence the measure before the House. Under the bill the Commonwealth would get 82,000 men for about \$500,000 more than they were now paying. The government was not opposed to giving payment in the form of wages.

The Sunday Comic Supplement



IN the announcement of the Boston Herald that it has abandoned its Sunday "comic supplement," there lies a faint hope that American journalism may yet rid itself of a disgrace, says the New York Evening Post. A distinct movement against the colored supplements of Sunday papers has for some time been noticeable. Educational conferences have resolved against them. Meetings of mothers have protested that their influence was degrading, and have called upon newspapers to discontinue them. Such public objection has been gathering force and value; and it is in obedience, the Herald says, to the appeals of parents and teachers that it has resolved to banish the "clown of the newspaper establishment."

Clownish, vulgar, idiotic the colored "comics" of American Sunday newspapers undeniably are. It is a reproach to our civilization that they should have been allowed to swarm over the land. They are a glory all our own. No other journalism has anything like them. They leave visiting foreigners absolutely astounded and aghast. For the reproach inevitably runs beyond the individual editor or journal, and is an impeachment of the taste and even common sense of the whole country. Who has not seen intelligent Germans and Frenchmen and Englishmen completely puzzled by the Sunday comic? It is a phenomenon which they cannot in the least understand. They meet Americans freely, and find that they are not so different from other peoples. The average of our taste and manners does not strike them as extraordinarily low; and they are even ready to compliment us, until they see the Sunday supplements! Then they ask if Americans are really grown up, if they are really educated, if they really ever discriminate between what is child-

ish and what is mature, what is tawdry and what is excellent. Material which in no other country in the world would be offered to anybody but infants or semi-idiot, is here gravely thrust by newspapers upon their presumably intelligent readers, and hailed as a great advance in journalism!

We are familiar with the defence of the Sunday comic. Our columns were opened yesterday to the best that the practitioners in that kind could say by way of apology. It is alleged that the comic supplements always embody "pure morals"! But is there any moral quality in the utterly silly? Is there nothing immoral in going to the immature and the uneducated and steeping their minds with what is vapid, stupid, vulgar and demoralizing? It is said, too, that children require picture-writing of a glaring sort, and the quiet intimation is that most purchasers of the newspapers having Sunday comics are children intellectually. So one would think, if many of them actually read the senseless stuff. As a matter of fact, we believe, the majority of people throw away the colored supplements along with other rubbish. They regard them as a freak of American journalism, which may possibly interest vacant-minded servant girls or a casual coal-heaver, but which can appeal to no sensible person. A kind of false and hollow prestige has been artificially created about the Sunday comic, which a careful investigation of the facts would, we believe, entirely shatter. The experiment of the Boston Herald will be watched with great interest. That journal may find that it will gain in prosperity as well as in self-respect by ceasing to affront the taste of its patrons.

The question rests ultimately with the public. Why should Americans tolerate, or patronize, a form of witless and vulgar jour-

nalism which could exist nowhere else in the world? The grotesqueness and pointlessness of our Sunday comic supplements are in the mind of every foreigner when he writes or speaks about American newspapers. He may not openly say what he thinks, but he thinks awful things. The contrast of our press, in this respect, with that of other nations, lies in every comparison that is made. In connection with the recent International Congress of Journalists in Berlin, a writer in the Tageblatt of that city characterized the journalism of different countries as follows:

"The English press is serious, worthy, instructive, aiming at completeness in its articles as in its news. Americans make their newspapers hasty, self-centered, highly condensed in their articles, but with all possible display in their news. The Frenchman remains in his press also an artist, both in the handling and grouping of his matter; for him, the enemy whom he passionately fights against is the tedious. The Italian press is like a conversation with the reader, an echo of the street, the salon, the cafe. Russian newspapers approach the style of the feuilleton. . . . What can be said of the German press? At least, that it belongs to the class of newspapers that take endless pains, and that are energetic and militant."

The complaint is almost universal that American Sunday newspapers are too bulky. When they seriously set about reducing their dropical proportions, they cannot make a better beginning than by cutting away the so-called comic supplements, which are really more tragic than comic, and more barbaric than either.

There is a lot of poverty on Manhattan Island, but the assessment rolls give \$2,000 in taxable property to each inhabitant.